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A TREATISE
ON THE
GRAMMAR OF NEW TESTAMENT GREEK,
REGARDED AS
A SURE BASIS FOR NEW TESTAMENT EXEGESIS.

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A T R E A T I S E

ON THE

GRAMMAR

OF

NEW TESTAMENT GREEK,

REGARDED AS

A SURE BASIS FOR NEW TESTAMENT EXEGESIS.

BY DR. G. B. WINER.

Translated from the German, with Large Additions and Full Indices.

BY

REV. W. F. MOULTON, M.A., D.D.

THIRD EDITION, REVISED.

(NINTH ENGLISH EDITION.)

EDINBURGH:

T. & T. CLARK, 38 GEORGE STREET.

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TO THE
RIGHT REVEREND C. J. ELLICOTT, D.D.,
LORD BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER AND BRISTOL,
THIS WORK IS DEDICATED
BY THE EDITOR,
IN EXPRESSION OF HIS REVERENT ESTEEM AND
LASTING GRATITUDE.

PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

I HAD hoped that I might be able to show my gratitude for the unexpected kindness of the welcome accorded to this work, by seeking to render it much more worthy of the acceptance of students; but the extreme pressure of other duties has compelled me to relinquish this hope for the present. It will be found that this edition is in the main a reprint of the first. The chief point of difference is the introduction into the text of all the new matter left by Winer for the seventh edition of the original work. A few paragraphs which I had previously abridged (see below, p. xiii.) are now given in full. Whilst, however, but few substantial changes have been made, both text and notes have been carefully revised. In the notes on Part II. (the Accidence) many slight alterations have been found necessary in order to bring the statements into accord with the best critical texts of the New Testament. Here, especially, I have to express my very great obligations to Professor Westcott and Dr. Hort for their kindness in allowing me the free use of their (in my judgment invaluable) edition of the text—soon, I trust, to be given to the world.

The very frequent references to Alexander Buttmann's *Grammar of the New Testament Greek* are in this edition adapted to the excellent translation by Professor Thayer,

whose careful edition of Winer's Grammar has also been of much service.

As great care has been taken to avoid, as far as possible, any interference with the paging of the book, almost all references to the former edition will still be found correct.

WILLIAM F. MOULTON.

CAMBRIDGE, 21st October 1876.

PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION.

THE merits of Winer's *Grammatik des neutestamentlichen Sprachidioms* are so well known and so freely acknowledged, that it would be unbecoming in me to detain the reader by any lengthened remarks on the work, or on the subject of which it so fully treats. I shall therefore confine myself to a brief statement of the objects which have been kept in view in the present translation, and of the way in which I have sought to attain them.

When I was requested by Messrs. Clark to undertake this work, the translation published by them in 1859 was placed at my disposal. I have without hesitation availed myself of the liberty thus accorded, as the existence of common matter in the two editions will show; but the present is, in the most literal sense, a new translation, in the execution of which all accessible sources of help have been freely resorted to. Besides the edition just specified, the American translation by Messrs. Agnew and Ebbecke (Philadelphia, 1840) has sometimes been of service. Perhaps an apology is necessary for what will seem to some an excessive adherence to German structure and phraseology in certain paragraphs. If I have erred in this respect, it has been from a conviction that the nature of the book required unusual literalness of rendering, and that in some instances it was almost impossible to depart from the original form and at the same time preserve the meaning with technical exactness.

In deference to a strongly expressed opinion on the part of some whose judgment deserved respect, I have in a few instances ventured on a slight abridgment of the original, and have omitted a few references of little or no importance. At the foot of the page will be found a detailed statement of all the omissions I have made.¹

¹ Winer's account of the New Testament Grammars of Pasor and Haab, and his relation of the disputes between the Purists and the Hebraists, I have condensed about one-half. I have not thought it necessary to retain all the references to certain authors who engaged in the Purist controversy, viz., Georgi (*Vindiciæ* and *Hierocriticus Sacer*), Schwarz (*Commentarii* and *ad Olearium*),

All references to passages in the Old and New Testaments have been carefully verified. In each case, whether the passage is quoted at length, or merely indicated by chapter and verse, I have examined the reading. Variations which do not touch the question under consideration I have not thought it necessary to notice; but I trust that all instances in which a difference of reading affects the appositeness of the quotation are pointed out in my notes. Much labour would have been saved had it been possible to follow Winer's example, and abide (in the main) by the text of some particular edition of the Greek Testament. As this could not be done, the only alternative was to follow the reading which appeared to be most generally received by recent editors, referring expressly to conflicting opinions only in cases of special difficulty or importance. I have given most weight to Tischendorf, as Winer had done, and, wherever it was possible, have quoted from his eighth edition, now in course of publication. Before the completion of the Gospels in this edition, my references were made to his *Synopsis Evangelica* (ed. 2, 1864), which gave the only indication of his judgment as modified by the Codex Sinaiticus. If this MS. has in other parts of the New Testament confirmed the reading of his seventh edition (1859), I have sometimes ventured to quote this reading as Tischendorf's, without further qualification: otherwise, the edition is expressly stated. A considerable portion of this book was already in type when the fourth and fifth parts of his eighth edition and the fourth part of Tregelles' Greek Testament appeared. I need hardly say that Scrivener's collations of the texts of Lachmann and Tischendorf and of the Codex Sinaiticus have proved of essential service in this portion of my work.¹ In quotations from the Septuagint I have used Tischendorf's text (ed. 3, 1860) as the standard of comparison; when the readings of the leading MSS. differ in such a way as to affect the quotation, I have noted the variation. I may add, that in the numbering of the Psalms the Septuagint is followed throughout, unless the Hebrew text is under notice. Winer's practice was not uniform. In instances such as that just specified, and in many others where a correction was obviously needed, I have altered Winer's figures without calling attention to the change.

It has not been in my power to carry the work of verification as far as I could have wished. A marked characteristic of Winer's Grammar is the number of its references to com-

Palairet, Pfeffen, Solanus, Fischer (*ad* Lensden. *Dial.*), or to Pasor's *Grammar*. In one place (p. 123, note 3) a note is abridged, and the titles of works quoted are slightly curtailed. With these exceptions, the whole of the original is reproduced.

¹ When the 'received text' which Winer quotes differs from the text of Stephens, I have referred to it as '*Elz.*;' otherwise, as '*Rec.*'

mentaries on classical writers. To many of the works cited I could not obtain access; and I confess that, judging from those quotations which I was able to verify, I cannot feel that I should have conferred much benefit on the student if I had succeeded in examining the whole: in most instances I have removed such references from the text into the notes, for the convenience of the reader. On the other hand, it has been my aim to secure all possible accuracy and completeness where standard grammatical authorities are cited. Every reference to the Greek Grammars of Buttmann (*Ausf. Sprachlehre*), Bernhardt, Matthiæ, and Madvig, Zumpt's *Latin Grammar*, Hermann's edition of Viger, Lobeck on Phrynichus, Lobeck's *Paralipomena*, and Klotz's *Commentary on Devarius*, has been carefully examined. The references to Rost's *Grammatik* and to K. W. Krüger's *Sprachlehre* have been altered so as to suit the most recent editions. In the case of Madvig, Matthiæ, and Zumpt, it seemed best to substitute sections for pages, that the reference might hold good both for the original works and for the English translations. In the sections on irregular and defective verbs, I have usually given references to Fishlake's translation of Buttmann, in the place of those which Winer gives to the original work: where the matter was not the same (i.e., where Lobeck's observations were important), I have given both.

In the additions I have made to the German work—which, independently of Indices, etc., constitute about one-sixth of this book—my main objects have been the following:—(1.) To supplement the author's statements, and bring them into accordance with the present state of our knowledge. (2.) To show under the different heads of the subject how much may be regarded as settled, and how much is still disputed border-land. (3.) By means of continuous references to English writers on Greek grammar and on New Testament Greek, to place the English reader in the position occupied by one who uses the original. (4.) To call further attention to the many striking coincidences between Modern Greek and the language in which the New Testament is written. No one can feel more keenly than myself that I have not fully succeeded in my endeavours; but I have spared no pains or effort to attain success, so far as it lay within my reach.

To assert that the original work is in many particulars below the standard of our present knowledge, is no more than to say that the last ten or twenty years, distinguished as they have been by so much zealous and accurate study of the Greek Testament, have not passed without yielding some fruit. The German scholars to whom we owe so heavy a

debt of gratitude for their persistent and successful effort to obtain for New Testament Greek the scientific treatment which was its due, have left worthy successors both in their own country and in England. Of my deep obligations to some of our English scholars I shall subsequently speak in detail.

The edition of this Grammar which appeared in Germany in 1867, under the editorship of Dr. G. Lünemann of Göttingen, differs very slightly from the sixth edition, which is the basis of the present translation. The very scanty additions relate entirely to points of detail. As I was not at liberty to make use of these additions, I have carefully abstained from seeking any assistance from them: in many instances, however, they were already included in the matter I had myself supplied. I cannot part from this edition without expressing my surprise that a scholar of Dr. Lünemann's reputation should have left so many mistakes in the text, and should have contributed so little to the improvement of the great work with the care of which he had been entrusted.

By far the most important work on the grammar of New Testament Greek which has appeared during the last fourteen years is the *Grammatik des neutestamentlichen Sprachgebrauchs* by Alexander Buttmann (Berlin, 1859). The form which the author has chosen for his work is that of an appendix to his father's (Philip Buttmann's) *Griechische Grammatik*. The theoretical advantages of this plan cannot be doubted, as the grammarian is no longer required to concern himself with the usages of ordinary Greek, but is at liberty to confine his attention to what is peculiar in Hellenistic usage. On the other hand, the inconveniences which beset the practical use of the book, in the case of those who are unfamiliar with the particular Grammar chosen as the standard, are sufficiently great to detract seriously from the usefulness of a most valuable work. As this peculiarity of plan seemed to render it unlikely that A. Buttmann's Grammar would be translated, I have been the more anxious to place the most important of its contents within the reach of the English reader. There is a difference between the general tendencies shown by the writers of the two Grammars, which makes it especially useful to compare their treatment of the same subject. Winer, never perhaps entirely free from the influence of the period in which he began to write, when it was above all things necessary to convince the world that New Testament Greek had a right to claim scientific investigation, seems inclined at times to extenuate the difference between New Testament usage and that of classical writers. His successor, coming forward when, on the main question, the victory is already won, is able to

concede much that once it seemed important to dispute; and indeed, unless I am mistaken, frequently goes to an extreme in this kind of generosity. For this and other reasons, I have sometimes exhibited in detail Buttmann's general treatment of an important point, believing that a comparison of the two writers would do more than anything else to illustrate the real character of the question. My notes will show that I have made great use of A. Buttmann's work; but I have frequently received suggestions where I have not had to acknowledge direct assistance. I am bound, however, in justice to myself, to say that, unless the writer's words are distinctly quoted, the statement made in my note rests on my own responsibility, Buttmann's observations having merely served as the basis of my own investigation.

I wish I could join in the commendation which has been bestowed on Schirlitz's *Grundzüge der newest. Gräcität* (Giessen, 1861); but I would gladly save others the disappointment which the study of this work caused myself. To represent it as an independent work is really to do it the greatest injustice. For the most part, Schirlitz servilely follows Winer—in many instances copying the very order of his examples and remarks, and sometimes even reproducing obvious mistakes. There is very little evidence of independent judgment or research. The general arrangement of the book, however, is clear and useful: unfortunately, the advantage which is gained by presenting received results, disentangled from the arguments by which they have been sustained, is to a great extent sacrificed by the introduction of irrelevant matter (e.g., on the meanings of Hebrew proper names, etc.) belonging to the lexicon, and not to a treatise on grammar. I have further consulted Beelen's Latin version of the 5th edition of Winer's Grammar (Louvain, 1857), but not with much advantage. My obligations to K. H. A. Lipsius' *Grammat. Untersuchungen* (Leipsic, 1863) are acknowledged in the following pages.

Of German commentators, Meyer has justly received the largest share of my attention; partly on account of the general merits of his masterly Commentary, and partly because his successive editions take up and discuss every fresh contribution to the grammatical study of the language of the New Testament. I have, of course, made but few references to the writers already laid under contribution by Winer himself, as De Wette and others: where, however, new editions have been issued, I have often availed myself of their assistance. In cases where Winer quotes from a German work, or from a book which is not readily accessible, I have frequently sought to help the reader by supplying the pith of the quotation,

especially where Winer has chosen this mode of indicating his own opinion of a passage. My aim has been to make myself acquainted with everything of importance which has lately appeared in Germany in connexion with the subject of this book; and I trust the reader will not discover any omissions of a serious character.

To English works I have referred much more freely, as it has been a leading object with me to provide English readers with all the helps supplied by Winer to his countrymen. Whilst occasional references are made to a number of Grammars, Jelf's and Donaldson's are quoted systematically, as our leading English authorities. I may here observe that, with the exception of an occasional citation of Liddell and Scott or Rost and Palm in the place of Passow, these references to Jelf and Donaldson are the only additions of my own which are incorporated with the text. My regular practice has been to distinguish added matter by square brackets,—thus []; but in the instances just specified the convenience of the reader seemed best served by a departure from strict uniformity. It is not necessary for me here to mention all the works of English scholars which are quoted in my notes. I have attached most importance to references to works of a distinctively grammatical character; but have striven to show my high sense of the value which belongs to many recent English editions of classical authors, by frequently directing the reader to their pages. I fear it will be held that I ought either to have done more, or not to have made the attempt; I could not, however, refrain from giving this kind of practical expression to the interest with which I have studied the notes of Shilleto, Paley, Jebb, Riddell, Sandys, and others.

Every page of this book will show how greatly I am indebted to our foremost English writers on New Testament Greek. The excellent treatises expressly devoted to the subject by Mr. Green and Mr. Webster I have used extensively; the latter, from the nature of its plan, is less frequently quoted than the former. I have very rarely neglected an opportunity of making use of the Commentaries of Professor Lightfoot and Dean Alford; and most gratefully do I acknowledge the assistance I have received from them throughout my work. My hearty thanks are due to the Rev. Dr. Dickson, Professor of Biblical Criticism in the University of Glasgow, and to the Rev. B. Hellier of Headingley, for the kind interest they have displayed in my undertaking, and for some useful suggestions. I have left until the last the name which is, and must remain, the first in my thoughts, whether they are resting on the present work or on my Greek Testament studies in general.

The measure of my obligation to the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, who has generously permitted me to associate his name with this book, it is altogether out of my power to express. I feel sensitively that whatever I have done is unworthy of such an association; but if this book succeed in accomplishing anything for the accurate study of the Greek Testament, it will be through what I have learned from Bishop Ellicott's wise counsels, and from his noble Commentaries on St. Paul's Epistles.

I trust that the plan upon which I have made use of the various authorities now specified will commend itself to the judgment of my readers. I may perhaps anticipate an objection which may be raised, to the effect that the quotation of many opinions upon any subject tends to produce confusion, whereas the usefulness of a Grammar depends much on the directness and uniformity of its teaching. I am so far alive to the force of this objection, that I am inclined to think an amount of dogmatism and indifference to the views of others may for a time increase the teacher's power, and thus prove beneficial to the student. But, to say nothing of the effect which may be produced by the discovery that the teacher had spoken with equal confidence of the certain and of the questionable, the decisive tone of an independent work would have been strangely out of place if here assumed by me. My desire is to show where those scholars who best represent the present state of knowledge and opinion are in accord, and what points are still under discussion. I should be sorry to lie under the imputation of indefiniteness of opinion, when I have felt compelled to present conflicting views. I am convinced that clearly to state the amount of divergence which exists is to do something towards the removal of it. I have tried to bear in mind that this book may fall into the hands of different classes of readers, and have sometimes ventured to add an explanation which to many will seem superfluous, for the sake of inexperienced students. Where the author makes a statement which appears to me erroneous, in regard to matters of greater importance than details of language, I have usually appended a reference to some standard work containing an adequate answer or correction.

The only other subject requiring comment in connexion with the notes to this edition is the prominence which I have given to Modern Greek. I am persuaded that English scholars will not consider that I have gone too far in calling attention to its peculiarities in a work on New Testament Greek:¹ if I were commencing my task anew, I should attempt

¹ See an interesting article in the current number of the *Journal of Philology* (vol. ii. pp. 161-196).

to do much more in this way than I have done. The Grammars referred to are those of Mullach (*Grammatik der griechischen Vulgarsprache in historischer Entwicklung*: Berlin, 1856), J. Donaldson (Edinburgh, 1853), Sophocles (Boston, 1860), and occasionally Lüdemann's *Lehrbuch* (Leipsic, 1826).

Much labour has been spent upon the Indices. To the three contained in the German work (each of which is more than doubled in size) I have added a fourth, containing the principal passages from the Old Testament noticed in the book. The fulness of the Index of Subjects will, it is hoped, supply the want of more frequent references between the various parts of the work. . . . A Table of Authors cited, with dates, seemed especially desirable in a work like the present, which contains quotations from so wide a range of writers, flourishing at periods 2000 years apart. I have taken pains to secure accuracy in the dates. As a general rule, I have chosen for the 'floruit' of an author a point about mid-way between his entrance on manhood and the close of his life. I am here most largely indebted to Müller and Donaldson's *History of the Literature of Greece*, Dr. Smith's *Dictionary of Biography*, and Engelmann's *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Classicorum*. The notices contained in Liddell and Scott's *Lexicon* have been compared throughout: I must, however, confess myself unable to understand on what principle some of the dates are assigned.

Through various circumstances, I have been placed at a disadvantage in the correction of the proofs, and must beg the indulgence of the reader for the mistakes which will be found. Most of these, I trust, are noticed in the table of Errata; but it did not seem necessary to swell that list by including those errors (e.g., in the division of words) which are merely blemishes, and cannot lead any one astray.

I have extended these introductory remarks beyond the limit I had assigned myself. I will only add the expression of my earnest prayer, that He who can use for His glory the feeblest work of man may grant that mine may be instrumental in leading some to a fuller knowledge of His inspired Word.

WILLIAM F. MOULTON.

RICHMOND, January 7, 1870.

AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

WHEN this Grammar first appeared, in 1822, the object proposed was, to check the unbounded arbitrariness with which the language of the New Testament had so long been handled in Commentaries and exegetical prelections, and, so far as the case admitted, to apply the results of the rational philology, as obtained and diffused by Hermann and his school, to the Greek of the New Testament. It was in truth needful that some voice should be raised which might call to account the deep-rooted empiricism of the expositors, and might strive to rescue the New Testament writers from the bondage of a perverted philology, which, while it styled itself sacred, showed not the slightest respect for the sacred authors and their well-considered phraseology.

The fundamental error—the *πρώτου ψεύδους*—of this biblical philology, and consequently of the exegesis which was based upon it, really consisted in this, that neither the Hebrew language nor the Greek of the New Testament was regarded as a *living* idiom (Hermann, Eurip. *Med.* p. 401), designed for a medium of human intercourse. Had they been so regarded, —had scholars always asked themselves whether the deviations from the established laws of language, which were assumed to exist in the Bible to so enormous an extent, were compatible with the destination of a human language for the practical uses of life, they would not have so arbitrarily considered everything allowable, and taken pleasure in ascribing to the apostles in nearly every verse an *enallage*, or *use of the wrong form in the place of the right*. If we read certain Commentaries still current of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries—for the older works of the period of the Reformation are almost entirely free from such perverseness—we must conclude that

the peculiar characteristic of the New Testament language is an utter want of definiteness and regularity. For the expositors are continually pointing out instances of the use of a wrong tense, or a wrong case, or the comparative instead of the positive,—of *ó* for *τις*, *but* instead of *for*, *therefore* for *because*, *on the other side* for *on this side*, the relative for the sign of the apodosis (Isa. viii. 20¹). Amidst such erudition on the part of the interpreter, the reader becomes almost indignant at the unskilfulness of the sacred writers, who knew so little how to deal with words. One cannot conceive how such men could make themselves even generally intelligible in their oral discourses, in which this lawlessness of language must certainly have appeared in still stronger relief. Still more difficult is it to understand how they won over to Christianity a large number of educated men. Whilst, however, this play with *pro* and *idem quod* has a laughable, it has also a serious aspect. Does not Scripture—as a great philologist remarked long ago—thus become like a waxen nose, which a man may twist any way he pleases, in proportion to the scantiness of his knowledge of language? Would it have been impossible, or even difficult, for such a man as Storr, for example, had the task been assigned to him, to find in the words of the apostles any meaning which he pleased? And is such a view of the New Testament language compatible with the dignity of sacred writers? ²

We should regard as simply devoid of understanding any man who, in the ordinary intercourse of life, could so pervert language as to say, 'I shall come to you to-day,' instead of 'I have come,' etc.; 'No prophet has arisen out of Galilee,' for 'No prophet shall arise out of Galilee' (John vii. 52); 'I call you no longer servants,' for 'I called you not merely servants' (John xv. 15); 'For Jesus himself testified that a prophet hath no honour in his own country, for 'Although Jesus himself testified,' etc. (John iv. 44); 'I saw the forest with mag-

¹ [In this verse some regard *וְעַתָּה* as introducing the apodosis, and therefore leave it untranslated (in English): thus Henderson (after Gesenius), 'There shall be no dawn to them.' Winer, with Ewald, renders the verse: *Ad legem revertamur, ita profecto dicent, quibus non fulget aurora (Simonis, s.v.).*]

² Hermann, *ad Vig.* p. 786: *Diligenter caveant tirones, ne putent, viros spiritu sancto afflatos sprevisse sermonem mortalium, sed meminerint potius, illam interpretandi rationem, qua nonnulli theologorum utuntur, nihil esse nisi blasphemiam.*

nificent foliage,' instead of 'I saw a forest,' etc. (John v. 1):¹ 'Send me the book, and I will read it,' for 'You will send me the book,' etc.; 'To whom it was revealed that . . .,' for 'To whom this was revealed, yet so that . . . ' (1 Pet. i. 12);² 'Christ died, he has therefore risen again,' for 'but has risen again;,' 'He is not more learned,' for 'He is not learned;,' 'He rejoiced that he should see, . . . and he saw, and rejoiced,' for 'He would have rejoiced if he had seen, . . . even over that which he saw he rejoiced' (John viii. 56); 'He began to wash,' for 'He washed' (John xiii. 5); and the like. If all the examples of *quid pro quo* which during the past *decennia* a number of interpreters have put into the mouths of the apostles were collected together, the world would justly be astounded.

When I, at that time a young academic teacher, undertook to combat this unscientific procedure, I did not conceal from myself that there were men far better qualified for such a work; and indeed what I accomplished in the earlier editions of this Grammar was but imperfect. My attempt, however, met with friendly recognition from some men of eminence; first, from Vater and D. Schulz. Others pointed out, sometimes certainly with harshness, the imperfections of the book; and to these critics I owe much, not only in this work, but in all my exegetical labours. I enlarged the grammatical material by Excursuses, which followed the second edition in 1828. Extensive study of the writings of the Greek prose authors and of the Hellenistic Jews enabled me to make the third edition much more copious, and also more accurate. I have subsequently laboured incessantly in the improvement of the book; and I have been gladdened by the aid which philological and exegetical works have afforded in rich abundance for this purpose. Meanwhile the rational method of investigating the New Testament language has daily gained new friends; and the use made of this Grammar by commentators has become more and more apparent: even classical philologers have begun to notice the book. At the same time, I have always been far from thinking accurate grammatical explanation to be the only proper exposition of the New Testament;

¹ Kübnöl's reasoning, *Matt.* p. 120 sq., shows (*instar omnium*) how completely the commentators of the old school were destitute of critical perception.

² On this passage see my *Erlanger Pfingstprogr.* (1830).

and I have borne in silence the charge which some have brought against me, of being even an opponent of what is now called theological exposition.

The present edition, the sixth, will show on every page that I have striven to come nearer to the truth. I deeply lament, however, that in the very midst of my labours a nervous affection of the eyes brought me to the verge of total blindness. Hence I have been compelled to employ the eyes and hands of others in the completion of this edition; and I avail myself of this opportunity to express publicly my sincere thanks to all my young friends who have unremittingly assisted me: for it is only through their aid that I have been enabled to bring the work to a conclusion, which I had often despaired of being able to reach.

The change in the arrangement of the matter in Part III. will, I think, be approved of. In other respects, it has been my principal aim to treat every point with greater completeness and yet in smaller space than formerly: accordingly, the text of this Grammar now occupies about eight sheets fewer than in my last edition. With this view I have made use of abbreviations in the biblical and Greek quotations, as far as I possibly could.¹ I hope, however, that both these and the names of modern authors² will everywhere be intelligible. All the quotations have been verified anew; and, so far as I know, every scientific work that has appeared since 1844 has been turned to account, or at all events noticed.

In regard to the text of the New Testament, I have uniformly (except when dealing with a question of various readings) quoted from Dr. Tischendorf's second Leipsic edition [1849], which probably now has the widest circulation.

May the work with these improvements—certainly the last it will receive from my hands—accomplish what in its sphere it can accomplish for the knowledge of Biblical truth!

LEIPSIQ, *October* 1855.

¹ The Greek writers are only quoted by the page when the division into chapters has not obtained currency: Plato, as edited by Stephanus; Strabo and Athenæus, by Casaubon; Demosthenes and Isocrates, by H. Wolf; Dionys. Hal. by Reiske; Dio Cassius by Reimar; Dio Chrysost. by Morell.

² It may be observed that, instead of Kuinoel, the Latinised form of the name, Kühnöl (as the family name was written in German) is used throughout, except in Latin citations.

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LIST OF AUTHORS.

	B.C.	A.D.		B.C.	A.D.
Achilles Tattius		480 ?	Babrius	40 ?	
Ælian		210	Barnabas, <i>Epistle</i> of, written		
Ælian, the tactician		120	about		100
Æneas of Gaza		490	<i>Basilica</i> , completed about		900
Æschines, the philosopher ¹	390				
Æschines, the orator	340		Callimachus	270	
Æschylus	480		Cananus, John		1430
Æsop ²	600		Cantacuzenus, John V.		1355
Agathias		560	Cebes	400	
Alciphron		200 ?	Cedrenus, George		1060
Alexander Numenius (p. 749)	150		Charax, John		?
Ammonius, the grammarian	390		Chariton		500 ?
Anacreon ³	520		Chrysostom, John		390
Andocides	410		Cinnamus, John		1160
Anna Comuena	1120		Clement of Alexandria		195
Anonymi <i>Chronologica</i> ⁴ (p. 698)		850	Clement of Rome, <i>Epistle</i>		
Antipater of Sidon (p. 733)	105		of, written about		95
Antiphon	435		Cleomedes		200 ?
Antoninus Liberalis	160 ?		Codinus, George		1440
Antoninus, Marc. Aurelius	160		Constantine Manasses		1160
Aphthonius	300 ?		Constantine Porphyrogenitus		940
Apollodorus of Athens	140				
Apollonius Dyscolus	140		Demetrius Ixion	20	
Apollonius Rhodius	200		Demosthenes	346	
Appian	140		Dexippus, the historian		250
Aratus	270		Dicæarchus	320	
Aristænetus	470 ?		Dinarchus	315	
Aristarchus, the grammarian	170		Diodorus Siculus	30	
Aristeas ⁵	270		Diogenes Laërtius		210
Aristides, the rhetorician	160		Dion Cassius		200
Aristophanes	410		Dion Chrysostom		95
Aristotle	345		Dionysius of Halicarnassus	20	
Arrian	140		Dionysius Periegetes		300 ?
Artemidorus Daldianus	150		Dioscorides		100 ?
Athenæus	200		Ducas, Michael		1460

¹ The dialogues and letters ascribed to this philosopher, together with the other 'Epist. Socratis et Socraticorum,' are spurious.

² The collection of prose fables bearing Æsop's name is of very recent date. See Smith, *Dict. of Biogr.* i. 47 sq.

³ Almost all that has come down to us under Anacreon's name is spurious. See Müller, *lit. of Greece*, i. 245-249.

⁴ Probably written by Georgius Hamartolus. See *Dict. of Biogr.* ii. 908.

⁵ The letter which bears the name of Aristeas is spurious, but of early date,—not later than the first century B.C.

	B.C.	A.D.		B.C.	A.D.
Ephraem the Syrian		350	Longinus		250
Epictetus		90	Longus		400 ?
Epimenides	600		Lucian		170
Epiphanius, Bishop of Cy- prus		370	Lycophron	280	
Epiphanius, the monk		1200 ?	Lycurgus, the orator	355	
<i>Elymologicum Magnum</i>		1000 ?	Lysias	400	
Eunapius		390	Macarius the Egyptian		350
Euripides	435		Macho	280	
Eusebius of Cæsarea		315	Malalas, John		600 ?
Eustathius, the erotic writer		1100 ?	Malchus		500 ?
Eustathius, the grammarian		1160	Manetho (author of 'Ἀποτι- λίσματα'),		400 ?
Eustratius, the philosopher		1100	Marinus, the philosopher		485
Galen		175	Maximus of Tyre		190
<i>Geoponica</i> compiled		940	Meleager	60	
George Acropolita		1260	Menander	310	
George Chæroboscus		400 ?	Menander, the historian		590
George Pachymeres		1280	Mæris		200 ?
George Phranzes		1450	Moschopuli, the (uncle and nephew)		1300 ?
George the Pisidian		620	Moschus	260	
George the Syncellus		800	Nicander	160	
Glycas, Michael		1180 ?	Nicephorus Blëmmidas		1260
Gorgias of Leontini	430		Nicephorus Bryennius		1100
Gregory of Corinth (Pardus)		1150	Nicephorus Gregoras		1335
Gregory of Nazianzus		370	Nicephorus of Constanti- nople (Patr.)		800
Gregory of Nyssa		375	Nicephorus II. (Emperor) : see p. 38		950
Heliodorus		390	Nicetas Choniates		1190
Hermas		140	Nicetas Eugenianus		1200 ?
Herodian, the grammarian		160	Nilus		420
Herodian, the historian		215	Œcumenius		950 ?
Herodotus	440		Œnomaus		150 ?
Hesiod	850 ?		Olympiodorus (Neo-Platon- ist)		540
Hierocles (Neo-Platonist)		450	Origen		225
Himerius		355	<i>Orphic Poems</i> (earliest)	500 ?	
Hippocrates	410		Pæanius		400 ?
Homer	?		Palæphatus	300 ?	
Hyperides	345		Pausanias		160
Iamblichus		300	Petrus Patricius		540
Ignatius, <i>Epistles</i> of, written about		107	<i>Phalaris, Epistles of</i>		200 ?
Irenæus (Pacatus), the grammarian	10 ?		Philo the Jew		30
Isæus	370		Philostratus, Flavius ²		220
Isocrates	380		Philostratus, Flavius, ³ of Lemnos		240
Josephus	75		Photius		860
Julian (Emperor)	355		Phrynichus		170
Justin Martyr ¹	130		Pindar	470	
Leo Diaconus	980		Plato	380	
Leo, the grammarian	940 ?		Plutarch		90
Leo VI. (the philosopher or tactician)		895	Pollux		170
Libanius		360			

¹ The date of his undisputed works is about 146 A.D.² Author of *Vit. Apollonii, Vit. sophistarum, Imagines, Heroica*, etc.³ Author of another (smaller) work called *Imagines*.

	B.C.	A.D.		B.C.	A.D.
Polyænus		150	Telcs	300 ?	
Polybius	155		Themistius		360
Porphyry		280	Theocritus	275	
Priscus Panites		450	Theodoret		435
Proclus		455	Theodorus Gaza (p. 29)		1450
Procopius		540	Theodosius Diaconus		960
Psellus, Michael (the his- torian)		1070	Theodosius, the grammarian		350 ?
Ptolemy		140	Theognis	530	
<i>Rosetta Inscription</i>	196		Theophanes continuatus ²		940
Scymnus of Chios ¹	80		Theophanes Isaurus		800
Sextus Empiricus		230	Theophrastus	320	
<i>Sibylline Oracles</i> (earliest)	150		Theophylact (Abp. of Bul- garia)		1070
Simplicius		530	Thomas Magister		1310
Sophocles	440		Thucydides	420	
Stephanus of Byzantium		500 ?	Tiberius (p. 749)		?
Stobæus		480 ?	Xenophon	390	
Strabo	10		Xenophon of Ephesus		?
Suidas	1050 ?		Zonaras		1115
Synesius	410		Zosimus		440

The Septuagint version may be ascribed to the period 280–160 B.C. Most of the Greek books which are usually included under the name ‘Apocrypha’ belong (in their Greek dress) to the next hundred years; the Prayer of Manasses and the third Book of Maccabees (and possibly other books) are later. The Psalms of Solomon may belong to the second century B.C., but the Greek translation was probably made at a much later date. The versions of Aquila, Symmachus, and Theodotion were executed in the second century A.D. To the same century are referred the Testaments of the Twelve Patriarchs (early), the Protevangel of James (150 ?), the Gospel of Nicodemus (first part—the ‘Acts of Pilate’), the Acts of Paul and Thecla, the Acts of Thomas.

EDITIONS QUOTED.

Krüger, <i>Sprachlehre</i> : ed. 4, 1861–62.	Ewald, <i>Lehrbuch</i> : ed. 7, 1863.
Matthiæ, <i>Sprachlehre</i> : ed. 3, 1835.	Jelf, <i>Grammar</i> : ed. 3, 1861.
Rost, <i>Grammatik</i> : ed. 7, 1856.	Veitch, <i>Greek Verbs</i> : ed. 3, 1871.
Buttmann, <i>Gr. Grammatik</i> : ed. 21, 1863.	Green, <i>Gram. of the N. T.</i> : ed. 2, 1862.

In the case of works not specified here or in the Preface, the references are usually made to the last edition.

‘Lob.’ denotes Lobeck on Phrynichus; ‘*Irr. V.*,’ Fishlake’s translation of Buttmann’s *Catalogue of Irregular Verbs* (ed. 3, 1866).

The notes appended by the former translator, Professor Masson, have the signature ‘E. M.’

¹ Author of a *Periegesis*, which is lost. The extant poem bearing the same name is of later date.

² See *Dict. of Biogr.* ii. 757.

CORRIGENDA.

Page 274, line 18, *after* ii. 15, *insert* [or rather, Jude 11.]

Page 336, line 2, *for* v. 4 *read* x. 4.

Page 588, line 10, *for* former *read* latter.

Page 592, line 23, *for* ἰππὺν *read* πρῶν.

N.B.—Where peculiarities in the form of words are in question (and therefore in a large number of the quotations contained in §§ v.–xvi. of this book), the references to the text of Westcott and Hort must be taken in connexion with pages 141–173 of their *Appendix*, where many *alternative readings* are given. When this *Appendix* was published (Sept. 1881), the greater part of the present volume was already in type.

INTRODUCTION.

ON THE OBJECT, TREATMENT, AND HISTORY OF N. T. GRAMMAR.

§ 1. THE peculiar language of the N. T., like every other language, presents two distinct aspects for scientific investigation. We may examine the several words in themselves as to their origin and significations—the *material* element; or we may consider these words as they are employed according to certain laws to form clauses and periods—the *formal* element. The former is the province of lexicography; the latter of grammar,¹ —which must be carefully distinguished from the laws of style (or rhetoric) of the N. T.

N. T. lexicography, of which the examination of synonyms is a very important part, though its importance has only of late been duly recognised, has hitherto been treated in a merely practical manner. A *theory* might however be constructed, for which the recently introduced term *lexicology* would be a convenient name. No such theory has as yet been fully developed for the N. T.; but this is the less surprising when we consider that the same want exists in connexion with the classical languages, and that our exegetical theology is still without a theory of Biblical criticism, higher and lower. Practical lexicography has however suffered materially from this deficiency, as might be easily shown by an examination of the lexicographical works on the N. T., even the most recent.²

A treatise on the laws of style or (to use the name adopted by Glass and by Bauer, the author of *Rhetorica Paulina*) the *Rhetoric* of the N. T. should investigate the peculiar features of the N. T. language as shown in free, original composition, conditioned merely by the character and aim of the writing,—first generally, and then with reference to the peculiarities of the *genera dicendi* and of the several

¹ On the separation of lexicography from grammar see an article by Pott, in the *Kieler allgem. Monatsschr.* July, 1851.

² For some remarks on the theory of lexicography see Schleiermacher, *Hermeneutik*, pp. 49, 84. A contribution towards a comparative lexicography is furnished by Zeller, in his *Theol. Jahrb.* II. 443 sqq.

writers: compare Hand, *Lehrb. des lat. Styls*, p. 25 sq. Much yet remains to be done in this department, especially as regards the theory of the rhetorical figures, which have at all times been used most mischievously in N. T. interpretation. The preparatory labours of Bauer and D. Schulze¹ are of some use, and Wilke's compilation (*N. T. Rhetorik*: Dresden, 1843) is worthy of attention: Schleiermacher too gave excellent hints in his *Hermeneutik*. Biblical rhetoric would most appropriately include the treatment of the modes of reasoning employed in the discourses of Jesus and in the apostolic Epistles. By this arrangement, which agrees in principle with that adopted by the ancient rhetoricians, we should avoid the excessive subdivision of N. T. exegetics, and the separation of kindred subjects, which throw light on one another when studied in connexion.²

It may be incidentally remarked that our Encyclopædias still leave very much to be desired in their delineation of exegetical theology so called; and that in practice the hermeneutics are not properly distinguished from what we may call the *philology*³ of the N. T.,—denoting by this name the whole of that province of exegetical theology which has just been sketched in outline.

§ 2. As the language in which the N. T. is written is a variety of Greek, the proper object of a N. T. grammar would be fully accomplished by a systematic grammatical comparison of the N. T. language with the written Greek of the same age and of the same description. As however this later Greek itself has not yet been fully examined as a whole, and as N. T. Greek displays in general the influence of a foreign tongue (the Hebrew-Aramaean), N. T. grammar must take a proportionately wider range, and investigate scientifically the laws according to which the Jewish writers of the N. T. wrote the Greek of their time.

Let us suppose, for instance, that a grammar of the Egyptian or Alexandrian dialect of Greek is required, that is, a grammar of the language used by the Greek-speaking inhabitants of Alexandria, gathered from all parts of the world. It will be necessary to collect together all the peculiarities which make this a distinct dialect: but a

¹ K. L. Bauer, *Rhetorica Paulina* (Hal. 1782), and *Philologia Thucydidico-Paulina* (Hal. 1773): under this head come also H. G. Tzschirner's *Observationes Pauli ap. epistolarum scriptoris ingenium concernentes* (Viteb. 1800).—J. D. Schulze, *Der schriftst. Werth und Character des Johannes* (Weissenf. 1803); and two similar treatises by the same author, on *Peter, Jude, and James* (Weissenf. 1802), and on *Mark* (in Keil and Tzschirner's *Analect.* Vol. II. and Vol. III.).

² Compare also Gersdorf, *Beiträge zur Sprachcharakterist. d. N. T.* p. 7; Keil, *Lehrb. der Hermeneutik*, p. 28; C. J. Kellmann, *Diss. de usu Rhetorices hermeneutico* (Gryph. 1766).

³ I should prefer this old and intelligible appellation, "*Philologia sacra* N. T." (compare J. Ch. Beck, *Conspect. system. philol. sacræ*: Bas. 1760, 12 section.), to that which Schleiermacher proposes in accordance with ancient usage, "*Grammar*:" see Lücke on his *Hermeneutik*, p. 10.

mere accumulation of disjointed details will not be sufficient; we must search for the leading characteristics, and we must show, in every section of the grammar, how the general tendency of the dialect has affected the ordinary rules of Greek, by overlooking niceties, misusing analogies, etc. The grammar of the dialect will then be complete. Since the language of the N. T. is a variety of later Greek, a special N. T. grammar could only portray it as a species of a species, and would thus presuppose a grammar of the ordinary later Greek. But it is hardly possible even to form a conception of N. T. grammar so restricted, still less could such a conception be worked out with advantage. For in the first place, the grammar of later Greek, especially in its oral and popular form, has not as yet been scientifically investigated,¹ and hence the foundation which theory points out for a special N. T. grammar does not actually exist. Moreover, the N. T. language in itself is said also to exhibit the influence of a non-cognate tongue (the Hebrew-Aramæan) upon the Greek.

For these reasons the boundaries of N. T. grammar must be extended in two directions. It must first—since the reader brings with him the ordinary grammar of the written language—investigate the peculiarities of the later Greek in the N. T., according to the principles mentioned above; and secondly, it must point out the modifications which were introduced by the influence of the Hebrew-Aramæan on the Greek, the details being classified as before. It is not possible, however, to make a rigorous distinction between these two elements; for in the mind of the N. T. writers the mixture of the (later) Greek with the national (Jewish) had given rise to a *single* syntax, which must be recognised and exhibited in its unity.² This treatment of N. T. grammar will be changed in one respect only, when we are furnished with an independent grammar of later Greek. Then the N. T. grammarian will not, as now, be compelled to illustrate and prove by examples the peculiarities of the later language; a simple reference to these will suffice. On the other hand, the *polemic* element in grammars of the N. T., which combats

¹ Valuable material for this purpose, though rather of a lexical than of a grammatical character, will be found in Lobeck's notes on *Phrynichi Eclogæ* (Lips. 1820). Irmsch (on *Herodian*) and Fischer (*De vitis Lexicor. N. T.*) had previously collected much that is serviceable. Abundant material for philological observations on "*Græcitas fatiscens*" has more recently been furnished by the corrected texts of the Byzantine writers and the Indices appended to most of them in the Bonn edition, though these Indices are very unequal in their merit; by Boissonade's notes in the *Anecdota Græca* (Paris, 1829, &c., 5 vols.), and in his editions of Marinus, Philostratus, Nicetas Eugenianus, Babrius, al.; and lastly by Mullach's edition of Hierocles (Berlin, 1853). Lobeck also constantly pays due attention to the later Greek element in his *Paralipomena Grammaticæ Gr.* (Lips. 1837, 2 parts); *Pathologia sermonis Gr. Proleg.* (Lips. 1843), and *Pathol. Græci serm. Elementa* (Königsb. 1853, I.); *Πρὸς τὴν εἰσαγωγὴν τῶν ὀνομάτων ὡς ἐν τῇ ὁμιλίᾳ* (*Proleg. Gr. et nomen verball. Technologia* (Königsb. 1846)). [The 2nd volume of Lobeck's *Pathol. Elementa* appeared in 1862. In 1856 Mullach published a *Grammatik der griechischen Vulgarsprache* (Berlin).]

² Schleiermacher's remarks on the lexical treatment of Hebraisms (*Hermen.* p. 65) are worthy of attention.

inveterate and stubborn prejudices or errors revived anew, may gradually disappear: at present it is still necessary to vindicate the true character of the N. T. diction on this negative side also. For even very recently we have seen in the works of well-known commentators—as Kühnöl, Flatt, Klausen in his commentary on the Gospels—how deeply rooted was the old grammatical empiricism by which *ultra Fischerum* (or *ultra Storrium*) *sapere* was held in horror.

The notion of special grammars for the writings of different authors, as John or Paul, cannot be entertained. What is distinctive in the diction of particular writers, especially of those just named, has seldom any connexion with grammar. It consists almost entirely in a preference for certain words and phrases, or belongs to the rhetorical element, as indeed Blackwall's observations¹ show. The same may be said of most of the peculiarities in the arrangement of words. Hence Schulze and Schulz² have, on the whole, formed a more correct estimate of such specialities than Gersdorf, whose well-known work contributes even to verbal criticism no large store of *certain* results, and must have almost proved its own refutation, if it had been continued on its own principles.

§ 3. Although the study of the language of the N. T. is the fundamental condition of all true exegesis, Biblical philologists have until lately almost excluded N. T. grammar from the range of their scientific inquiries. The lexicography of the N. T. was the subject of repeated investigation; but the grammar was at most noticed only so far as it stood connected with the doctrine of the Hebraisms of the N. T.³ Casp. Wyss (1650) and G. Pasor (1655) alone apprehended more completely the idea of N. T. grammar, but they were unable to obtain for it recognition as a distinct branch of exegetical study. After them, 160 years later, Haab was the first who handled the subject in a special treatise; but, apart from the fact that he confined his attention to the Hebraistic element, his somewhat uncritical

¹ *Sacred Classics*, I. p. 385 sqq. (London, 1727).

² His remarks on N. T. diction are contained in his dissertations on the Parable of the Steward (Bresl. 1821) and on the Lord's Supper (Leips. 1824, second improved ed. 1831), and in various reviews in Wachler's *Theol. Annalen*. Both dissertations are of an exegetical character, and hence the remarks (which are usually acute) are out of place, since they throw but little light on the exegesis. Textual criticism might turn his observations to good account, had but the distinguished writer been pleased to give them to us in a complete form. Compare also Schleiermacher, *Hermen.* p. 129.

³ An honourable exception among the earlier commentators is the now nearly forgotten G. F. Heupel, who, in his copious and almost purely philological commentary on the Gospel of Mark (Strassburg, 1716), makes many good grammatical observations. The Greek scholarship of J. F. Hombergk in his *Parerga Sacra* (Amstel. 1719), and of H. Heisen in his *Novæ Hypotheses interpretandæ felicis Ep. Jacobi* (Brem. 1739), is more lexical than grammatical.

work was fitted rather to retard than to promote the progress of the science.

The first who in some degree collected and explained the grammatical peculiarities of the N. T. diction was the well-known Sal. Glass († 1656), the 3rd and 4th books of whose *Philologia Sacra* are entitled *Grammatica sacra* and *Gramm. sacrae Appendic.*¹ As however he makes Hebrew his point of departure throughout, and touches the N. T. language only so far as it agrees with Hebrew, his work—to say nothing of its incompleteness—can be mentioned in the history of N. T. grammar only as a feeble attempt. On the other hand, the historian must revive the memory of the two above-named writers, whose names are almost unknown, as indeed their works on this subject are forgotten. The first, Casp. Wyss, Professor of Greek in the Gymnasium of Zürich († 1659), published his *Dialectologia Sacra*² in 1650. In this work all the peculiarities of the N. T. diction, grammatically considered, are classified under the heads, *Dialectus Attica, Ionica, Dorica, Eolica, Boeotica, Poëtica, Ἑβραϊζόσα*,—certainly a most inconvenient arrangement, since kindred subjects are thus separated, and in many cases are noticed in four different parts of the work. The author too was not in advance of his age in acquaintance with the Greek dialects, as is proved by the very mention of a special *dialectus poëtica*, and as an examination of what he calls *Attic* will show still more clearly. As a collection of examples, however, in many sections absolutely complete, the work is meritorious; and the writer's moderation in regard to the grammatical Hebraisms of the N. T. deserved the imitation of his contemporaries.

George Pasor, Professor of Greek at Franeker († 1637), is well known as the author of a small N. T. Lexicon, which has been frequently republished, last of all by J. F. Fischer. He left amongst his papers a N. T. Grammar, which was published, with some additions and corrections of his own, by his son Matthias Pasor, Prof. of Theology at Gröningen († 1658), under the title, *G. Pasoris Grammatica Græca sacra N. T. in tres libros distributa* (Groning. 1655, pp. 787). This work is now a literary rarity,³ though far better fitted than the lexicon to preserve the author's name in the memory of posterity. As the title indicates, the volume is divided into three books, of which the first contains the Accidence, the second (pp. 244–530) the Syntax, and the third seven appendices,—*de nominibus N. T., de verbis N. T., de verbis anomalis, de dialectis N. T., de accentibus, de*

¹ In Dathe's edition this *Grammatica sacra* constitutes the first book.

² *Dialectologia sacra, in qua quicquid per universum N. F. contextum in apostolica et eccl. et phrasi a communi Græcor. lingua eccl. grammatica analogia discrepat, methodo congrua disponitur, accurato definitur et omnium sacri contextus exemplorum inductione illustratur.* Tigur. 1650, pp. 324 (without the Appendix).

³ Even Foppen (*Bibliotheca belgica*, Tom. I. p. 342), who enumerates Pasor's other writings, does not mention this work. Its great rarity is attested by Salthen, *Cat. biblioth. libr. rar.* (Regiom. 1751), p. 479; and by D. Gerdesius, *Florileg. hist. crit. libr. rar.* (Groning. 1763), p. 272.

præi grammaticæ, de numeris s. arithmetica Græca. The most valuable parts of the work are the second book and the fourth appendix;¹ for in the first book and in most of the appendices the writer treats of well-known subjects belonging to general Greek grammar, and, for example, most needlessly gives full paradigms of Greek nouns and verbs. The Syntax is accurate and exhaustive. The author points out what is Hebraistic, but does not often adduce parallels from Greek authors. This useful book suffers from the want of a complete index.

In the interval between Pasor and Haab N. T. grammar received only incidental notice, in works on the style of the N. T., as in those of Leusden (*De dialectis N. T.*) and Olearius (*De stylo N. T.*, pp. 257–271). These writers, however, limited their attention almost entirely to Hebraisms; and by including amongst these much that is pure Greek they threw back into confusion the whole question of the grammatical structure of the N. T. Georgi was the first to show that many constructions usually regarded as Hebraisms belonged to genuine Greek usage, but he also sometimes falls into extremes. His writings passed into almost total neglect. Meanwhile Fischer gave currency anew to the works of Vorst and Leusden, and during many years Storr's well-known book² was able to exercise without restraint its pernicious influence on the exegesis of the N. T.

From the school of Storr now came forward Ph. H. Haab, Rector of Schweigern in the kingdom of Württemberg († 1833), with his "Hebrew-Greek Grammar for the N. T., with a preface by F. G. von Süskind" (Tübing. 1815). Disregarding the genuine Greek element in the diction of the N. T., he confined his attention to the grammatical Hebraisms, and in the arrangement of his materials followed the works of Storr and Weckherlin.³ If we are to believe a reviewer in Bengel's *Archiv* (vol. i. p. 406 sqq.), "the diligence, judgment, accuracy, nice and comprehensive philological knowledge, with which the author has accomplished his task, must secure for his work the approval of all friends of the thorough exegesis of the N. T." A different and almost directly opposite verdict is given by two scholars⁴ who must in this field be regarded as thoroughly competent (and impartial) judges; and after long and manifold use of the book we are compelled to agree with these critics in all points. The great defect of the work consists in this,—that the author has not rightly understood the difference between the pure Greek and the Hebraistic

¹ This appendix had already been added by Pasor himself to the first edition of his *Syllabus Græco-Latinus omnium N. T. vocum* (Amstel. 1632), under the title, *Idea (syllabus brevis) Græcarum N. T. dialectorum*. At the close he promises the above complete *Grammatica N. T.*

² *Observatio ad analog. et syntaxin Hebr.* (Stutt. 1779). Some acute grammatical observations, especially on *collage temporum, particularum, &c.*, are to be found in J. G. Straube, *Diss. de emphasi Gr. lingue N. T.*, in Van den Honert's *Syntagma*, p. 70 sqq.

³ Weckherlin, *Hebr. Grammat.* (2 parts).

⁴ See the reviews in the *Nev. theol. Annal.* 1816, II. pp. 859–879, and (by de Wette?) the *A. L. Z.* 1816, N. 39–41, pp. 305–326.

elements in the language of the N. T. ; has accordingly adduced as Hebraistic very much which either is the common property of all cultivated languages, or, at all events, occurs in Greek as frequently as in Hebrew ; and, out of love to Storr's observations, has altogether misinterpreted a multitude of passages in the N. T. (for examples see below) by *forcing* Hebraisms upon them. Besides all this, everything is in confusion, the arrangement of materials is most arbitrary, and the book opens with a section on *Tropes* !—a subject which does not belong to grammar at all. Hence we cannot regard as too severe the words with which the second of the reviewers above mentioned concludes : “ Seldom have we seen a book which has been so complete a failure, and against the use of which it has been necessary to give so emphatic a warning.”

§ 4. The remarks scattered through commentaries on the N. T., books of observations, and exegetical monographs, though sometimes displaying very respectable learning, yet when all taken together presented no complete treatment of the grammar. But even their incompleteness does less to render these collections useless, than the uncritical empiricism which ruled Greek philology until the commencement of this century, and Hebrew much later still ; as indeed this same empiricism has impressed on N. T. exegesis also the character of uncertainty and arbitrariness. The *rational* method of treatment, which seeks for the explanation of all the phenomena of languages, even of their anomalies, in the modes of thought which characterise nations and individual writers, has completely transformed the study of Greek. The same method must be applied to the language of the N. T. : then, and not till then, N. T. grammar receives a scientific character, and is elevated into a sure instrument for exegesis.

The main features of this empirical philology, so far as grammar is concerned, are the following :

(a) The grammatical structure of the language was apprehended only in rudest outline, and hence the mutual relation of allied forms, in which the genius of the Greek language is peculiarly shown,—as of the aorist and perfect, the conjunctive and optative, the two negatives *οὐ* and *μη*,—was left almost entirely undefined.

(b) Those forms whose true signification was generally recognised were confounded together by an unlimited *enallage*, in virtue of which one tense or case or particle might stand for another, even for one of a directly opposite meaning, e.g. preterite for future, *ἀπὸς* for *πρός*, etc.

(c) A host of ellipses were devised, and in the simplest sentences there was always something to be supplied.

The commentators applied these principles—which still appear in Fischer's copious *Animadv. ad Welleri Gramm. Gr.* (Lips. 1798 sqq.

3 spec.)—to the interpretation of the N. T. Nay they considered themselves justified in using still greater freedom than classical philologists, because (as they held) the Hebrew language, on the model of which the Greek of the N. T. was framed, had as its distinguishing characteristic the absence of all definiteness in forms and regularity of syntax, so that Hebrew syntax was treated, not as a connected whole, but only under *enallage* and *solecism*.¹ The ordinary commentaries on the N. T. exhibit in profusion the natural results of such principles, and Storr² earned the distinction of reducing this whole *farrago* of crude empirical canons of language into a kind of system. Apart from all other considerations, such canons of language necessarily gave unlimited scope for arbitrary interpretation, and it was easy to extract from the words of the sacred writers meanings directly contrary to each other.³

It was in Greek philology that the reformation commenced. A pupil of Reitz, Gottfr. Hermann, by his work *De emendanda ratione grammaticæ Græcæ* (1801), gave the first powerful impulse to the *rational*⁴ investigation of this noble language. In the course of more than forty years this method has penetrated so deep, and has produced such solid results, that the face of Greek grammar is entirely changed. It has recently been combined with historical investigation,⁵ and not without success. The principles of this method, which entitle it to the name of rational, are the following :

(a) The fundamental meaning of every grammatical form (case, tense, mood), or the idea which underlay this form in the mind of the

¹ The attempts made by better scholars to combat this empiricism were only partial and isolated. The Wittenberg Professors Balth. Stolberg (in his *Tractat. de solecism. et barbarism. Gr. N. F. dictioni falso tributis*: Vit. 1681 and 1685) and Fr. Woken (in his *Pietas critica in hypallagas bibl.*: Viteb. 1718, and especially in his *Enallagæ e N. T. Gr. textus præcipuis et plurimis locis exterminatæ*: Viteb. 1730) exposed many blunders of the commentators, and on the whole very intelligently. J. C. Schwarz also shows creditable learning and acumen in his *Lib. de opinatis discipulor. Chr. solecismis* (Cob. 1730). Such voices were however not listened to, or were drowned by a *contorte! artificiose!*

² How complete a contrast is presented by his acute countryman Alb. Bengel, in his *Gnomon*! Though he often falls into over-refined explanations, and attributes to the Apostles *his own* dialectic modes of thought, yet he left to posterity a model of careful and spirited exposition. He notices points of grammar,—compare e.g. A. iii. 19, xxvi. 2, 1 C. xii. 15, Mt. xviii. 17, H. vi. 4: in the lexical department he pays especial attention to the examination of synonyms.

³ “Sunt,” says Tittmann (*Synon. N. T.* I. p. 206), “qui grammaticarum legum observationem in N. T. interpretatione parum eurent et, si scriptoris cujusdam verba grammaticæ i. e. ex legibus linguæ explicata sententiam . . . ab ipsorum opinione alienam prodant, nullam illarum legum rationem habeant, sed propria verborum vi neglecta scriptorem dixisse contendunt, quæ talibus verbis nemo sana mente præditus dicere unquam potuit.” Hermann’s sarcasm (*Vig.* 788) was quite just.

⁴ I prefer “rational” to “philosophical,” because the latter word may easily be misunderstood. All philological inquiry that is merely empirical is irrational: it deals with language as something merely external, and not as bearing the impress of thought. Compare Tittmann, *Syn.* p. 205 sq.

⁵ G. Bornhardy, *Wissenschaftliche Syntax der gr. Sprache* (Berlin, 1829).

Greek nation, is exactly seized, and all the various uses of the form are deduced from this primary signification : by this means numberless ellipses have been demolished, and *enallage* has been confined within its natural (*i.e.*, narrow) limits.

(b) When the established laws of the language are violated, either in expressions of general currency, or in the usage of individual writers, the grammarian is at pains to show how the irregularity originated in the mind of the speaker or writer,—by *anacoluthon*, *confusio duarum structurarum*, *attraction*, *constructio ad sensum*, *brachylogy*, etc.

The language is thus presented as bearing the direct impress of Greek thought, and appears as a *living* idiom. The grammarian is not content with merely noticing the phenomena : he traces each form and turn of speech back into the thought of the speaker, and endeavours to lay hold of it as it comes into existence within the speaker's mind. Thus everything which is impossible in *thought* is rejected as impossible in *language* ; as, for instance, that a writer could use the *future* tense when he wished to refer to the *past* ; could say *to* for *from* ; could call a man *wiser* when he wished to call him *wise* ; could indicate a *cause* by *consequently* ; could say, *I saw the man*, when he wished to express, *I saw a man*. For a long time, however, these elucidations of Greek grammar (and lexicography) remained altogether unnoticed by Biblical scholars. They adhered to the old Viger and to Storr, and thus separated themselves entirely from classical philologists, in the belief—which however no recent writer has distinctly expressed—that the N. T. Greek, as being Hebraistic, could not be subjected to such philosophical investigation. They would not see that Hebrew itself, like every other human language, both admits and requires rational treatment. Through Ewald's reiterated efforts this fact has now been made patent to all. All are convinced that, even in the Hebrew language, the ultimate explanation of phenomena must be sought in the national modes of thought, and that a nation characterised by simplicity could least of all be capable of transgressing the laws of all human language.¹ It is not now considered sufficient to assign to a preposition, for instance, the most different meanings, just as a superficially examined

¹ Rational investigation must be founded on historical. The whole field of the language must be historically surveyed, before we can discover the causes of the individual phenomena. The simpler the Hebrew language is, the easier is this process of discovery, for a simple language presupposes simple modes of thought. In the rational investigation of Hebrew the problem assigned us is, to reproduce the course of the Hebrew's thought ; to conceive in our minds every transition from one meaning of a word to another, every construction and idiom of the language, as he conceived it ; and thus discover how each of these grew up in his mind, for the spoken words are but the impress of the thought,—as indeed in this very language *thinking* is regarded as an *inward speaking* [*e.g.*, Gen. xvii. 17, Ps. x. 6]. To think of constructing *à priori* the laws of a language is absurd. It may be readily admitted that this rational system of investigation may be misused by individuals, as even the Greek philologists sometimes deal in subtleties ; but to persevere in insipid empiricism from the apprehension of such danger is disgraceful.

context may require : pains are taken to trace the transition from the fundamental signification of every particle to each of its secondary meanings, and the admission of meanings without such a process of derivation is regarded as an unscientific assumption. Nor is any one satisfied now with vaguely remarking that *non omnis* (by which no man of sense could mean anything but *not every one*) was used by the Hebrews as equivalent to *omnis non*, that is, *nullus* ; he rather indicates in every instance the exact point on which the eye should be fixed.

Hence the object which grammar must in any case strive after is the *rational* treatment of the N. T. language : thus, and thus only, grammar obtains for itself a scientific basis, and in turn furnishes the same for exegesis. The materials offered by Greek philology must be carefully used ; but in using them we must by all means keep in mind that we cannot regard as established all the nice distinctions which scholars have laid down (so as, for instance, even to correct the text in accordance with them), and also that classical philology itself is progressive : indeed it has already been found necessary to modify many theories (e.g. the doctrine of *et* with the conjunctive), and other points are still under discussion even amongst the best scholars — some of the constructions of *av*, for example.

Since 1824, N. T. grammar has received very valuable contributions from Fritzsche, in particular, in his *Dissertt. in 2. Epist. ad Cor.* (Lips. 1824), his *Commentaries on Matthew and Mark*, his *Conjectan. in N. T.* (Lips. 1825, 2 spec.), and especially in his *Commentary on the Ep. to the Romans* (Hal. 1836). Here should also be mentioned the treatises by Gieseler and Bornemann in Rosenmüller's *Exeget. Repert.* (2nd vol.), Bornemann's *Scholia in Lucæ Evang.* (Lips. 1830), and in part his edition of the Acts of the Apostles.¹ Lastly, many grammatical problems have been discussed in the controversial correspondence between Fritzsche and Tholuck.² The philological investigation of the N. T. language has exerted more or less influence on all the numerous N. T. commentaries which have recently appeared,³ whether emanating from the critical, the evangelical, or the philosophical school ; though only a few of the writers (as Van Hengel Lücke, Bleek, Meyer) have given full attention to the grammatical element, or treated it with independent judgment.

¹ *Acta Apost. ad Cor. Cantabrig. fidem rec. et interpret. est* (Grossenhain, 1848, 1.).

² Fritzsche, *Ueber die Verdienste D. Tholucks um die Schrifterklärung* (Halle, 1831). Tholuck, *Beiträge zur Spracherklärung des N. T.* (Halle, 1832). Fritzsche, *Präliminarien zur Abbitte und Ehrenerklärung, die ich gern dem D. Tholuck gewahren möchte* (Halle, 1832). Tholuck, *Noch ein ernstes Wort an D. Fritzsche* (Halle, 1832). In his *Commentary on the Ep. to the Hebrews* (Hamb. 1836, 1840, 1850), Tholuck laid more stress on philological investigation. The severe censure passed in an anonymous work, *Beiträge zur Erklärung des Br. an die Hebr.* (Leipz. 1840), has less reference to grammar than to Tholuck's treatment of the subject matter of the Epistle.

³ Even on the commentaries of the excellent Baumgarten-Crusius, the weakest side of which is certainly the philological.

A sensible estimate of the better philological principles in their application to the N. T. has been given by A. G. Hölemaun, in his *Comment. de interpretatione sacra cum profana feliciter conjungenda* (Lips. 1832).

N. T. grammar has recently made its way from Germany to England and North America, partly in a translation of the 4th edition of the present work¹ (London, 1840), partly in a distinct (independent?) treatise by W. Trollope (*Greek Grammar of the New Testament*: London, 1842). An earlier work on this subject by Moses Stuart (*Grammar of the New Testament Dialect*: Andover, 1841), I have not yet seen.²

The special grammatical characteristics of particular writers have begun to form a subject of inquiry (yet see above, p. 4): G. P. C. Kaiser, *Diss. de speciali Joa. Ap. grammatica culpa negligentiae liberanda* (Erlang. 1824, II.), and *De speciali Petri Ap. gr. culpa. &c.* (Erlang. 1843).

¹ [Translated by Agnew and Ebbecke (Philadelphia, 1840). An earlier edition of Winer's Grammar had been translated in 1825 by M. Stuart and Robinson. In 1834 Prof. Stuart published a N. T. Grammar, part of which appeared in the *Biblical Cabinet*, vol. x.]

² [To this list the following works may be added: A. Buttman, *Grammatik des neutest. Sprachgebrauchs: im Anschlusse an Ph. Buttman's griech. Grammatik* (Berlin, 1859); Schirlitz, *Grundzüge der neutest. Grammatik* (Giessen, 1861); K. H. A. Lipsius, *Grammatische Untersuchungen über die biblische Grammatik; Ueber die Leszeichen* (Leipzig, 1863); T. S. Green, *Treatise on the Grammar of the N. T.* (Bagster, 1842; 2d edition, considerably altered, 1862); W. Webster, *Syntax and Synonyms of the Greek Test.* (Livingtons, 1864). In the later (the 3d and 4th) editions of Jelf's *Greek Grammar* considerable attention is given to the constructions of the Greek Testament. The Grammars of Winer and A. Buttman have recently found a very able and careful translator in Professor Thayer, of Andover, Massachusetts. Another useful work, of a more elementary character, is Dr. S. G. Green's *Handbook to the Grammar of the N. T.* (1870, Rel. Tr. Society).]

PART I.

ON THE GENERAL CHARACTER OF N. T. DICTION, ESPECIALLY IN REGARD TO GRAMMAR.

SECTION I.

VARIOUS OPINIONS RESPECTING THE CHARACTER OF THE N. T. DICTION.

1. Though the character of the N. T. diction is in itself tolerably distinct, erroneous or at any rate incomplete and one-sided opinions respecting it were for a long time entertained by Biblical philologers. These opinions arose in part from want of acquaintance with the later Greek dialectology, but also from dogmatic considerations, through which, as is always the case, even clear intellects became incapable of discerning the line of exact exegesis. From the beginning of the 17th century the attempt had been repeatedly made by certain scholars (the Purists) to claim classic purity and elegance in every respect for the N. T. style; whilst by others (the Hebraists) the Hebrew colouring was not only recognised, but in some instances greatly exaggerated. The views of the Hebraists held the ascendancy about the close of the 17th century, though without having entirely superseded those of their rivals, some of whom were men of considerable learning. Half a century later the Purist party entirely died out, and the principles of the Hebraists, a little softened here and there, obtained general acceptance. It is only very lately that scholars have begun to see that these principles also are one-sided, and have rightly inclined towards the middle path, which had been generally indicated long before by Beza and H. Stephens.

The history of the various theories which were successively maintained, not without vehemence and considerable party bias, is given in brief by Morus, *Acerous, acad. sup. Hermeneut. N. T.* (ed. Eichstädt) vol. I. p. 216 sqq.; by Meyer, *Gesch. der Schrifterklär.* III. 342 sqq.

(comp. Eichstädt, *Pr. sententiar. de dictione scriptor. N. T. brevis censura*: Jen. 1845): and, with some important inaccuracies, by G. J. Planck, in his *Eindeit. in d. theol. Wissenschaft*, II. 43 sqq.:¹ compare Stange, *Theol. Symmikt.*, II. 295 sqq. On the literature connected with this subject see Walch, *Biblioth. Theol.* IV. 276 sqq.² The following outline of the controversy, in which the statements of the above-named writers are here and there corrected, will be sufficient for our purpose.

Erasmus had spoken of an “apostolorum sermo non solum impositus et inconditus verum etiam imperfectus et perturbatus, aliquoties plane solœcissans.” In reply to this, Beza, in a *Digressio de dono linguarum et apostol. sermone* (on Acts x. 46), pointed out the simplicity and force of N. T. diction, and in particular placed the Hebraisms (which, as is well known, he was far from denying) in a very favourable light, as “ejusmodi, ut nullo alio idiomate tam feliciter exprimi possint, imo interdum ne exprimi quidem,”—indeed as “gemmæ quibus (apostoli) scripta sua exornarint.” After Beza, H. Stephens, in the Preface to his edition of the N. T. (1576), entered the lists against those “qui in his scriptis inculta omnia et horrida esse putant;” and took pains to show by examples the extent to which the niceties of Greek are observed in the N. T., and how the very Hebraisms give inimitable force and emphasis to its style. These niceties of style are, it is true, rather rhetorical than linguistic, and the Hebraisms are rated too high; but the views of these two excellent Greek scholars are evidently less extreme than is commonly supposed, and are on the whole nearer the truth than those of many later commentators.

Both Drusius and Glass acknowledged the existence of Hebraisms in the N. T., and gave illustrations of them without exciting opposition. The first advocate of extreme views was Seb. Pfochen. In his *Diatrise de lingue Græcæ N. T. puritate* (Amst. 1629: ed. 2, 1633), after having in the Preface defined the question under discussion to be, “an stylus N. T. sit vere Græcus nec ab aliorum Græcorum stylo alienior talisque, qui ab Homero, Demosthene aliisque Græcis intelligi potuisset,” he endeavours to show by many examples (§ 81–129), “Græcos autores profanos eisdem phrasibus et verbis loquutos esse, quibus scriptores N. T.” (§ 29). This juvenile production however—the principles of which were accepted by Erasmus Schmid, as his *Opus posthumum* (1658) shows—seems to have excited little attention at the time with its rigid Purism. The first who gave occasion (though indirectly) for controversy on the diction of the N. T. was the Hamburg Rector Joachim Jauge (1637, 1639): though his real

¹ [This portion of Planck's work is translated in the *Biblical Cabinet*, vol. vii. pp. 67–71. The controversy is briefly sketched by Tregelles, in his edition of Horn's *Introduction*, vol. iv. p. 21 sqq.]

² See also Baumgarten, *Polemik*, iii. 176 sqq. The opinions of the Fathers (especially the Apologists) on the style of the N. T. are given by J. Lami, *De erudit. Apostolor.* p. 138 sqq. They regard the subject more from a rhetorical than from a grammatical point of view. Theodoret (*Gr. affect. cur.*) triumphantly contrasts the σολοικισμοὶ ἀλιευτικοί with the ξυλλογισμοὶ ἀτστικοί.

opinions as to the Hellenism (not barbarism) of the N. T. style¹ were admitted by his opponent, the Hamburg Pastor Jac. Grosse (1640), not indeed to be correct, but at all events to be free from insidious intent.² The latter writer, however, brought upon himself the censure of Dan. Wulfer (1640), who, in his *Innocentia Hellenistarum vindicata* (without date or place), complained of the want of clearness in Grosse's strictures.³ Grosse had now to defend himself, not only against Wulfer, whom he proved to have misunderstood his meaning, but also (1641) against the Jena theologian Joh. Musæus (1641, 1642), who found fault with Grosse's inconsistencies and unsettled views, but wrote mainly in the interests of dogma (on verbal inspiration). Hence by degrees Grosse gave to the world five small treatises (1641, 1642), in defence, not of the classic elegance, but of the purity and dignity of the N. T. language.

Without entering into these disputes, which passed into hateful personalities, and which were almost entirely useless to science, Dan. Heinsius (1643) declared himself on the side of the Hellenism of the N. T. language; and Thomas Gataker (*De Novi Instrumenti stylo disert.*, 1648) wrote expressly—with learning, but not without exaggeration—against the Purism of Pfochen. Joh. Vorst also now published (1658, 1665) the well-arranged collection of N. T. Hebraisms which for some time he had had in preparation: this work soon after fell under the censure of Hor. Vitringa, as being one-sided in a high degree.⁴

¹ In a German memorial to the department of ecclesiastical affairs (1637) Junge himself thus explains his true views: I have indeed said, and I still say, that there exists in the N. T. what is not really Greek. . . . The question *an N. T. scateat barbarismus* is so offensive a question, that no Christian man raised it before; . . . that barbarous formulas are to be found in the N. T. I have never been willing to allow, especially because the Greeks themselves recognise a barbarism as a *vitium*. [Lünemann refers to *J. Jungius "Ueber die Originalsprache des N. T." vom Jahre 1637: aufgefunden, zuerst herausgegeben und eingeleitet von Joh. Geffken (Hamb. 1863).*]

² His two main theses are the following: "Quod quamvis evangelistæ et apostoli in N. T. non adeo ornato et nitido, tumido et affectato (!) dicendi genere uti sint . . . impium tamen, imo blasphemum sit, si quis inde S. literarum studiosus Græcum styllum . . . sugillare, vilipendere et juventuti suspectum facere ipsique vitia et notam solæcismorum et barbarismorum attricare contendat. . . . Quod nec patres, qui solæcismorum et barbarismorum meminerunt et apostolos idiotas fuisse scripserunt, nec illi autores, qui styllum N. T. Hellenisticum esse statuerunt, nec isti, qui in N. T. Ebraismos et Chaldaismos esse observarunt, styllum s. apostolorum contemserint, sugillarint eumque impuritatis alicujus accusarint cet."

³ Grosse's work was strictly directed against a possible inference from the position that the Greek of the N. T. is not such as native Greek authors use, and in the main concerns adversaries that (at all events in Hamburg) had then no existence. Besides, he keeps throughout mainly on the negative side; as is shown, for example, by the résumé (p. 40 of Grosse's *Trias*): Etiam si Græcus styllum apostolorum non sit tam ornatus et affectatus, ut fuit ille qui fuit florente Græcia, non Atticus ut Athenis, non Doricus ut Corinthi, non Ionicus ut Ephesi, non Æoliens ut Troade, fuit tamen vere Græcus ab omni solæcismorum et barbarismorum labe immunis.

⁴ In the preface Vorst expresses his conviction, "sacros codices N. T. talibus et vocabulis et phrasibus, quæ Hebræam linguam sapiant, *scatere plane*." Compare also his *Cogitata de stylo N. T.*, prefixed to Fischer's edition of his work on Hebraisms.

J. H. Büeler (1641) and J. Olearius (1668)¹ took a middle course, discriminating with greater care between the Hebrew and the Greek elements of the N. T. style; and with them J. Leusden agreed in the main, though he is inferior to Olearius in discretion.

By most, however, it was now regarded as a settled point that the Hebraisms must be allowed to be a very prominent element in the language of the N. T., and that they give to the style a colouring, not indeed barbarous, but widely removed from the standard of Greek purity.² This is the result arrived at by Mos. Solanus in a long-deferred but very judicious reply to Pfochen. Even J. Heinr. Michaelis (1707) and Ant. Blackwall (1727) did not venture to deny the Hebraisms: they endeavoured to prove that the diction of the N. T. writers, although not free from Hebraisms, still has all the qualities of an elegant style, and is in this respect not inferior to classic purity. The latter scholar commences his work (which abounds in good observations) with these words: "We are so far from denying that there are Hebraisms in the N. T., that *we esteem it a great advantage and beauty to that sacred book that it abounds with them.*" Their writings, however, had as little effect on the now established opinion as those of the learned Ch. Siegm. Georgi, who in his *Vindiciæ N. T. ch Ebraismis* (1732) returned to the more rigid Purism, and defended his positions in his *Hierocriticus sacer* (1733). He was followed, with no greater success, by J. Conr. Schwarz, the chief aim of whose *Commentarii crit. et philol. linguæ Gr. N. T.* (Lips. 1736) was to prove that even those expressions which had been considered Hebraisms are pure Greek.³ The last who joined these writers in combating the abuse of Hebraisms were Fl. Palaiet (*Observatt. philol. crit. in N. T.*: Lugd. Bat. 1752)⁴ and H. W. van Marle (*Florileg. observ. in epp. apostol.*: Lugd. Bat. 1758). Through the influence of the school of Ernesti a more correct estimate of the language of the N. T. became generally diffused over Germany:⁵ compare Ernesti, *Instit. Interp. I. 2, cap. 3. [Bibl. Cab. I. p. 103 sqq.]*

¹ The *Stricture in Pfochen. diatrib.* by J. Cœcejus were drawn up merely for private use, and were first published in Rhenferd's *Sammlung*.

² See also Werenfels, *Opusc.* I. p. 311 sqq.—Hemsterhuis on Lucian, *Dial. Mar. 4. 3*: "Eorum, qui orationem N. F. Græcam esse castigatissimam contendunt, opinio perquam mihi semper ridicula fuit visa." Blth. Stolberg also (*De solecismis et barbarismis N. T.*: Viteb. 1681 and 1685) wished merely to vindicate the N. T. from blemishes unjustly ascribed to it; but in doing this he explained away many real Hebraisms.

³ Conscious of certain victory Schwarz speaks thus in his preface (p. 8): "Olim Hebraismi, Syrisimi, Chaldaismi, Rabinismi (sic!), Latinismi cet. celebrabantur nomina, ut vel scriptores sacri suam Græcæ dictionis ignorantiam prodere aut in Græco sermone tot linguarum notitiam ostentasse viderentur vel saltem interpretes illorum literatissimi et singularum locutionum perspicacissimi judicarentur. Sed conata hæc ineptiarum et raritatis ita sunt etiam a nobis convicta, ut si qui cet." A satire on the Purists may be seen in *Somnium in quo præter cetera genius sec. rapulat* (Alteburg, 1761), p. 97 sqq.

⁴ Supplements by Palaiet himself are to be found in the *Biblioth. Brem. nova* Cl. 3, 4. In the main, however, Palaiet quotes parallels almost exclusively for meanings and phrases which no man of judgment will regard as Hebraisms.

⁵ Ernesti's judgment on the diction of the N. T. (*Diss. de difficult. interpret. grammat. N. T.* § 12) may here be recalled to mind: "Genus orationis in libris

Most of the (older) controversial works on this subject (those mentioned above and others besides) are collected in J. Rhenferd's *Dissertatt. philolog.-theolog. de stylo N. T. syntagma* (Leov. 1702), and in what may be considered a supplement to this work, Taco Hajo van den Honert, *Syntagma dissertatt. de stylo N. T. Græco* (Amst. 1703).¹

We will endeavour briefly to describe the mode in which the Purists sought to establish their theory.²

Their efforts were mainly directed towards collecting from native Greek authors passages in which occur the identical words and phrases which in the N. T. are explained as Hebraisms. In general, no distinction was made between the rhetorical element and what properly belongs to language; but besides this the Purists overlooked the following facts:

(a) That many expressions and phrases (especially such as are figurative) are from their simplicity and naturalness the common property of all or of many languages, and therefore can no more be called Græcisms than Hebraisms.³

(b) That a distinction must be made between the diction of poetry and that of prose, and also between the figures which particular writers may now and then use to give elevation to their style (as *lumina orationis*) and those which have become an integral part of the language. If expressions used by Pindar, Æschylus, Euripides, &c., occur in the plain prose of the N. T.,⁴ or if these expressions or rare Greek figures are here in regular and ordinary use, this furnishes no proof at all of the classical purity of N. T. Greek.

(c) That when the N. T. writers use a form of speech which is

N. T. esse e pure Græcis et Ebraicam maxime consuetudinem referentibus verbis formulisque dicendi mixtum et temperatum, id quidem adeo evidens est iis, qui satis Græce sciunt, ut plane misericordia digni sint, qui omnia bene Græca esse contendunt."

¹ The essays of Wulfer, Grosse, and Musæus, though of little importance in comparison with their size, should have been inserted in these collections; and the editors were wrong in admitting only one of Junge's treatises, the *Sententiæ doct. vir. de stylo N. T.* Compare further Blessig, *Præsidia interpret. N. T. ex auctoribus Græc.* (Argent. 1778), and Mittenzwey, *Locorum quorundam e Hutchinsoni ad Xenoph. Cyrop. notis, quibus purum et elegans N. T. dicendi genus defenditur. refutatio* (Coburg, 1763). A treatise by G. C. Draudius, *De stylo N. T. in the Primit. Alsfeld.* Nürnberg. 1736 (Neubauer, *Nachr. von jetzt lebenden Theol.* I. 253 sqq.), I have not seen.

² Some of the points are noticed by Mittenzwey in the essay mentioned in the last note.

³ Hebrew, and therefore Hebraic Greek, possesses the qualities of simplicity and vividness in common with the language of Homer; but the particular expressions cannot be called Hebraisms in the one case or Græcisms in the other. Languages in general have many points of contact, especially as popularly spoken, for the popular language is always simple and graphic: in the scientific diction, framed by scholars, there is more divergence. Hence, for instance, most of the so-called Germanisms in Latin belong to the style of comedies, letters, etc.

⁴ See on the other hand Krebs, *Observ. Prof.* p. 3. Leusden (*de Dialectic.* p. 37) says most absurdly, "Nos non fugit carmina istorum hominum (tragicor.) innumeris Hebraismis esse contaminata." Fischer accordingly finds Hebraisms in the poems of Homer (*ad Leusd.* p. 114).

common to both languages, their education renders it, in general, more probable that the phrase was immediately derived from the Hebrew, and not borrowed from the refined written language of Greece.

(d) These uncritical collectors, moreover, raked together very many passages from Greek authors which contain (α) the same word, indeed, but in a different sense; or (β) phrases which are merely similar, not exactly parallel.

(e) They even used the Byzantine writers without scruple, though many constituents of the Hebraistic diction of the N. T. may have found their way into the language of these writers through the medium of the church,—a supposition which in particular instances may be shown to be even probable, comp. Niebuhr, *Index to Agathias*, s. v. ζημιούσθαι,—and though these writers at all events cannot be adduced as evidence for ancient Greek purity of expression.

(f) Lastly, they passed over many phrases altogether in silence, and were compelled to pass them over, because they are undeniably Hebraisms.¹

Their evidence, therefore, was either incomplete or beside the mark. Most of the Purist writers, too, restricted themselves by preference to the lexical element; Georgi alone took up the grammatical, and treated it with a copiousness founded on extensive reading.

A few remarkable examples shall be given in proof of the above assertions.²

(a) On Mt. v. 6, πεινῶντες καὶ διψῶντες τὴν δικαιοσύνην, passages are adduced from Xenophon, Æschines, Lucian, Artemidorus, to prove that διψῶν in this (figurative) sense is pure Greek. But as the same figure is found (in Latin and) in almost all languages, it is no more a Græcism than a Hebraism. The same may be said of ἐσθίειν (κατεσθίειν) figur. *consume*: this cannot be proved from *Iliad* 23. 182 to be a Græcism, or from Dt. xxxii. 22, &c., to be a Hebraism, but is common to all languages. For the same reason we could well spare the parallels to γενεά *generation*, i.e. the men of a particular generation (Georgi, *Iind.* p. 39), to χεῖρ *power*, to ὁ κύριος τῆς οἰκίας, and the like. But it is really laughable to be referred on Mt. x. 27, κηρύξατε ἐπὶ τῶν δωματίων, to Æsop 139. 1, ἐριφος ἐπὶ τινος δώματος ἐστώς. Such superfluous and indeed absurd observations abound in Pfochen's work.

(b) That κοιμᾶσθαι signifies *mori* is proved from *Iliad* 11. 241, κοιμήσατο χάλκεον ἵππον (Georgi, *Iind.* p. 122 sqq.), and from Soph. *Electr.* 510; that σπέρμα is used by the Greeks also in the sense of *proles* is shown by passages mainly taken from the poets, as Eurip. *Iph. Aul.* 524, *Iph. Taur.* 987, *Hec.* 254, and Soph. *Electr.* 1508 (Georgi p. 87 sqq.); that ποιμαίνειν means *regere* is proved from Anacr. 57. 8; that ἰδεῖν or θεωρεῖν θάνατον is good Greek, from Soph.

¹ This applies also to J. E. Ostermann, whose *Positiones philologicæ Græcæ N. T. contextum concernentes* are reprinted in Crenii *Exercitatt.* fasc. II. p. 485 sqq.

² Compare also Mori *Acroas.* l. c. p. 222 sqq:

Electr. 205 (Schwarz, *Comm.* p. 410), or from δέρκεσθαι κτύπον, σκότον, in the tragedians. For ποτήριον πίνειν in a figurative sense (Mt. xx. 22), Schwarz quotes Æschyl. *Agam.* 1397. The use of πίπτειν in the sense of *irritum esse*, which is one of the regular meanings of the corresponding Hebrew word, Schwarz defends by the figurative phrase in Plat. *Phileb.* 22 e, δοκεῖ ἡδονή σοι πεπτωκέναι καθαπερεὶ πληγείσα ὑπὸ τῶν νῦν δὴ λόγων.

(c) We may safely regard the phrase γινώσκειν ἄνδρα—though not unknown to the Greeks, see Jacobs *ad Philostrat. Imagg.* p. 583—as immediately derived by the N. T. writers from the very common עָרָא עָרָא: in the N. T., therefore, it is a Hebraism. Similarly, σπλάγχνα *compassion*, ξηρά *land* as opposed to water (Fischer *ad Lensd. Dial.* 31), χέλος *shore*, στόμα as used of the sword, *edge*,¹ παχύνειν *to be stupid, foolish*, κύριος κυρίων, εἰσερχεσθαι εἰς τὸν κόσμον, were probably formed in the first instance on the model of Hebrew words and phrases, and cannot be proved to be genuine Greek by parallels from Herodotus, Ælian, Xenophon, Diodorus Siculus, Philostratus, and others.

(d) (α) That ἐν is used by Greek writers to denote the instrument (which within certain limits is true), Pfochen proves from such passages as πλέων ἐν ταῖς ναυσί (Xen.), ἦλθε . . ἐν νηὶ μελαίνῃ (Hesiod)! That good Greek authors use ῥήμα for *res* is shown from Plat. *Legg.* 791 c, τοῦτον τοῦ τε ῥήματος καὶ τοῦ δόγματος οὐκ εἶναι ζημίαν μείζω, where ῥήμα may be rendered *expression, assertion*. Χορτάζειν *fill, feed* (of men), is supported by Plat. *Rep.* 2. 372, where the word is used of *swine*! That ζητεῖν ψυχὴν τινος is good Greek is shown from Eur. *Ion* 1112, Thuc. 6. 27, al., where ζητεῖν is used alone, in the sense of *insidiari*, or rather *search for* (in order to kill)! That ὀφείλημα signifies *sin* in pure Greek, Schwarz professes to prove from Plat. *Cratyl.* 400 c, where however ὀφειλόμενα means *debita*, as elsewhere. In the same way, most of the passages adduced by Georgi (*Hierocr.* p. 36 sq., 186 sq.), to prove that εἰς and ἐν are interchanged in the best Greek authors, as in the N. T., are altogether inappropriate. Compare also Krebs, *Obs.* p. 14 sq.

(β) To prove that εἰρίσκειν χάριν (ἐλεος) πορά τινα is not a Hebraism, Georgi (*Vind.* p. 116) quotes εἰρίσκεσθαι τὴν εἰρήνην, τὴν δωρεάν, from Demosthenes; as if the Hebraism did not rather consist in the whole phrase (for the use of *find* for *attain* is certainly no Hebraism), and as if the difference in the voice of the verb were of no consequence whatever. For ποτήριον *sors* Palairot quotes such phrases as κρατὴρ αἵματος (Aristoph. *Acharn.*); for πίπτειν *irritum esse* Schwarz brings forward Plat. *Euthyphr.* 14 d, οὐ χαμαὶ πεσεῖται ὃ, τι ἂν εἴποις. The familiar *merismus* ἀπὸ μικροῦ ἕως μεγάλου is claimed as pure Greek² on the authority of passages in which οὔτε μέγα οὔτε σμικρόν occurs. But it is not the *merismus* in itself that is Hebraistic, but

¹ Compare however Boissonade, *Nic.* p. 282.

² Georgi, *Vind.* p. 310 sq.; Schwarz, *Comment.* p. 917. Compare Schaefer, *Julian*, p. xxi.

only—the precise phrase ἀπὸ μ. ἕως μεγ., which is not found earlier than Theophan. cont. p. 615 (Bekk.). Καρπὸς τῆς καλλιᾶς, ἀσφύος, is supported (Georgi, *Vind.* p. 304) by passages in which καρπός is used by itself of human offspring. That δύο δύο, two and two, is pure Greek, does not follow from πλέον πλέον, more and more (Aristoph. *Nub.*): instances must be produced in which the repeated cardinal stands for ἀνὰ δύο, ἀνὰ τρεῖς, κ.τ.λ. (§ 37. 3). That τιθέναι εἰς τὰ ὄτα is pure Greek, is not proved by ὅσσα δ' ἀκούσας εἰσεθέμην (Callim.): the latter phrase is of an entirely different character. These examples might be multiplied indefinitely. Georgi's defence (*Vind.* p. 25) of the use of ὁ ἀδελφός for *alter* from Arrian and Epictetus is especially ridiculous.

(e) Schwarz (p. 1245) quotes Nicetas, to prove that στήριζεν τὸ πρόσωπον and ἐνωτίζεσθαι are pure Greek; and Palairot justifies the use of ἡ ξηρά for *continens* from Jo. Cinnam. *Hist.* 4. p. 183. Still more singular is Pfochen's reference to Lucian, *Mort. Peregr.* c. 13, as justifying the use of κοινός with the meaning *immundus*: Lucian is scoffingly using a Jewish (Christian) expression.

(f) Of the many words and phrases which these writers have entirely passed over in silence, we will only mention πρόσωπον λαμβάνειν, σὰρξ καὶ αἷμα, υἱὸς ἐρήνης, ἐξέρχασθαι ἐξ ἀσφύος τινός, ποιεῖν ἔλεος (χάριν) μετὰ τινος, ἀποκρίνεσθαι when no proper question precedes, ἐξομολογᾶσθαι θεῷ give thanks to God. There are many others: see below § 3.

After Salmasius, whose work *De Lingua Hellenistica* had been entirely forgotten by later scholars, Sturz¹ first led the way to an accurate estimate of the N. T. language, especially in regard to its Greek basis. Hence Keil (*Lehrb. der Hermen.* p. 11 sq.), Bertholdt (*Einf. in d. Bib.* 1 Th. p. 155 sq.), Eichhorn (*Einf. ins N. T.* IV. p. 96 sqq.), and Schott (*Uebersage in N. T.* p. 497 sqq.), have treated this subject more satisfactorily than many earlier writers, though by no means exhaustively or with the necessary scientific precision. In both respects H. Planck has surpassed his predecessors, in his *De vera natura atque indole orationis Græcæ N. T. Commentat.* (Gott. 1810):² avoiding a fundamental error into which Sturz had fallen, he was the first who clearly, and in the main accurately, unfolded the character of the N. T. diction.³

¹ F. W. Sturz, *De Dialecto Alexandrina* (Lips. 1784, Ger. 1788-1793; 2nd edition, enlarged, Lips. 1809). Valuable remarks on this work may be found in the *Heidelb. Jahrb.* 1810, Heft xviii. p. 266 sqq. [Sturz's treatise may also be found in Valpy's edition of Steph. *Thesaurus*, vol. I. p. cliii. sqq.]

² This treatise is included in Rosenmüller's *Commentationes Theologicae*, I. i. p. 112 sqq. [It is translated in the *Biblical Cabinet*, vol. I. pp. 91-188.]

³ Compare also his *Pr. Observatt. quædam ad hist. verbi Gr. N. T.* (Gott. 1821, and in Rosenmüller's *Comm. Theol.* I. i. p. 193 sqq.) See further (De Wette in) the *A. Lit. Z.* 1816. No. xxix. p. 306.

SECTION II.

BASIS OF THE N. T. DICTION.

In the age of Alexander the Great and his successors the Greek language underwent an internal change of a twofold kind. On the one hand, a literary prose language was formed, having the Attic dialect as its basis, but distinguished from it by the admission of a *common* Greek element, and even by many provincialisms: this is known as ἡ κοινὴ or ἑλληνικὴ διάλεκτος. On the other hand, there arose a language of common life, a popular spoken language, in which the peculiarities of the various dialects, which had hitherto been confined to particular sections of the Greek nation, were fused together, the Macedonian element being most prominent.¹ This spoken Greek—which again varied to some extent in the different provinces of Asia and Africa that were subject to the Macedonian rule—is the true basis of the language of the LXX and the Apocrypha, and also of the N. T. language. Its characteristics, amongst which must also be included a neglect of nice distinctions and a continued effort after perspicuity and convenience of expression, may fitly be divided into *Lexical* and *Grammatical*.

The older works on the Greek dialects are now nearly useless, especially as regards the κοινὴ διάλεκτος. The subject is best treated in brief by Matthiæ, *Ausf. Gramm.* §§ 1–8, and (still more thoroughly) by Buttmann, *Ausf. Sprachl.* I. 1–8; also, though not with perfect accuracy, by H. Planck, *l. c.* pp. 13–23 [*Bib. Cub.* I. 113 sqq.]. Compare also Tittmann, *Syn.* I. 262 sq., and Bernhardt p. 28 sqq. (Don. pp. 1–4.)²

The Jews of Egypt and Syria³—of these alone we are now speaking

¹ Sturz, p. 26 sqq. But the subject deserves a new and thorough investigation: it can scarcely be disposed of by such *dicta* as that quoted by Thiersoh, *De Pent. Al.* p. 74.

² [The peculiarities of the Greek spoken in different countries and at different periods are carefully reviewed by Mullach, *Griech. Vulgarsprache*, pp. 1–107.]

³ It is not possible to point out with exactness what belonged to the language of Alexandria, and what was or became peculiar to the Greek dialect of Syria (and Palestine); and the inquiry is not of great importance, even for the N. T. Eichhorn's attempt (*Eind. ins N. T.* IV. 124 sqq.) was a failure, and could not be otherwise, as it was conducted with little critical accuracy. Εὐχαριστεῖν, a word used by Demosthenes and by many writers from the time of Polybius, is said by Eichhorn to have been a *late addition* to the Alexandrian dialect; and ξενίζω, *hospitio excipere*, which is found in Xenophon and even in Homer, is pronounced Alexandrian! To what extent Greek was spoken by the Jews of Syria (and Palestine), we need not here inquire. On this see Paulus, *De Judæis Palæst. Jesu et apost. tempore non Aram. dialecto sed Græca quoque locutis* (Jen. 1803); Hug, *Introd.* II. § 10; Winer, *RWB.* II. p. 502; Schleiermacher,

—learned Greek in the first instance by intercourse with those who spoke Greek, not from books;¹ hence we need not wonder that in writing they usually retained the peculiarities of the popular spoken language. To this class belonged the LXX, the N. T. writers, and the authors of the Palestinian apocryphal books. It is only in the writings of a few learned Jews who prized and studied Grecian literature, such as Philo and Josephus,² that we find a nearer approach to ordinary *written* Greek. We have but an imperfect knowledge of this spoken language,³ but a comparison of Hellenistic Greek (apart from its Hebraic element) with the later written Greek enables us to infer that the spoken language had diverged still more widely than the written from ancient elegance, admitting new and provincial words and forms in greater number, neglecting more decidedly nice distinctions in construction and expression, misusing grammatical combinations through forgetfulness of their origin and principle, and extending farther many corruptions which were already appearing in the literary language. Its main characteristic, however, continued to be an intermixture of the previously distinct dialects (Lob. *Path.* l. 9), of such a kind that the Greek spoken in each province had as its basis the dialect formerly current there: thus Atticisms and Dorisms predominated in Alexandrian Greek. From the dialect spoken in Egypt, especially in Alexandria (*dialectus Alexandrina*),⁴ Hellenistic Greek was immediately derived.

Herm. p. 61 sq. [See also Diodati, *De Christo Græce loquente* (Naples, 1767; reprinted 1843, with a preface by Dr. Dobbin); Davidson, *Introd. to N. T.* (1848) l. 37-41; Greswell, *Dissertations*, l. 136 sqq. (2nd ed.); Grinfield, *Apology for the LXX*, pp. 77, 184; Smith, *Dict. of Bible*, ii. 531; Roberts, *Discussions on the Gospels*, pp. 1-316. The subject is most fully examined by Dr. Roberts, whose conclusion is that Greek was "the common language of public intercourse" at this time. See further Schürer, *Lehrb. d. neut. Zeitgeschichte*, p. 376 sq.; and comp. Westcott, *St. John*, p. lviii.]

¹ That the reading of the LXX contributed to the formation of their Greek style makes no essential difference here, as we are now referring immediately to the national Greek element. It is now generally acknowledged that even the apostle Paul cannot be supposed to have received a learned Greek education (amongst others see Plochen, p. 178). He certainly displays greater facility in writing Greek than the Palestinian apostles, but this he might easily acquire in Asia Minor and through his extensive intercourse with native Greeks, some of whom were persons of learning and distinction. Koster (*Stud. u. Krit.* 1854, 2), to prove that Paul formed his style on the model of Demosthenes, collects from this orator a number of parallel words and phrases; nearly all of these, however, Paul might acquire from the spoken language of educated Greeks, and others are not really parallel. In the case of men who moved so much among Greeks, copiousness and ease of style furnish no proof of acquaintance with Greek literature.

² A comparison of the earlier books of the *Antiquities* of Josephus with the corresponding portions of the LXX will clearly show that his style cannot be placed on the same level with that of the LXX, or even of the N. T., and will exhibit the difference between the Jewish and the Greek style of narration. Compare further Schleiermacher, *Herm.* p. 63.

³ Hence it will never be possible to supply the want of which Schleiermacher complains (*Herm.* p. 59), and give a "complete view of the language of common life."

⁴ On this subject (περί τῆς Ἀλεξανδρίων διαλέκτου) the grammarians Irenæus (Pacatus) and Demetrius Ixion wrote special treatises, which are now lost:

We proceed to trace in detail the later elements found in Hellenistic Greek, noticing first the lexical peculiarities, and then the grammatical, which are less conspicuous. This inquiry must be founded on the researches of Sturz, Planck, Lobeck, Boissonade, and others;¹ and to their works the reader is referred for citations—mainly from the writers of the *κοινή*, Polybius, Plutarch, Strabo, Ælian, Artemidorus, Appian, Heliodorus, Sextus Empiricus, Arrian, &c.²—in proof of the various particulars. We mark with an asterisk whatever appears to belong exclusively to the popular spoken language, and does not occur in any profane author.³

LEXICAL PECULIARITIES.

(a) The later dialect comprehended words and forms from all the dialects without distinction.⁴

(1) Attic: ὕαλος (ὕελος, Lob. p. 309), ὁ σκότος (τὸ σ.), ἀετός. (αἰετός, Herm. *Præf. ad Soph. Aj.* p. 19), φιάλη (φιέλη), ἀλήθειαν (Lob. p. 151),⁵ πρύμνα (πρύμνη, Lob. p. 331), ἱλεως (ἱλαος).

(2) Doric: πιάζω (πιέζω) κλίβανος (κρίβανος, Lob. p. 179), ἡ λιμός (ὁ λ.), ποία *grass* (for ποίη or πóa); also probably βεμβράνας, quoted

see Sturz, p. 24, and comp. p. 19 sq. The well-known Rosetta inscription is a specimen of this dialect: other extant monuments will be found in A. Peyron's *Papyri Græci reg. Taurin. Musæi Egyptii ed. et illustrati* (Turin, 1827, 2 vols. 4to.), and his *Illustrazione di due papiri greco-egizi dell' imper. museo di Vienna* (in the *Memorie dell' academ. di Torino*, Tom. 33, p. 151 sqq., of the historical class); *Description of the Greek papyri in the British Museum* (London, 1839, Part i.); J. A. Letronne, *Recueil des inscriptions grecques et latines de l'Egypte &c.* (Paris, 1842, 1848, 2 toms.) [See also Mullach, *Vulgarsp.* p. 15 sqq.]

¹ But see also Olearius, *De Stylo N. T.* p. 279 sqq.

² The Fathers and the books of Roman law have hitherto been almost entirely neglected in the investigation of later Greek; to the latter frequent reference will be made in the course of this work. [See Mullach, p. 31 sqq., 51.] How far the N. T. diction through the medium of the Church affected the later Byzantine Greek, is reserved for special inquiry. The spurious apocryphal books of the O. T. (*Libri Pseudepigraphi*) and the apocryphal books of the N. T. are now accessible in a more complete form and with a better text (the latter books through the labours of Tischendorf), and may be used for points of detail: the style of these productions as a whole (though in this respect they differ among themselves) is so wretched, that the N. T. diction appears classic Greek in comparison. Compare Tisch. *De evangelior. apocryph. origine et usu*, in the *Verhandelingen uitgeven door het Haagsche Genootschap, &c.* (Pt. 12. 1851).

³ The Greek grammarians, particularly Thomas Magister (latest edition, Ritschl's: Halle, 1832), specify as common Greek much that is found even in Attic writers: see e.g. ἐμείλιος in Thom. M. p. 437, ἐρευνῶμαι *ib.* p. 363. Indeed they are not free from even gross mistakes; comp. Oudendorp *ad Thom. M.* p. 903. Much however that made its way into the written language after Alexander the Great may probably have existed in the spoken language at an earlier date: this was perhaps the case with σπρηνῖαν, which we meet with first in the poets of the new comedy.—The N. T. writers sometimes use words and forms which are preferred by the Atticists, instead of those which they assign to common Greek: as χρηστότης, Th. M. p. 921, —ή (not ὁ) λαίλαψ, *ib.* p. 564.

⁴ [In this section, (a), I have added in each case the other form of the word: thus Lobeck speaks of ὕαλος as the Attic form, not ὕελος.]

⁵ Ἀλήθειαν is rejected by the Atticists, and Lobeck *l.c.* agrees with them in the main: ἀλία is the regular Attic form,—“the later writers used in the present ἀλήτω, which however was still an ancient form.” *Irr.* V. s. v.]

by Zonaras from 2 Tim. iv. 13, where, however, all our MSS. have μεμβ., see Sturz, *Zonarae glossæ sacræ* II. p. 16 (Grimmæ, 1820).

(3) Ionic: γογγύζω (Lob. p. 358), ῥήσσω (ῥήγνυμι), πρηνής (πρανής, —yet πρηνής is found in Aristotle, Lob. p. 431), βαθμός (βασμός, Lob. p. 324), σκορπίζειν (Lob. p. 218), ἄρσην, Buttm. I. 84 (Jelf 33), comp. Fritz. *Rom.* I. 78.¹ To Ionic and Doric Greek belong εἰλίσσειν (Rev. vi. 14 v. l., comp. Matth. 12. 4), φύω in an intransitive sense, H. xii. 15, comp. Babr. 64.²

The grammarians note as Macedonian παρεμβολή *camp* (Lob. p. 377, comp. Schwarz, *Solœ. Ap.* 66), ῥύμη *street*; as of Cyrenæan origin, βουνός *hill* (Lob. p. 355);³ as Syracusan, the imperative εἰπόν (Fritz. *Mark.* p. 515).

(b) Words which existed in the older language now received new meanings; as πορακαλᾶν and ἐρωτᾶν* *intreat*, παιδεῖν *chastise*,⁴ εὐχαριστᾶν *thank* (Lob. p. 18), ἀνακλίνειν [ἀνακλίνεσθαι], ἀναπίπτειν, ἀνακείσθαι *recline at table* (Lob. p. 216), ἀποκριθῆναι *answer* (Lob. p. 108), ἀντιλέγειν *oppose*,⁵ ἀποτάσσεσθαι *valere jubere, renuntiare* (Lob. p. 23), συγκρίνειν *compare* (Lob. p. 278), δαίμων, δαιμόνιον *evil spirit*,⁶ ξύλον (*living*) *tree* (Lidd. and Scott s. v.), διαπονέσθαι *agere ferre*,^{*} στέγειν *hold off, endure*,⁷ σεβάζεσθαι *reverence* (= σέβεσθαι, Fritz. *Rom.* I. 74), συνίστημι *prove, establish* (Fritz. *Rom.* I. 159), χρηματίζειν *be called* (Fritz. *Rom.* II. 9), φθάνειν *come, arrive* (Fritz. *Rom.* II. 356), κεφαλῆς *volume, roll* (Bleek on H. x. 7), εὐσχήμων *one of noble station* (Lob. p. 333), ψωμίζειν and χορτάζειν *feed, nourish*,^{*} ὀψώνιον *pay* (Sturz p. 187), ὀψάριον *fish*, ἐρείγεσθαι *eloqui* (Lob. p. 63), ἐπιστέλλειν *write a letter* (ἐπιστολή), περισπᾶσθαι *negotiiis distrahi* (Lob. p. 415), πτώμα *corpse*⁹ (Lob. p. 375), γεννήματα

¹ [Tischendorf now receives the Ionic εἶπεν in Mk. iv. 23, and in L. xiii. 34 the Doric ἔρηξ: in Rev. iii. 16 N has χλιδός.]

² [On the Æolic κτένω (χύνω) see below, § 15 (Jelf 10. 6).]

³ [On this word see Donaldson, *New Cr.* p. 701; Blakesley, *Herod.* i. 556 sqq.]

⁴ [On this word and the next see Ellicott's notes on E. vi. 4, Col. i. 12.]

⁵ [So Fritzsche (*Rom.* II. 428), "Valere senioribus Græcis ἀντιλέγειν non solum repugnare verbis sed etiam reniti re et factis frustra neges:" see also Alf. on H. xii. 3. Meyer (on Rom. x. 21) maintains that this verb always denotes opposition in words.]

⁶ That is, as its inherent signification, for the word is used in reference to an evil demon as early as Homer (*Iliad* 8. 166): of the same kind is also Dinarch. *adv. Demosth.* § 30. p. 155 (Bekker), a passage quoted by recent writers. Even the Byzantines, to speak with exactness, add κακός to δαίμων (*Agath.* 114. 4).

⁷ [On this word see Alford on 1 C. ix. 12; on συνίστημι, Ellic. on G. ii. 18; on φθάνειν, Ellic. on Ph. iii. 16; on κεφαλῆς, Alford on H. x. 7.]

⁸ This extension of meaning might in itself be considered a Hebraism. It had become customary to use ψωμίζειν as entirely equivalent to האֲכִיל (comp.

Grimm on Wis. xvi. 20), like χορτάζειν, which in Greek authors is not applied to persons. (Against Pfochen see Solanus in Rhenferd, p. 297.) It is uncertain whether δικάζω for δώδεκα belongs to the later spoken language, or whether it was coined by the LXX: the former supposition seems to me more probable, since δώδεκα is nearer than δικάζω to the Hebrew עָשָׂה עֵשֶׂה [See Lightfoot's note on G. i. 18, quoted below, § 37.]

⁹ [Without any dependent genitive, as in Mt. xxiv. 23; see Lidd. and Scott s. v., and comp. Paley, *Æsch. Suppl.* 647 (662).]

fruges (Lob. p. 286), σχολή *school* (Lob. p. 401), θυρεός *large (door-shaped) shield* (Lob. p. 366), δῶμα *roof*, λειβή *sacrifice* (Babr. 23. 5),¹ ῥύμη *street* (Lob. p. 404), παρρησία *assurance, confidence*, λαλιά *speech (dialect)*, λαμπάς *lamp*,² καταστολή *long robe*,³ νυνί *now* (in Attic, *at this very moment*, see Fritz. *Rom.* I. 182), στάμνος *not*, as in classical Greek, a vessel for holding *liquids* merely (Babr. 108. 18). A special peculiarity is the use of neuter verbs in a transitive⁴ or causative sense, as μαθητεύειν (Mt. xxviii. 19), θριαμβεύειν (2 C. ii. 14)—see however Meyer *in loc.*⁵ The LXX so use even ζῆν, βασιλεύειν, and many other verbs (comp. particularly Ps. xl. 3, cxviii. 50, cxxxvii. 7, al.), comp. § 32. 1: see Lydius, *de Re Mil.* 6. 3, and especially Lob. *Soph. Aj.* p. 382. Μέθυσος, used by earlier writers of women only, was now applied to both sexes (Lob. p. 151, Schaefer, *Ind. ad. Esq.* p. 144).

(c) Certain words and forms which in ancient Greek were rare, or were used only in poetry and in the higher style of composition, now came into ordinary use, and were indeed preferred, even in prose; as αὐθεντεῖν *to have authority over* (Lob. p. 120), μεσιονίκτιον (Th. M. p. 609, Lob. p. 53), ἀλάλητος (?), θεοστύγης (Pollux I. 21), ἔσθῃσις (Th. M. p. 370), ἀλέκτωρ (ἀλεκτρυνών, Lob. p. 229), βρέχειν *irrigate* (Lob. p. 291), ἔσθω (for ἔσθίω, *Irr. N.* s. v.). To this head Eichhorn (*Einkl. ins N. T.* IV. 127) refers θέσθαι τι ἐν τῇ καρδίᾳ, on the ground that this phrase, which belongs to the stately language of the poets (especially the tragedians), is used by the N. T. writers in the plainest prose. But the Homeric ἐν φρεσὶ θέσθαι is only a similar, not an identical phrase. That which the same writer quotes as a stately formula, συντηρεῖν ἐν τῇ καρδίᾳ, never occurs without emphasis in the N. T. Κοράσιον, on the other hand, is an example of a word which passed from the language of ordinary life into the written language (compare the German *Madel*), losing its accessory meaning (Lob. p. 74).⁶

(d) Many words which had long been in use received a new form or pronunciation, by which the older was in most cases superseded: as μετοικασία (μετοικία), ἱκεσία (ἱκετεία, Lob. p. 501), ἀνάθεμα (ἀνάθημα),⁷ ἀνάστημα, γενέσια (γενέθλια, Lob. p. 104), γλωσσ-

¹ [With the reading ἄρνα λειβὴν παρασχίειν; but Lachmann reads λειπὸν. The word does not occur in the Greek Bible.]

² [This meaning is given in Steph. *Thesaur.* (ed. Hase) and in Rost and Palm's *Lex.*, but Mt. xxv is the only example quoted. In the LXX λαμπάς is the regular equivalent of נֶרֶךְ *torch*; once, in Dan. v. 5 (Theodot.), it stands for נְרִשְׁתָּה *candelabrum*. In Mt. xxv, Trench (*Syn.* s. v.), Olshausen, Jahn (*Arch. B.* § 40), and others suppose that a kind of torch is referred to: A. xx. 8 is similar.]

³ [See Ellic. on 1 Tim. ii. 9.]

⁴ Transitive verbs can be handled in construction more conveniently than intransitive. In later Greek we find even προστάττειν τινά (*Acta Apocr.* p. 172), and in German "etwas widersprechen" is becoming more and more common. In mercantile language we hear "das Rüböl ist gefragt."

⁵ [Meyer renders this, "Who ever triumphs over us:" see Alf. *in loc.*]

⁶ [It was formerly used only "in familiari sermone de puellis inferioris sortis; cuius ἐπισημῶν quodam:" Lob. l. c.]

⁷ See Schaefer, *Plutarch* V. p. 11, [and Ellicott and Lightfoot on G. i. 8].

σόκομον (γλωσσοκομῆον, Lob. p. 98), ἔκπαλαι (πάλαι, Lob. p. 45), ἐχθές (χθές), ἐξάπινα (ἐξαπίνης), αἵτημα (αἵτησις),¹ ψεύσμα (ψεῦδος, Sallier *ad Th. M.* p. 927), ἀπάντησις (ἀπάντημα), ἡγγισις (ἡγγιμονία), λυχνία (λυχνίον, Lob. p. 314), ἱκος (ἱκή, Lob. p. 647), οἰκοδομή (οἰκοδόμησις,² Lob. p. 490), ὀνειδισμός (Lob. p. 512, ὀνειδος, ὀνειδισμα Her. 2. 133), ὁπτασία (ὄψις), ἡ ὀρκωμοσύη (τὰ ὀρκωμόσια), μισθοποδοσία (μισθοδοσία), συγκυρία (συγκύρησις), ἀποστασία (ἀπόστασις, Lob. p. 528), νουθεσία (νουθέτησις, Lob. p. 512), ἀπαρτισμός (ἀπάρτισις), μελίσσιος (μελίσσειος), ποταπός (ποδαπός, Lob. p. 56), βωβίλιον (βασίλεια),³ μοιχαλῆς (μοιχάς, Lob. p. 452), μονόφθαλμος (ἑτερόφθαλμος, Lob. p. 136), καρμύνειν (καταμύνειν, Sturz p. 173), ὄψιμος (ὄψιος, Lob. p. 52), ὁ πλησίον (ὁ πέλας), προσήλυτος (ἐπῆλυς, Valek. *ad Ammon.* p. 32), φυσιοῦσθαι (φυσᾶν) *be ruffel ar* (used figur. Babr. 114), ἀτειίζειν since Polybius for ἀτειρίζσθαι (Rost and Palm s. v.), ἐκχύνειν (ἐκχέειν, Lob. p. 726), στήκω (from ἑστηκα stand, Buttm. II. 36), ἄργος as an adj. of three terminations (Lob. p. 105), παιθός, νοσσοί and νοσσιά (νέσσοι, νέσσια, Th. M. p. 626, Lob. p. 206), πετάομαι (πέτομαι, Lob. p. 581), ἀπελπίζειν (ἀπογνώσκειν), ἐξυπνίζειν (ἀφύπνίζειν, Lob. p. 224), ῥαντίζειν (ῥαίνειν), δεκυτοῖν (δεκυτεύειν), ὀροτριᾶν (ὀροῖν, Lob. p. 254), βιβλαρίδιον* (βιβλίδιον, βιβλιδάριον), ψιχίον (ψίξ), ταμείον (ταμείον, Lob. p. 423), καταποντίζειν (καταποντοῖν, Lob. p. 361), παραφροσύη (παραφροσύνη),* πτόν (πτέον, Lob. p. 321), ψιθυριστής (ψίθυρος, Th. M. p. 927), ὠτάριον, and most of the diminutives in αριον, as παιδάριον, ὀνάριον (Fritz. *Mark*, p. 638). Ἀκρόβυστος and ἀκροβυστία are purely Alexandrian, having been first used by the LXX (Fritz. *Rom.* I. 136).

For verbs in *μι* we find forms in *ω* pure, as ὀρνέω for ὀρνυμι (Th. M. p. 648). Compare also ξερῶω for ξιρέω (Th. M. p. 642, Phot. *Lex.* p. 313, Lob. p. 205, and *ad Soph. Aj.* p. 181), the present βαρέω for βαρύνω (Th. M. p. 141), σαρπεῖν for σαίρειν (Lob. p. 83), χολᾶν (χολοῦσθαι), ἐξὸν εἶναι for ἐξέειναι (Foerisch, *De locis Lysia*, p. 60). Verbs used in the older written language as middle or deponent now receive active forms; as φρνάσσειν A. iv. 25 (from Ps. ii. 1), ἀγαλλιᾶν L. i. 47, εὐαγγελίζειν [Rev. x. 7, 1 Sam. xxxi. 9], Lob. p. 268. Compound verbs, where the meaning itself was not extended by the preposition, were preferred to the less graphic and less sonorous simple verbs;⁴ and, as sometimes even compound

¹ [See Ellicott on Ph. iv. 6.]

² [And οἰκοδόμημα, Lob. l. c.; see Ellic. on E. ii. 21.]

³ Similarly ἱερισσα (*Papyr. Taur.* 9. 14) from ἱερίς; compare further Sturz p. 173.

⁴ That, conversely, simple verbs were sometimes used instead of compound by later writers, Tischendorf (*Stud. u. Krit.* 1842, p. 505) seeks to prove from the phrase βουλὴν τίθηναι, arguing that a classical author would have said β. προτιθέναι. But the two expressions probably have different meanings: see Raphael on A. xxvii. 12. More probable examples would be two verbs quoted below under (e), δειγματίζειν and θιατρίζειν—for which the written language has παραδειγματίζειν and ἐκθιατρίζειν,—and ταρταροῦν for καταταρταροῦν. Similarly the Prussian law style uses Führung for Auführung. [See Fisch. *Proleg. N. T.* p. 59 (ed. 7), where several additional examples are given. The following are from the N. T.: ἱρωτᾶν Mk. viii. 5, κρύπτειν Mt. xi. 25, ἀνήσασθαι L. ix. 23, ἀθροίζειν L. xxiv. 33, for which the more familiar ἱερωτᾶν, ἀποκρύπτειν, ἀπαρνήσασθαι, συναθροίζειν, have been substituted in many MSS.]

verbs did not appear sufficiently expressive, many double compounds were formed.¹ For several nouns, mostly denoting parts of the human body, diminutive forms, losing their special meaning, came into common use in colloquial language; as ὠτίον (comp. Fischer, *Proluss.* p. 10, Lob. p. 211), φαρτίον.² Lastly, many substantives received a change in gender, which was sometimes accompanied by a change of termination: see § 8. Rem. and § 9. Rem. 2.

(c) Entirely new words and expressions³ were framed, especially by composition,—mainly in order to meet new wants: as ἀλλοτριοεπίσκοπος,* ἀνθρωπάρεσκος (Lob. p. 621), δλόκληρος, ἀγενεολόγητος,* αἵματεκχυσία,* δικαιοκρισία, σιτομέτριον, νυχθήμερον (Sturz p. 186), πληροφορία (Theophan. p. 132), καλοποιεῖν (Lob. p. 199), αἰχμαλωτίζειν and αἰχμαλωτεύειν (for αἰχμάλωτον ποιεῖν, Th. M. p. 23, Lob. p. 442), μεσιτεύειν, γυμνητεύειν, ἀγαθοποιεῖν (ἀγαθοεργεῖν) for ἀγαθὸν ποιεῖν (Lob. p. 675), ἀγαλλίασις, ὁροθεσία, ἀντίλυτρον,* ἐκμυκτηρίζειν,* ἀλεκτοροφωνία (Lob. p. 229), ἀποκεφαλίζειν (Lob. p. 341), ἀνταποκρίνεσθαι (Æsop. 272, ed. De Fur.), ἐξουθεῖν (Lob. p. 182, Schæf. *Ind. ad Æsop.* p. 135), ἐκκαεῖν,* εἰδοκεῖν (Sturz p. 168, Fritz. *Rom.* II. 370), ὁμοιάζειν,* ἀγαθοεργεῖν, ἀγαθωσένη, διασκορπίζειν (Lob. p. 218), στρηγιᾶν (τρυφᾶν, Lob. p. 381), ἐγκρατεύομαι* (Lob. p. 442), οἰκοδεσπότης and οἰκοδεσποτεῖν (Lob. p. 373), λιθοβολεῖν, προσφάγιον (ὄψον, Sturz p. 191), λογία, κράββατος (σκίμπος, Lob. p. 63, Sturz p. 175), πεποιθήσις (Lob. p. 295), σπῖλος (κηλὶς, Lob. p. 28), μᾶμμη (τήθη, Lob. p. 133), ραφίς (βελόνη, Lob. p. 90), ἀγριέλαιος (κότινος, Mœris p. 68), ἀγνότης,* ἀγνότης,* ἐπενδύτης, ἐκτενῶς and ἐκτένεια (Lob. p. 311), ἀπαράβατος (Lob. p. 313).

Under the last two heads, (d) and (e), certain classes of words deserve special mention. Later Greek was particularly rich in

(1) Substantives in μα, as κατάλυμα, ἀνταπόδομα, κατόρθωμα, ῥάπισμα, γέννημα, ἔκτρωμα (Lob. p. 209), βάπτισμα,* ἔνταλμα, ἱεροσύλημα:* see Pasor, *Gram.* pp. 571–574.

(2) Substantives compounded with συν. as συμμαθητής, συμπολίτης (Lob. p. 471).⁵

(3) Adjectives in ινος, as ὀρθρινός (Sturz p. 186), πρωῒνός, καθημερινός, ὀστράκινος, δερμάτινος (Lob. p. 51).

(4) Verbs in ὠω, ἰζω, αἰζω, as ἀνακαινώω, δυναμόω, ἀφνπνώω, δολιόω, ἐξουθενόω,* σθενόω, ὀρθρίζω,* δειγματίζω,* θεατριζω, φυλακίζω,* ἱματιζω, ἀκουτίζω, πελεκίζω (Lob. p. 341), αἰρετίζω (Babr. 61, Boisson. *Anecd.* II. 318), σινιάζω.

¹ Siebelis, *Pr. de verb. compos. quæ quatuor partib. constant* (Budiss. 1832).

² Also abbreviated forms of proper names, which no doubt were previously used in the popular language, were admitted into the written; as Ἀλιζῆς, Σταλία (for Ἰστανία), &c. The derivatives of δῖχινος were but slightly altered, as πανδοχιός, ξινοδοχιός, for πανδοκίος, &c. (Lob. p. 307).

³ Many such words have been collected from the Fathers by Suicer, *Sacra Observant.* p. 311 sqq. (Tigur. 1665).

⁴ In the written language ἰγκακίω alone was used; see Winer, *Gal.* p. 131, and Meyer on 2 C. iv. 1. [Ἰεχ. occurs six times in *Rec.*, but Lachm., Tisch., Ellic., Westcott and Hort read ἰεχ. (ιν.) in every case. The Fathers use ἰγκακίω. See Ellic. and Lightf. on G. vi. 9, Alf. on 2 C. iv. 1.]

⁵ [See Ellicott on E. ii. 19. On καθώς, mentioned below, see Ellicott on G. iii. 6.]

To these may be added the two presents formed from perfects, *στήκω* (see above), *γρηγορῶ* (Lob. p. 118). Compare also such adverbs as *πάντοτε* (*διαπαντός, ἐκάστοτε*, Sturz p. 187), *παιδιόθεν* (*ἐκ παιδίου*, Lob. p. 93), *καθώς* (Sturz p. 74), *πανοικί* (*πανοικία, πανοικησία*, Lob. p. 515).¹ *Ἐσχάτως ἔχειν* is a later phrase for *κακῶς, πονηρῶς ἔχειν* (Lob. p. 389), and *καλοποιεῖν* (see above) was used for the older phrase *καλῶς ποιεῖν*.

That this list contains many words which were coined by the Greek-speaking Jews or the N. T. writers themselves—especially Paul, Luke, and the author of the Ep. to the Hebrews, comp. Origen, *Orat.* § 27—according to the prevailing analogy of the time, will not be denied: compare particularly *ὀρθρίζειν* (*Ὀρθρίη*), *λιθοβολεῖν, αἵματεκχυσία, σκληροκαρδία, σκληροτράχηλος, ἀγαθοεργεῖν, ὀρθοποδεῖν, ὀρθοτομεῖν, μωσχοποιεῖν, μεγαλῶσύνη, ταπεινοφροσύνη, παραβάτης, πατριάρχης, ἀγενεαλόγητος, ὑποπόδιον* (Sturz p. 159), *χρυσοδάκτυλος*. And yet we cannot consider this point decided by the fact that no trace of these words has been found in the extant works of the Greek authors of the first centuries after Christ. Some of these words have not been examined:² besides, many words of the kind might be already current in the ordinary spoken language. Those words, however, which denote Jewish institutions, or which designate Gentile worship, etc., as idolatrous, naturally originated amongst the Greek-speaking Jews themselves: e.g. *σκηνοπηγία, εἰδωλόθυτον, εἰδωλολατρεία*. Lastly, many words received among the Jews a more specific meaning connected with Jewish usages and modes of thought; as *ἐπιστρέφειν* and *ἐπιστροφή*, used absolutely, *be converted, conversion*, *προσῆλυτος, πεντηκοστή Pentecost, κόσμος* (in a figurative sense), *φυλακτήριον, ἐπιγαμβρεῖν* of the levirate marriage. On the peculiarly Christian words and forms, e.g. *βάπτισμα*, see p. 36.

GRAMMATICAL PECULIARITIES.

These are in great measure limited to certain inflexions of nouns and verbs, which either were entirely unknown at an earlier period, or were not used in certain words, or at all events were foreign to written Attic,—for the mixture of the previously distinct dialects is seen in the inflexions as well as in the vocabulary of later Greek. The use of the dual became rare.

There are few peculiarities of syntax. Certain verbs are construed with cases different from those which they govern in classical Greek

¹ That this popular Greek should have adopted with slight alterations certain foreign words (appellatives) belonging to the other languages spoken in the different provinces, is very natural, but our present general inquiry is not further concerned with the fact. On the Egyptian words found in the LXX and elsewhere, see Sturz p. 84 sqq. Latin and Persian words have also been pointed out in the N. T.: comp. Olear. *de stylo N. T.* p. 366 sqq.; Georgi, *Hieroer.* I. 247 sqq. and II. (*de Latinismis N. T.*); Dresig, *de N. T. Gr. Latinismis merito et falso suspectis* (Lips. 1726); Schleiermacher, *Herm.* p. 62 sq.

² Most words of this kind appear later in the Byzantine writers, who abound in double compounds and lengthened forms of words. They especially delighted to revive in this way words which had been, as it were, worn out by use.

(§ 31. 1, 32. 4);¹ conjunctions which were formerly joined with the optative or conjunctive only are now found with the indicative; the use of the optative perceptibly declines, especially in the *oratio obliqua*, the future participle after verbs of *going, sending*, etc., gives place to the present participle or to the infinitive; active verbs with *ἐαυτέν* come into use instead of middle verbs, where no special emphasis is intended; and there is a general tendency to use the more expressive forms of speech without their peculiar force, and at the same time to strive after additional emphasis even in grammatical forms,—comp. *μειζότερος*, *ἴνα* in the place of the infinitive, &c. The later inflexions will be most appropriately noticed in § 4.

We cannot doubt that the late popular dialect had special peculiarities in different provinces. Critics have accordingly professed to find Cilicisms in Paul's writings, see Hieron. *ad Alysiu[m] Quæst.* 10, Tom. IV. p. 204 (ed. Martianay); but the four examples which this Father adduces are not conclusive,² and, as we know nothing of Cilician provincialisms from any other source,³ the inquiry should rather be abandoned than be founded on mere hypotheses. Comp. Stolberg, *De Cilicisms a Paulo usurpatis*, in his *Tr. de Solæc. N. T.* p. 91 sqq.

SECTION III.

HEBREW-ARAMAIC COLOURING OF THE N. T. DICTION.

The popular dialect of Greek was not spoken and written by the Jews without foreign admixture. The general characteristics of their mother-tongue—vividness and circumstantiality combined with great sameness of expression—were transferred from it to their Greek style, which also contains particular phrases and constructions derived from the same source. Both peculiarities, the general Hebraistic impress and the introduction of "Hebraisms," are more apparent in their direct translation from the Hebrew than in their original composition in Greek.⁴

The Hebraisms (and Aramaisms) are more frequently lexical than grammatical. The former consist partly of words used in an extended signification, partly of whole phrases imitated from the Hebrew, and partly of words newly framed in accordance

¹ Compare Boissonade, *Anecd.* III. 136, 154.

² Michaelis, *Introduction* I. 149 (Marsh's Trans.).

³ Compare however Sturz p. 62, [who assigns a Cilician origin to such forms as *ἔλαβα*, *ἔφαγα* (see § 13. 1), and to the word *σισών*, Lev. xix. 27. The Cilicisms of which Jerome speaks are *καταναρκῶν τινός*, *καταβραβύειν τινά*, *ἀνδρώσινεν λέγω*, and the use of *ἡμεῖς* in 1 C. iv. 3. See Schirlitz, *Grundz.* p. 26; Mullah, *Fulg.* p. 17].

⁴ Herein lies an argument, hitherto little noticed, against regarding the N. T. text as a translation from the Aramaic,—a translation, too, for the most part unskillfully executed.

with Hebrew analogy, to correspond with Hebrew words similarly formed. Thus arose a Jewish Greek, which was in part unintelligible to native Greeks,¹ and which they sometimes treated with contempt.

All the nations which after Alexander's death were subject to the Græco-Macedonian rule, and gradually accustomed themselves to the Greek language of their conquerors even in the ordinary intercourse of life, —and especially the Syrians and Hebrews, —spoke Greek less purely than native Greeks, imparting to it more or less the impress of their mother-tongue: see Salmas. *De ling. Hell.* p. 121, and compare Joseph. *Ant.* 20. 9.² As the Greek-speaking Jews are usually denominated Hellenists, this oriental dialect of Greek, known by us only from the writings of Jews, is not unsuitably called *Hellenistic*; see Buttm. I. 6.³ By this name therefore, —first introduced by Scaliger (*Animadv. in Eus.* p. 134), not by Drusius (*ad Act.* vi. 6)—the language of the LXX and N. T. (with the *Libri Pseudepigraphi* and the apocryphal books of the N. T.) is specially designated.

The Hebraisms of the N. T. (for it is to these, and not to the oriental tone which is manifest in the structure of sentences and the arrange-

¹ Though L. de Dieu's opinion (*Præf. ad Grammat. Orient.*), "facilius Europæis foret Platonis Aristotelisque elegantiam imitari, quam Platoni Aristoteli N. T. nobis interpretari," is decidedly an exaggeration. The above-mentioned circumstances, however, serve to explain in general the liberty which learned Greek transcribers or possessors of MSS. often allowed themselves to make corrections for the sake of bringing the diction nearer to Grecian elegance: see Hug. *Introd.* I. § 24. II. [Tregelles, *Horne* IV. p. 54.]

² It is well known that Greek subsequently became *Latinised* to a certain extent, when the Romans began to write in that language. The Latin colouring, however, is not very marked before the time of the Byzantine writers, even in translations of Latin authors, —such as that of Eutropius by Papius, of Cicero's *Cato Maj.* and *Somm. Scip.* by Theodorus (edited by Gotz: Nürnberg, 1801), —partly because Greek and Latin are much more nearly allied in structure than Hebrew and Greek and partly because these writers had *studied* Greek. [Specimens of Latinising are given by Mullach, p. 51 sq.]

³ This designation is entirely appropriate, and should be resumed as a technical term, for ἡλληνοστῆς in the N. T. (A. vi. 1) denotes a Greek-speaking Jew. (Examples, of ἡλληνοῖς rather than of ἡλληνιστής, may be found in Wetstein II. 490, Loh. p. 379 sq.) The opinion of Salmasius, that in the N. T. a Hellenist means a proselyte to Judaism out of the Greek nation, is a hasty inference from A. vi. 5, and Eichstadt *ad Mori Acroas. Herm.* I. 227) should not have adopted it. The controversy between D. Heinsius (*Exercit. de ling. Hellenist.*: Leyden, 1643) and Salmasius (*Hellenistica*, and *Funus ling. Hell.*, and *Ossilegium ling. Hell.*: Leyden, 1643) on the name *dialectus Hellenistica*, related even more to the word *dialectus* than to *Hellenistica*: for the former word Salmasius (*de Hellenist.* p. 250) wished to substitute *character* or *stylus idioticus*. Compare also Tittm. *Syn.* I. 259 sq. Yet dialect (διὰλεκτος ποικιλὴ) is not inadmissible as a name for the Greek spoken by the Hellenistic Jews, especially if the wide meaning of the verb διαλέγεσθαι (e.g. Strabo 8. 514) be taken into consideration. Other writings on this title (*dial. Hellen.*) may be seen in Walch, *Biblioth. Theol.* IV. 278 sq., Fabric. *Biblioth. Gr.* IV. 893 sq. (ed. Harles). Thiersch and Rost have begun to call the language of the Greek Bible the "ecclesiastical dialect," but this name is too narrow for the Jewish Greek of which we are speaking: the word *dialect*, too, is not suitable. [See Mullach, p. 14; Roberts, *Discussions on the Gospels*, pp. 156–176.]

ment of words, that attention has usually been directed) have been frequently and copiously collected, especially by Vorst, Leusden, and Olearius;¹ but no one has executed the work with sufficient critical precision.² Almost all writers on the subject are more or less chargeable with the following faults:—

(a) Too little attention is paid to the Aramaic element in N. T. diction.³ It is well known that the language ordinarily spoken by the Jews of Palestine in the time of Jesus was not the ancient Hebrew, but the Syro-chaldaic; and hence Jewish Greek would necessarily receive from this dialect many of the most common expressions of ordinary life.⁴ Olearius, however, of the older writers, has a special section *de Chaldaeo-Syriasmis N. T.* (p. 345 sqq.); comp. also Georgi, *Hierocr.* I. 187 sqq. More recently much relating to this subject has been collected by Boysen, Agrell, and Hartmann.⁵ Some earlier writers had occasionally directed attention to Aramaisms: see Michaelis, *Introd.* I. 135 sqq. (Trans.), Fischer, *ad Leusd.* p. 140, Bertholdt, *Einleit.* Part I. p. 158.—Under this head come also the (few) Rabbinisms⁶—mostly school-terms, such as may have been current amongst Jewish doctors as early as the time of Jesus. For illustrating these very much material may still be extracted from Schoettgen's *Horæ Hebraicæ*.

(b) The difference between the styles of different authors was almost entirely lost sight of. To judge from the collections of these writers, every part of the N. T. would seem to be equally pervaded

¹ Leusden, *Philol. Hebr.*, from which the *Dissertat. de dialectis N. T. sing. de ejus Hebr.* was reprinted in a separate form by J. F. Fischer (Lips. 1754, 1792). Olearius, *De stylo N. T.* p. 232 sqq. Compare also Hartmann, *Linguist. Einl. in das Stud. des A. T.* p. 382 sqq. Anm.

² A complete work on this subject, executed with critical accuracy and on rational principles, is therefore greatly needed. Meanwhile, our thanks are due for the commencement recently made by D. E. F. Bockel, *De Hebraismis N. T. Spec.* I. (Lips. 1840).

³ Many of the peculiarities adduced by the Hebraists might be either Hebraisms or Aramaisms: e.g. *et* as indef. article, the frequent use of *ἵνα* with the partic. in the place of a finite verb. It is better, however, to regard these and similar expressions as Aramaisms, since they occur much more frequently and regularly in Aramaic, and in Hebrew are almost confined to those later writings whose style approaches the Aramaic. The N. T. alone is directly referred to in what has just been said, for there are but few Aramaisms in the LXX; comp. Olear. p. 308, Gesenius, *Isaiah* I. 63.

⁴ To such expressions the Aramaic element in N. T. Greek is substantially confined. The religious expressions were derived from the ancient Hebrew, the sacred language, either directly or (in the case of most of the Jews out of Palestine) through the medium of the LXX. To the former category belongs

also the use of *θάνατος* * for pestilence, Rev. vi. 8, xviii. 8 (מָוֶת מִדְּבַר): comp. Ewald, *Comm. in Apoc.* p. 122 [p. 139].

⁵ Boysen, *Krit. Erläuterungen des Grundtextes d. N. T. aus der syr. Uebersetzung* (Quedlinb. 1761); Agrell, *Oratio de dict. N. T.* (Wexion. 1798), and *Otiola Syr.* pp. 53–58 (Lund. 1816); Hartmann, *l.c.* p. 382 sqq.

⁶ See Olearius, *l.c.* p. 360 sqq.; Georgi, *l.c.* p. 221 sqq.

* Τὸ θανάσιον, in popular living Greek, is the ordinary term for the plague. E. M.

by Hebraisms. Such uniformity is far from existing in fact ; and in this inquiry Matthew, Luke, John, Paul, James, and the author of the Ep. to the Hebrews, cannot possibly be considered together.¹ Another question left unnoticed is the relation between the diction of the N. T. and that of the LXX. With all their similarity they have also many points of difference ; and, in general, the language of the N. T. is less Hebraistic than that of the LXX, which was a direct, and, in part, a literal translation from the Hebrew.

(c) They included in their lists of Hebraisms much that was not foreign to Greek prose, or is the common property of many languages ; and, in general, had no clear definition of " Hebraism " to start from.² In fact, this word was used in three senses, to denote—

(1) Words, phrases, and constructions, which are peculiar to Hebrew or Aramaic, nothing corresponding to them being found in Greek prose ; as *σπλαγχνίζεσθαι, ὀφειλήματα ἀφιέναι, πρῶτον λαμβάνειν, οἰκοδομεῖν* (in a figurative sense), *πλατύνειν τὴν καρδίαν, πορεύεσθαι ὀπίσω, οὐ . . . πᾶς* (for οὐδεὶς), *ἐξομολογεῖσθαι τι* and *ἐν τι*, &c.

(2) Words, phrases, and constructions, which are occasionally met with in Greek writers, but which were in the first instance suggested to the N. T. writers by their native language : as *σπέρμα* for *proles* (Schwarz, *Comm.* p. 1235), Hebr. *זֶרַע* ; *ἀνάγκη* *distress* (comp. Diod. Sic. 4. 43, Schwarz *l.c.* p. 81), Hebr. *מִצְוָה, מִצְוָה, צַד, צָרָה* ; *ἑρωτᾶν request*, as *לִשְׁאֹל* denotes both *request* and *interrogate*, comp. the Latin *rogare* (Babr. 97. 3, Apollon. *Synt.* p. 289) ; *εἰς ἀπάντησιν* (Diod. Sic. 8. 59, Polyb. 5. 26. 8), comp. *חֲרָצָה* ; *πέρατα τῆς γῆς* (Thuc. 1. 69, Xen. *Agges.* 9. 4, Dio Chr. 62. 587), comp. *אַרְצֵי אֲפָסִי* ; *χέλως* for *littus* (Her. 1. 191, Strabo, al.), comp. *פֶּשַׁע* ; *στόμα* of a sword (*פֶּה*), comp., besides the poets, Philostr. *Her.* 19. 4. So also the phrase *ἐνδύσασθαι Χρυσάον*—Dion. H. has *Ταρκύνιον ἐνδύσ.*—is formed on the model of *לְבַשׁ צָרָה*, or the like. Comp. above, p. 17.

(3) Words, phrases, and constructions, which are equally common in Greek and in Hebrew, so that we may doubt whether they were used by the Jews as part of the popular Greek which they adopted, or because the corresponding words, &c., in their native language were so familiar ; as *φυλάσσειν νόμον, αἷμα cædes, ἀνὴρ* with appellatives (*ἀνὴρ φονεύς*), *παῖς slave*, *μεγαλύνειν praise*, *διώκειν strive after* (a virtue).³

(4) Lastly, it must be owned that Hebraisms (Aramaisms) were

¹ The style even of the same writer is not always uniform. Thus Luke in his Gospel, where he was dependent on the Gospel *paradosis*, has more Hebraisms than in the Acts ; and the falling off in the diction after the preface to his Gospel was long ago pointed out. The hymns and discourses also are more Hebraistic than the narrative portions : comp. e.g. L. i. 13-20, 42-55, 68-79. The relation in which Luke stands to Matthew and Mark, as regards language and style, has not yet been clearly shown.

² See Tittmann, *Syn.* I. p. 269 sqq. ; De Wette, *A. L. Z.* 1816, No. 39, p. 306.

³ Many of the grammatical phenomena adduced in Haab's grammar are of this kind.

introduced into very many passages by the commentators themselves. Thus E. v. 26, ἐν ῥήματι ἴνα, עַל־דְּבַר אִשֶּׁר, see Koppe; Mt. xxv. 23, χαρά *convivium*, after the Aram. חֻדְהָ (see Fisch. *ad Leusil. Dial.* p. 52), or the Hebr. שִׂמְחָה Esth. ix. 17, al. (Eichhorn, *Eint. ins N. T.* I. 528); Mt. vi. 1, δικαιοσύνη *alms*, after the Chald. צְדָקָה; Mt. xxi. 13, ἀγροταί *traders* (Fisch. *l.c.* p. 48). Connected with this was considerable misuse of the LXX; e.g. L. xi. 22, σκῦλα *supellæ*, comp. Esth. iii. 13; Acts ii. 24, ὀδῶνες *vincula*, comp. Ps. xvii. 6.¹ Ἡέραν has even been rendered *on this side of*, like עֵבֶר (?)! Compare further Fritz. *Rom.* I. 367.²

From what has been said it will be clear that the Hebraisms of the N. T. may be divided into two classes—*perfect* and *imperfect*. By perfect Hebraisms we understand those uses of words, those phrases and constructions, which belong exclusively to the Hebrew (Aramaic) language, and which therefore Hellenistic Greek (i.e., the language of the N. T.) has directly received from this source.³ Imperfect Hebraisms are those uses of words, those phrases and constructions, which are also found in Greek prose, but which we may with very great probability suppose the N. T. writers to have immediately derived from the Hebrew or Aramaic—partly because these writers were most familiar with their mother-tongue, and partly because the phraseology in question was of more frequent occurrence in Hebrew than in Greek. This distinction has been noticed by De Wette, who says (*l.c.* p. 319): “Whether a phrase is absolutely un-Greek, or whether there exists in Greek a point of connexion to which the phrase can attach itself, makes an essential difference.”

We must however carry the investigation farther back, and consider especially the *genesis* of the so-called Hebraisms. The language of the LXX⁴ cannot be made the basis of this inquiry: as a translation, it affords no certain evidence respecting the Greek which was freely spoken and written by Jews, and which had been acquired by them from oral intercourse. Nor can we in the first instance deal with the doctrinal parts of the N. T., because the religious phraseology of the Jews in Greek naturally attached itself very closely to the Hebrew, and found a model already existing in the LXX. If we wish to ascer-

¹ [Since שָׁלַל (*spoils*) is translated by ὑπάρχοντα in Esth. iii. 13, it was said that σκῦλα, L. xi. 22, is used for *goods* “per Hebraismum;” and similarly that ὀδῶνες θαν., A. ii. 21, means *corbels of death*, because in Ps. xviii. (xvii.) 5 חֲבִלֵי מוֹת (which has this meaning) is rendered ὀδῶνες θαν. in the LXX.]

² In the title of Kaiser's *Diss. de ling. Aram. usu*, &c. (Norimb. 1831), the word *abusum* would be more in accordance with truth than *usu*.

³ Such Hebraisms are thus defined by Blessig in the work cited above [p. 16, note ¹]: “Hebraismus est solius Hebraei sermonis propria loquendi ratio, cujus modi in Graecam vel aliam linguam sine barbarismi suspitione transferre non licet.”

⁴ The most important work that has yet appeared on the linguistic element of the LXX is H. W. Jos. Thiersch, *De Pentateuchi versione Aler. libri 3* (Erlang. 1840), from which, in the later editions of this grammar, many welcome illustrations have been received. But a complete examination of the language of the LXX is still very much needed.

tain as exactly as possible the influence which the mother-tongue exerted on the Greek spoken by Jews, we must examine especially the narrative style of the Apocrypha, the Gospels, and the Acts of the Apostles. In the first place, it is clear that it was the *general* character of Hebrew or Aramaic composition that was most naturally and unconsciously impressed—by original writers almost as much as by translators—on their Greek style. No one escapes without difficulty from this general influence, which is, as it were, born with him; only reflexion and practice can set him free from it. This general character consists:—

(1) In vividness—hence the use of a preposition instead of the simple case, the latter construction being rather the result of abstraction—and consequently circumstantiality of expression. e.g. *φείγειν ἀπὸ προσώπου τινός, ἐγγράφη διὰ χειρός τινος, πάντες ἀπὸ μικροῦ ὥς μεγάλου, καὶ ἔσται . . . καὶ ἐκχεῶ*, and the like; the accumulation of personal and demonstrative pronouns, especially after the relative, the narrative formula *καὶ ἐγένετο*, &c.

(2) In the simplicity and indeed monotony with which the Hebrew constructs sentences and joins sentence to sentence, preferring co-ordination to subordination: hence the very limited use of conjunctions (in which classical Greek is so rich), the uniformity in the use of the tenses, the want of the periodic compactness which results from the fusion of several sentences into one principal sentence, and along with this the sparing use of participial constructions, so numerous and diversified in classical Greek. In historical narrative there is this marked peculiarity, that words spoken by another are almost always quoted in the direct form, as uttered by him; whereas it is the indirect introduction of the speaker that gives so distinctive a colouring to the narrative style of classical authors, and that leads to the frequent and varied use of the optative, a mood which is almost unknown in Hellenistic Greek.

From this general Hebrew influence Jewish Greek necessarily received a strongly marked character. Many special peculiarities, however, were derived from the same source, and it is to these that the name of Hebraisms is usually given.

To begin with the simplest kind:—

(a) The Greek word which expressed the primary meaning of a Hebrew word often received in addition its secondary meanings also; compare *ῥωπᾶν*, רָשַׁף, *interrogate* and *request*. Hence it would not be strange if the Jews had used *δικαιοσύνη* in the sense of *alms*, like צדקה. More certain examples are, *ῥάϊλημα* *peccatum*, from the Aram. הוּב; *νύμφη* (*bride*, also) *daughter-in-law*, Mt. x. 35, as כַּלָּה has both these meanings (Gen. xxxviii. 11, LXX); *εἰς* for *primus* in certain cases, like אֶחָד; *ἐξομολογῆσθαι τινι* *to praise* (giving thanks), like הוֹדָה (Ps. cv. 47, cxxi. 4, al., LXX); *εὐλογεῖν* *bless*, i.e. make happy, like בָּרַךְ; *κτίσις* *that which is created, creature*, compare the Chaldee בְּרִיָּה; *δόξα* in the sense of *brightness, splendour*, like כְּבוֹד; *δυνάμεις* *miracles*, נִבְרֹת. The transference of a figurative sense is most frequent: as *ποτῆριον* *sors, portio*, Mt. xx. 22 (כּוֹס); *σκάνδαλον*

stumbling block, in a moral sense (מִכְשׁוֹל); γλῶσσα for *nation* (לָשׁוֹן); χεῖλος for *language* (שִׁפְהָ); ἐνώπιον τοῦ θεοῦ (לִפְנֵי יְהוָה) *according to God's judgment*; καρδία εὐθεία (יֵשׁוּבָה); περιπατεῖν *walk*, of a course of life; ὁδός (דֶּרֶךְ), comp. Schæfer, *Ind. ad Æsop.* p. 148; ἀνάθεμα, not merely *what is consecrated to God*, but (like the Hebrew חֵרֶם) *what is devoted to destruction*, Rom. ix. 3, Dt. vii. 26. Jos. vi. 17, al.; λύειν, Mt. xvi. 19, *declare lawful*, from the Rabbinical הֵתיר.

(b) Certain very common vernacular phrases are literally translated into Greek: as πρόσωπον λαμβάνειν from נִשָּׂא פָנִים; ζητεῖν ψυχὴν from נִפְשׁ נַפְשׁ; ποιεῖν ἔλεος (χάριν) μετὰ τίνος from עָם חֶסֶד עָשָׂה; ἀνοίγειν τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς or τὸ στόμα τινός (פִּתְחָה); γενέσθαι θανάτου, כָּיָהָ טַעַם (Talm.); ἄρτον φαγεῖν *cænare*, אָכַל לֶחֶם; αἷμα ἐκχέειν, הָרַג שָׂפָה, *kill*; ἀνίστημι σπέρμα τινί from לְ הַקִּים וְרַע לְ: υἱὸς θανάτου from בֶּן-מוֹת (οἱ υἱοὶ τοῦ νυμφῶνος); καρπὸς ὀσφύος from פְּרִי הַלְצִי; καρπὸς κοιλίας from פְּרִי בֶטֶן; ἐξέρχεσθαι ἐκ τῆς ὀσφύος τινός from יָצָא מִהַלְצִי פֶ; ἐκ κοιλίας μητρός from מִבֶּטֶן אִמִּי;¹ ὀφείλημα ἀφιέναι from שָׁבַק חֹבָא (Talm.); also στηρίζειν πρόσωπον αὐτοῦ from הִשִּׁים פָּנָיו; πᾶσα σάρξ from כָּל-בָּשָׂר.

(c) Reflexion and contrivance are more apparent in the formation of Greek derivatives, that vernacular words which belong to the same root may be similarly expressed in Greek: as ὀλοκαύτωμα (from ὀλοκαυτοῦν, Lob. p. 524) for עָלָה; σπλαγχνίζεσθαι from σπλάγχινα, as רַחַם is connected with רַחֲמִים; σκανδαλίζειν, σκανδαλίζεσθαι, like נִכְשֵׁל, הִכְשִׁיל; ἐγκαινίζειν from ἐγκαίνια, as חֲנֻכָּה is connected with חֲנֻכָּה; ἀναθεματίζειν like הִחָרִים; ὀρθρίζειν like הִשְׁכִּים; and perhaps ἐνωτίζεισθαι like הִאָּזַן, comp. Fisch. *ad Leus. Dial.* p. 27. This is carried still farther in προσωποληπτεῖν, for which the Hebrew itself has no single corresponding word.

All this easily accounts for the Hebrew-Aramaic colouring which is so distinctly apparent in the style of the N. T. writers, who were not (like Philo and Josephus²) acquainted with Greek literature, and who did not strive after a correct Greek style. The whole cast of their composition, and in particular the want of connexion (especially in narrative), could not but offend a cultivated Greek ear; and many expressions—such as ἀφιέναι ὀφειλήματα,³ πρόσωπον λαμβάνειν, λογί-

¹ A similar Græcism in Latin is "a teneris unguiculis" (Cic. *Fam.* 1. 6. 3), which the Romans certainly understood, as καρπὸς χειλέων, for instance, would undoubtedly be understood by the Greeks, though it might seem a somewhat strange expression; comp. καρπὸς φρενῶν, Pind. *Nem.* 10. 22. Still less difficulty would be occasioned by καρπὸς κοιλίης, since *fruit* was used absolutely for *offspring* by the Greeks (Aristot. *Polit.* 7. 16, Eurip. *Bacch.* 1305) and others, where the meaning was made clear by the context: comp. Ruhnck. *ad Hom. in Cerer.* 23. [In Eurip. *Bacch.* 1305 (1307) the word is ἔρνος: this word and θάλας are not unfrequently used in this sense. On καρπός, see Hermann and Paley on Eurip. *Ion* 475 (καρποτρόφοι).]

² Though even Josephus, when narrating O. T. history after the LXX, is not altogether free from Hebraisms: see Scharfenberg, *De Josephi et LXX. consensu*, in Pott, *Sylloge* vii. p. 306 sqq.

³ In the sense of remitting *sins*, i.e. so far as ὀφειλήματα is concerned;

ζεσθαι εἰς δικαιοσύνην, &c.—would convey to a native Greek either an erroneous meaning or no meaning at all.¹ At the same time, it is easy to explain the fact that such Hebraistic expressions are less numerous in the free composition of the N. T. than in the translation of the O. T., and that, in the N. T. itself, those writers whose education was Hellenistic—Paul, Luke (especially in the second part of the Acts), John, and the author of the Ep. to the Hebrews²—use fewer Hebraisms than those who properly belonged to Palestine (Matthew, Peter).³ It is also obvious that the Hebraisms which we find in the language of the Apostles were not all *unconsciously* adopted.⁴ The religious expressions—and these constitute by far the greatest portion of the N. T. Hebraisms—were necessarily retained, because these were, so to speak, completely imbued with the religious ideas themselves, and because it was designed that Christianity should in the first instance link itself to Judaism.⁵ Indeed there were no terms in the Greek language, as it then existed, by which the deep religious phenomena which apostolic Christianity made known could be expressed.⁶ But when it is maintained⁷ that the N. T. writers *always thought* in Hebrew or Aramaic what they afterwards wrote in Greek, this is an exaggeration. Such a habit belongs to beginners only. We ourselves, when we have had some practice in writing Latin, gradually (though never entirely) free ourselves from the habit of first thinking in our own language. Persons who, though not scientifically trained in Greek, yet constantly heard Greek spoken and very often—indeed regularly—spoke it themselves, could not but acquire in a short time a stock of words and phrases and a power of handling the language which would enable them, when writing, to command Greek expressions at once, without first thinking of verna-

for ἀρῖναι remit, even in reference to *offences*, occurs Her. 6. 30, in the phrase ἀρῖναι αἰτίαν, and ὀφειλήματα ἀρῖναι *debita remittere* (to remit what is due) is quite a common expression. In later Greek we find ἀρῖναι τινὶ τὴν ἀδικίαν, Plutarch, *Pomp.* 34, see Coraes and Schæf. *in loc.* A native Greek would also understand εὐρίσκειν χάριν, though it would sound strange to him in consequence of the use of the active for the middle εὐρίσκεισθαι.

¹ Comp. Gatak. *De stylo N. T.* cap. 5.

² Comp. Tholuck, *Commentar*, cap. 1. § 2. p. 25 sqq.

³ The Grecian training of particular writers shows itself especially in the appropriate use of *verba composita* and *decomposita*.

⁴ Van den Honert, *Synt.* p. 103.

⁵ Comp. Beza *ad Act.* x. 46. Rambach is not altogether wrong in saying (*Inst. Herm.* 1. 2. 2), “Lingua N. T. passim ad Ebraei sermonis indolem conformata est, ut hoc modo concentus scripturæ utriusque Test. non in rebus solum sed ipsis etiam in verbis clarius observaretur:” comp. Pfaff, *Not. ad Matth.* p. 34; Olear. p. 341 sqq.; Tittm. *Syn.* I. p. 201 sq.—Compare further J. W. Schröder, *De causis quare dictio pure Græca in N. T. plerumque prætermittitur sit* (Marb. 1768); also Van Hengel, *Comm. in Ep. ad Philipp.* p. 19.

⁶ Some good remarks on this point are to be found in Hvalstroem, *Spec. de usu Græcitat. Alex. in N. T.* p. 6 sq. (Upsal. 1794). Van den Honert even went so far as to assert, “Vel ipse Demosthenes, si eandem rem, quam nobis tradiderunt apostoli, debita perspicuitate et efficacia perscribere voluisset, Hebraismorum usum evitare non potuisset.”

⁷ By Eichhorn and Bretschneider (*Præf. ad Lex. N. T.* II. 12, ed. 2); but the latter has retracted this opinion, at any rate so far as regards Paul (*Grundl. des ev. Pietism.* p. 179).

cular words and phrases to be afterwards translated into Greek.¹ The parallel drawn between the N. T. writers and our beginners in Latin composition, or the (uneducated) German-speaking Jews, is both unworthy and incorrect: comp. Schleierm. *Herm.* pp. 54, 59, 257. It is also forgotten that the Apostles found a Jewish Greek idiom already in existence, and that therefore they did not themselves construct most of their expressions by first thinking them out in Hebrew.

Many Greek words are used by the N. T. writers in a special relation to the Christian system of religion (and even in direct contrast to Judaism), as religious technical terms. These appear to constitute a third element of the N. T. diction—the peculiarly *Christian*.² Compare especially the words *ἔργα* (*ἐργάζεσθαι*, Rom. iv. 4), *πίστις*, *πιστεύειν εἰς Χριστόν*, or *πιστεύειν* absolutely, *ὁμολογία*, *δικαιοσύνη* and *δικαιοῦσθαι*, *ἐκλέγεσθαι*, *οἱ κλητοί*, *οἱ ἐκλεκτοί*, *οἱ ἄγιοι* (for *Christians*), *οἱ πιστοί* and *οἱ ἄπιστοι*, *οἰκοδομή* and *οἰκοδομεῖν* in a figurative sense, *ἀπόστολος*, *εὐαγγελίζεσθαι* and *κηρύττειν* used absolutely of Christian preaching, the appropriation of the form *βάπτισμα* to baptism, perhaps *κλῶν* (*τὸν*) *ἄρτον* for the *holy repasts* (the Agape with the Lord's supper), *ὁ κόσμος*, *ἡ σὰρξ*, *ὁ σαρκικός* in the familiar theological sense, and others. Most of these expressions and phrases, however, are found in the O. T. and in Rabbinical writings;³ hence it will always be hard to prove anything to be absolutely peculiar to the Apostles,—brought into use by them. This apostolic element, therefore, mainly consists in the meaning and the application given to words and phrases, and the subject scarcely lies within the limits of philological inquiry: compare, however, Schleierm. *Herm.* pp. 56, 67 sq., 138 sq. In the region of history, *πάσχειν suffer* and *παράδιδοςθαι be delivered up* (used absolutely) became established as technical expressions for the closing scenes of the life of Jesus on earth.⁴

Grammatical Hebraisms will be discussed in the next section.

¹ How easily do even we, who never hear Latin spoken by native Romans, attain the faculty of at once conceiving in *Latin* “*dixit verum esse*,” or “*quam virtutem demonstravit aliis prestare*,” and the like, without first mentally construing *dixit quod verum sit*, or *de qua virtute dem., quod ea etc.* Thinking in conformity with the genius of the mother-tongue shows itself particularly in phrases and figures which have become habitual, and which are unconsciously introduced into the foreign language. It was so with the Apostles, who regularly use, along with many Hebraistic expressions, numerous Greek idioms which are entirely foreign to the genius of Hebrew.

² See Olearius, *De stylo N. T.* p. 380 sqq. (ed. Schwarz), Eckard, *Technica Sacra* (Quedlinb. 1716).

³ To attempt to explain such expressions of the apostolical terminology by quotations from Greek authors (comp. Krebs, *Observ. Præf.* p. 4) is highly absurd. But, on the other hand, it is necessary to distinguish between the language of the Apostles, which still moved rather in the sphere of O. T. expressions, and the terminology of the Greek Church, which continually became more and more special in its meaning.

⁴ [On the Christian element see Westcott in Smith's *Dict. of Bible*, ii. p. 533; Fairbairn, *Hermen. Manual*, pp. 39–45; Schirlitz, *Grundzüge*, pp. 36–42; Webster, *Synlar*, p. 6 sq.; also Cremer, *Biblisch-theolog. Wörterbuch der*

SECTION IV.

THE GRAMMATICAL CHARACTER OF THE N. T. DICTION.

In examining the grammatical characteristics of the N. T. diction, the two elements of N. T. Greek must be carefully distinguished. In grammar, as in vocabulary, the peculiarities of the later common Greek are the basis; these however consist rather in certain forms of inflexion than in syntactical constructions. Mingled with these we find, but in very small proportion, Hebraistic expressions and constructions in connexion with all the parts of speech; the main peculiarity being a predilection for prepositions, where the Greeks would have used cases alone. On the whole, N. T. Greek obeys the ordinary laws of Greek grammar. Many peculiarly Greek idioms are familiarly used by the N. T. writers (e.g. the attraction of the relative and of prepositions), and several distinctions which are entirely alien to Hebrew—as that between the negatives οὐ and μή, etc.—are strictly observed, though by mere instinct.

The grammatical structure of a language is much less affected by time than the use and meaning of its words. This may be verified in the case of almost every language whose development we can trace historically; compare, for instance, the German of Luther's translation with that spoken at the present day.¹ Greek is no exception to this rule: the later common language is distinguished by few grammatical peculiarities, and these belong almost entirely to the accident. We find in it especially a number of inflexions of nouns and verbs, which either did not exist at all in the earlier language, being formed later by shortening or lengthening the original inflexions, or which formerly belonged to particular dialects. The following are examples of the latter class:—

(a) Attic inflexions: τιθέασι, ἡβουλήθην, ἡμελλε, βούλει (βούλη), ὄψει.

(b) Doric: ὁ λιμός (for ὁ λ.), ἦτω (ἔστω), ὀφέωνται (ἀφείνται).

(c) Æolic: the 1 aor. opt. in εια,—which however was early admitted into Attic.

(d) Ionic: γήρει, σπείρης, εἶπα (1 aor.).

As forms entirely unknown in earlier Greek must be mentioned—such a dative as τοῖ, the imperative κάθου, perfects like ἐγνώκαν

neutest. Gracität (2d ed. 1872,—translated by Urwick, 1878). Lünemann refers to Zetzschwitz, *Profangracität u. biblisch. Sprachgeist: eine Vorl. üb. d. bibl. Umbildung hellen. Begriffe, bes. der psychol.* (Leipz. 1859).]

¹ [On the relation of the English of our Auth. Ver. to that now spoken, see Max Müller, *Lectures on Language*, p. 35 sq. (1st series); Marsh, *Lectures on the Eng. Lang.* p. 443 sqq. (ed. Smith).]

(for ἐγνώκασι), second aorists and imperfects like κατελίποσαν, ἔδο-
λιούσαν, second aorists like εἶδαμεν, ἔφυγαν, the future conjunctives
(§ xiii. 1. e), the imperfect ἤμεθα. To this head specially belong
many tense-forms which are regular in themselves, but for which
the older language used others; as ἡμάρτησα for ἡμαρτον, αὔξω
for αὐξάνω, ἤξα from ἤκω, φάγομαι for ἔδομαι: indeed the new tense- and
mood-forms received by verbs from which earlier Greek, for the
sake of euphony, used but few forms, constitute a special feature of
the later language. It should be added that several nouns received
a new gender, as ἡ βάτος (for ὁ β.), and some in consequence a
twofold declension, e.g. πλοῦτος, ἕλος: see § 9. Rem. 2.

The peculiarities of syntax in later Greek are less numerous, and
consist mainly in a negligent use of the moods with particles. The
following examples may be quoted from the N. T.: ὅταν with a past
tense of the indicative, εἰ with the conjunctive, ἵνα with the present
indicative, the construction of such verbs as γένεσθαι, καταδικάζειν,
with an accusative, of προσκυνεῖν and προσφωνεῖν with a dative of
the person (Lob. p. 463, Matth. 402. c), the weakening of ἵνα in
such phrases as θέλω ἵνα, ἀξίως ἵνα, etc., the extension of the genitive
of the infinitive (τοῦ ποιεῖν) beyond its original and natural limits,
the use of the conjunctive for the optative in narration after past
tenses, and the consequent infrequency of the optative mood, which
has entirely disappeared in modern Greek. Μέλλειν, θέλειν, etc.,
are more frequently followed by the aorist infinitive (Lob. p. 747).
Neglect of declension is only beginning to show itself; thus we find
μετὰ τοῦ ἐν and the like (but as the result of design), see § 10. Rem.
Later still we find particular instances of entire misconception of
the meaning of cases and tenses: thus σύν takes the genitive in
Niceph. *Tact.* (Hase *ad Leon. Diac.* p. 38), ἀπό the accusative in Leo
Gram. p. 232, and then in modern Greek; the aorist and present
participles are interchanged in Leo Diac. and others. The dual (of
nouns) is gradually superseded by the plural.

The grammatical character of the N. T. language has a very slight
Hebraic colouring. It is true that in grammatical structure Hebrew
(Aramaic) differs essentially from Greek; but this would rather tend
to prevent the Greek-speaking Jews from intermingling with their
Greek the constructions of their native language: a German would be
in much greater danger of introducing German constructions into
Latin or French. Besides, it is always easier to master the gram-
matical laws of a foreign language than to obtain a perfect command
of its vocabulary and to acquire the general national complexion
of the foreign idiom: comp. Schleierm. *Herm.* p. 73. The rules of
syntax are but few in comparison with the multitude of words and
phrases; these rules too—especially those fundamental laws on the
observance of which depends correctness of style, not elegance
merely—are much more frequently brought before the mind, parti-
cularly in speaking. Hence it was not difficult for the Jews to
acquire such a knowledge of the grammatical framework of the Greek
of their time (in which, indeed, some of the niceties of Attic Greek

were unknown) as was quite sufficient for their simple style of composition. Even the LXX in most cases correctly represent a Hebrew construction by its counterpart in Greek.¹ Only certain expressions of frequent occurrence are either (when the laws of Greek syntax do not forbid) rendered literally, e.g. the expression of a wish by means of a question, 2 S. xv. 4 τίς με καταστήσει κριτήν; xxiii. 15, Num. xi. 29, Dt. v. 26, xxviii. 67, Cant. viii. 1;²—or translated, if possible, in a way which is at least in harmony with Greek analogy, as θανάτω ἀποθανείσθε Gen. iii. 4 (מָוֶתְךָ מוֹת), Dt. xx. 17, 1 S. xiv. 39, Is. xxx. 19;—or even translated by a construction in actual use in Greek (see however § 45), as Jud. xv. 2 μισῶν ἐμίσησας, for מִשְׂנֵי נִשְׂנֵי, Gen. xliii. 2, Ex. xxii. 17, xxiii. 26, 1 S. ii. 25, al.; compare also the infinitive with τοῦ.³ Hebrew constructions which are altogether opposed to the genius of the Greek language are, as a rule, not retained in the LXX. Thus the feminine for the neuter is found in but few passages, where the translators have not sufficiently examined the original, or have anxiously sought for a literal rendering (e.g. Ps. cxviii. 50, cxvii. 23);⁴ and it is not probable that they consciously used the feminine to represent the neuter. In other passages it is clear that they understood the Hebrew feminine to relate to some feminine noun or pronoun indicated in the context, as in Jud. xix. 30: in Neh. xiii. 14, however, ἐν ταύτῃ is probably equivalent to the classical ταύτῃ, *in this respect, hoc in genere* (Xen. Cyr. 8. 8. 5), or *therefore*,—comp. ταύτῃ ὅτι propterea quod, Xen. An. 2. 6. 7: see also 1 S. xi. 2. The combination of the Hebrew verb with prepositions is the construction most frequently imitated: as φείδεσθαι ἐπὶ τινι Dt. vii. 16, or ἐπὶ τινα Ez. vii. 4 [*Alex.*], οἰκοδομεῖν ἐν τινι Neh. iv. 10 (בְּ יְהִי, ἐπερωτᾶν ἐν κυρίῳ (בְּ יְהוָה) 1 S. x. 22, εὐδοκεῖν ἐν τινι (בְּ יִצְחָק, Fritz. Rom. II. 371). These imitations certainly sound harsh in Greek, but in each case some possible point of contact might be found in a language so flexible.⁵

¹ Various Greek idioms had become quite habitual to them, such as the use of the article with attributive words and phrases after a substantive (ὁ κύριος ὁ ἐν οὐρανῷ, and the like), the attraction of the relative, etc.: the negatives also are almost always correctly distinguished. The better translators furnish examples of the more extended use of the Greek cases, as Gen. xxvi. 10, μικροῦ ἐχοιμήθη *was within a little of* &c.

² Comp. Rom. vii. 24, and Fritz. *in loc.*, who adduces similar examples from Greek poets. The formula with πῶς (ἔν) and the optat. or conj. is discussed by Schæfer, *ad Soph. Œd. Col.* p. 523, and Melet. p. 100.

³ Hensterhuis says (Lucian, *Dial. Mar.* 4. 3): “sapenumero contingit, ut locutio quædam native Græca a LXX interpretibus et N. T. scriptoribus mutata paululum potestate ad Hebræam apte exprimendam adhibeatur.”

⁴ The translator of the Psalms is, in general, one of the most careless; that of Nehemiah is little better. —Aquila, who translated syllable for syllable (and e.g. absurdly rendered תָּנִי, the sign of the accusative, by σύν), cannot at all be taken into consideration in any inquiry into the grammatical character of Hellenistic Greek. He violates the rules of grammar without hesitation for the sake of a literal rendering; as Gen. i. 5 ἐκάλεσεν ὁ θεὸς τῷ φωτὶ ἡμέρα. And yet he always uses the article correctly, and even employs the attraction of the relative,—so deeply were both rooted in the Greek language.

⁵ As in German, “bauen an etwas,” “fragen bei,” etc.

But even if the LXX presented more instances of servile imitation of Hebrew constructions, this would not come into consideration in our inquiry respecting the N. T. As we have already said, the style of these *translators*, who usually followed the words of the original with studious exactness, and in some cases did not even understand their meaning, does not furnish the type of that style which Jews would use in conversation or free composition. In point of *grammar*, so far as the particular rules of the language are concerned, the N. T. is altogether written in Greek; and the few real grammatical Hebraisms which it contains become hardly discernible. Amongst these we may with more or less certainty¹ include, in general, the use of prepositions in phrases in which a classical writer would have been content with the simple case, as ἀποκρύπτειν τι ἀπό τινος, ἐσθίειν ἀπὸ τῶν ψυχίων, ἀθῶος ἀπὸ τοῦ αἵματος, κοινωνὸς ἐν τινι, ἀρέσκειν and προσκυνεῖν ἐνώπιόν τινος, εὐδοκεῖν and θέλειν ἐν τινι. Many examples of this kind, however, belong to the simplicity of the ancient style, and hence are also found in classic writers, especially the poets; they are therefore not really discordant with the genius of the Greek language (e.g. παύειν ἀπό τινος). More special and certain examples of grammatical Hebraism are the following:—

(a) The verbal translation of Hebrew constructions which are opposed to the spirit of the Greek language; as ὁμολογεῖν ἐν τινι, βλέπειν ἀπὸ sibi cavere a, προσέθετο πέμψαι, the formula εἰ δοθήσεται to express a negative oath.

(b) The repetition of a word for the purpose of indicating distribution, as δύο δύο, *bini*, instead of ἀνὰ δύο.

(c) The imitation of the Hebrew infinitive absolute (see above).

(d) The use of the genitive of a noun expressing quality in the place of an adjective:—and probably also the remarkably frequent use of the infinitive with prepositions (and a subject in the accusative) in narration.

The constructions included under (a) and (b) may be considered *pure Hebraisms*.

When, however, we consider that by far the largest number of constructions in the N. T. are pure Greek, and that the N. T. writers have even appropriated peculiarities of Greek syntax² which are altogether alien to the genius of their native language—as the distinction of the different past tenses, the construction of verbs with ἄν, the attraction of the relative, such constructions as οἰκονομίαν πεπίστευμαι, the use of a singular verb with neuter plurals, etc.—we

¹ As imaginary Hebraisms may be mentioned—the supposed *plur. excellentie*, the *essentia*, the combinations which have been wrongly taken as periphrases for the superlative (e.g. σάλαπιγξ τοῦ θεοῦ), the use of the feminine for the neuter, and the pretended hypallage τὰ ῥήματα τῆς ζωῆς ταύτης for ταῦτα τὰ ῥήμ. τ. ζωῆς. [See § 27. 3, § 29. Rem., § 36. 2 and 3, § 34. 3. Rem. 1, § 34. 3. b.]

² The more minute niceties of written Attic, it is true, are not found in the N. T., partly because they were unknown in the popular spoken language, which the N. T. writers always heard, partly because there was no place for these niceties in the simple style in which the N. T. is written.

shall not be inclined to join in the outcry respecting the innumerable grammatical Hebraisms of the N. T. We may naturally expect to find the diction of the N. T. much less Hebraistic grammatically than that of the LXX and the Palestinian Apocrypha. That this really is the case will clearly appear, if we mark in the LXX the constructions which have just been mentioned as Hebraistic, remembering at the same time that many Hebrew idioms retained in the LXX do not occur at all in the N. T., and others—as the expression of a wish by a question—only in isolated instances, in impassioned language. Such a periphrasis for the future as *ἐσπομαι διδόναι*, Tob. v. 14, is nowhere found in the N. T., nor is a substantive ever doubled to indicate *each, every*, as in Num. ix. 10, 2 K. xvii. 29, 1 Chr. ix. 27.¹

Of the peculiarities of particular N. T. writers very few are purely grammatical; the Apocalypse alone requires special (though not exceptional) notice in a N. T. Grammar.

It is evident that in the whole investigation of the grammatical character of the N. T. language differences of reading must be carefully considered. Conversely, a thorough knowledge of the various lexical peculiarities of individual writers is an indispensable requisite for successful textual criticism.²

¹ Yet in the better translated portions of the O. T. and in the Palestinian Apocrypha we sometimes find Greek constructions where a N. T. writer would use a Hebraism: thus in 3 (1) Esdr. vi. 10, Tob. iii. 8, the genitive is used with strict Grecian propriety. See further Thiersch, *De Pent. Alex.* p. 95 sq.

² [On the general character of N. T. Greek, see Ellicott, *Aids to Faith*, p. 457 sqq.; Westcott in Smith's *Dict. of Bible*, II. p. 551 sqq., and *Introd. to Gospels*, pp. 38-40; J. Donaldson in Kitto's *Cyclopædia*, II. p. 170 sq. (ed. 3); Scrivener, *Criticism of N. T.* c. viii.; Green, *Gram.* c. i.; Davidson, *Bibl. Crit.* p. 417 sqq.; Webster, *Synt.* c. 1; Trögelles in Horne's *Introd.* IV. pp. 8-23; Fairbairn, *Herm. Man.* pp. 12-45; Bleek, *Introd. to N. T.* I. pp. 58-83 (Transl.). To the German references may be added, A. Buttmann, *Gr.* p. xi, 1 sq.; Schirlitz, *Grundz.* Part I. The differences of opinion chiefly relate to the relative importance of the various elements which enter into the composition of N. T. Greek. Amongst the questions raised are the following: how much stress should be laid on the *direct* influence of the LXX (comp. Westcott in *Dict. of B.*, I. c.),—whether some of the peculiarities commonly called Hebraistic should not rather be considered characteristics of the ordinary spoken language (see especially J. Donaldson I. c.),—whether we may admit that the N. T. *syntax* betrays the influence of the Latin (A. Buttm. I. c.). Many of the coincidences between Modern Greek and the Greek of the N. T. will be referred to in the following pages.]

PART II.

ACCIDENCE.

SECTION V.

ORTHOGRAPHY AND ORTHOGRAPHICAL PRINCIPLES.

1. The best MSS. of the N. T., like those of Greek authors generally,¹ exhibit extraordinary variations of orthography, especially in particular words and forms; and there are not always clear grounds for deciding which mode of spelling is correct. Editors of the text have to adopt some definite rule, and consistently adhere to it. On several points, however, though the work of collation has of late been executed with greater diplomatic exactness, a still more careful investigation of the MS. evidence is yet to be desired. To proceed to details:—

(a) The use of the apostrophe to prevent hiatus is, in general, much less frequent in the MSS. of the N. T. and of the LXX than in the texts of native Greek authors (especially the orators²). "Αμα, ἄρα, ᾗρα, γέ, ἐμέ, ἔτι, ἵνα, ὥστε, are never elided; δέ (before ἄν)³ and οὐδέ very seldom: Mt. xxiii. 16, 18, xxiv. 21, Rom. ix. 7, 1 C. xiv. 21, H. viii. 4, L. x. 10, 2 C. iii. 16, xi. 21, Ph. ii. 18, 1 Jo. ii. 5, iii. 17. Only the prepositions ἀπό, διά, ἐπί, παρά, μετά, and the conjunction ἀλλά, regularly suffer elision; the prepositions especially before pronouns and in phrases of frequent occurrence, such as ἀπ' ἀρχῆς,—ἀντί only in ἀνθ' ὧν. Even here however MSS. vary, sometimes even the best, especially in regard to ἀλλά. Thus we find in A and

¹ See Poppo, *Thuc.* I. p. 214, *Matth.* 42.

² Comp. Benseler, *De hiatu in Script. Gr.* (Pt. I. : Friberg, 1841); *De hiatu in Demosth.* (ib. 1847).

³ [Δί is always elided before ἄν in the N. T., and not, I believe, before any other word; for in Ph. ii. 18 we should probably read τὸ δὲ αὐτό.]

several other MSS., ἀλλὰ ἀληθείας A. xxvi. 25, ἀλλὰ ἀπώσαντο A. vii. 39, ἀλλὰ ὄγδοον 2 P. ii. 5; also, in the best MSS., ἀλλὰ ὑμᾶς 2 C. xii. 14, ἀλλὰ υἱός G. iv. 7. MS. authority is also in favour of μετὰ ἀνδρός L. ii. 36, μετὰ εἴκοσι xiv. 31, μετὰ ἀπίστου 2 C. vi. 15, ἀπὸ ἀνατολῶν Rev. xxi. 13, ἀπὸ ἀσθενείας H. xi. 34, ἀπὸ Ἀδάμ Jude 14, διὰ εἰδους 2 C. v. 7. Compare also A. ix. 6, x. 20, xvi. 37, 2 C. iv. 2, v. 12, L. xi. 17 (ἐπὶ οἶκον), Mt. xxi. 5 (ἐπὶ ὄνον), etc. In L. iii. 2 ἐπὶ ἀρχιερέως, Mt. xxiv. 7 ἐπὶ ἔθνος, 1 C. vi. 11 ἀλλὰ ἀπελούσασθε, ἀλλὰ ἐδικαιώθητε, the weight of authority is against the elision: in Rom. vii. 13 ἀλλ' and ἀλλά have equal support.¹ As the Ionic dialect is distinguished by indifference to hiatus, this peculiarity of N. T. Greek was formerly considered an Ionism: in Attic prose however elision is sometimes neglected, though all the instances which Georgi (*Hierocr.* I. 143) produces from Plato may not be trustworthy. See Buttm. I. 123 sqq. (Jelf 16 sq.).² It is possible that the variations may have been guided by some principle: Sintenis, for example, has reduced Plutarch's practice to rules (Plut. *Vit.* IV. 321 sqq.). So in the N. T. we might occasionally account for the absence of elision by reference to the writer's meaning; not imagining however that the Apostles would bestow attention on such matters as these, but regarding the choice as the result of a natural instinct. But the risk of trifling would here be very great (Bengel on 1 C. vi. 11).

In the poetical quotation from Menander, 1 C. xv. 33, even Lachmann reads χρῆσθ' ὁμιλίας κακαί (comp. Georgi, *Hier.* I. 186), although the best MSS. of the N. T. have the unelided form χρηστά, which Tischendorf has received.³

(b) In regard to the final *ς* of οὕτως, μέχρις, and the so-called *ν ἐφέλκυστικόν*,⁴ the editors have for the most part followed the ordinary rule, which however has been limited by recent grammarians: see Buttm. I. 92 sqq. (Jelf 20). A more prudent course is to follow the best MSS. in each case: accordingly recent

¹ Comp. also Sturz p. 125.

² See also Heupel, *Marc.* p. 33; Benseler's excursus to his ed. of Isocr. *Areop.* p. 385 sqq.; Jacobs, *Præf. ad Æl. Anim.* p. 29 sq.; Poppo, *Thuc.* III. ii. p. 358.

³ [Lachm. reads *χρήσθ*, not *χρήσθ* (*Rec.*): see Jelf 63. 2.]

⁴ See Voemel, *De ν et ς adductis literis* (Frankf. on M. 1853); Haake, *Beiträge z. griech. Grammat.* 1 Heft. [Lobeck, *Path. Elem.* II. pp. 158-218; Kühner I. 227-232; G. Meyer, *Griech. Gram.* pp. 259-264.]

editors of the N. T., following the uncial MSS.,¹ uniformly receive *οὕτως* and the *ν ἐφελκυστικόν*.² Classical philologists have endeavoured to discover some fixed principle which might determine the preference of one or the other form in Greek prose,³ and it is not in itself improbable that the more careful writers would be guided by euphony (Franke in Jahn's *Jahrb.* 1842, p. 247) and other considerations,⁴ though ancient grammarians affirm (Bekk. *Anecd.* III. p. 1400) that even in Attic Greek the *ν* was inserted before both consonants and vowels without distinction (Jacobs, *Præf. ad Æl. Anim.* p. 23 sq.), and the MS. evidence confirms this assertion.⁵ On *μέχρι* and *μέχρις*, *ἄχρι* and *ἄχρις*, in particular, see Jacobs, *Achill. Tat.* p. 479. According to the grammarians *μέχρι* and *ἄχρι* are the

¹ Tisch. *Præf. ad N. T.* p. 23 (ed. 2): [p. 53, ed. 7.]

² [Of recent editors Tregelles and Alford adhere to the principle of writing *οὕτως* before consonants: Tregelles invariably, Alford except in Mt. vii. 17. Lachmann followed the evidence presented in each passage, but was often led astray by imperfect collations: he admitted *οὕτω* in A. xxiii. 11, Ph. iii. 17, H. xii. 21, Rev. xvi. 18, Rom. i. 15, vi. 19, 1 C. vii. 40. Tischendorf in ed. 7 admitted *οὕτω* once only (Rev. xvi. 18), but in ed. 8 agrees with Lachmann in the first four of the passages quoted above. Westcott and Hort omit the *ς* ten times; viz. in Mt. iii. 15, vii. 17, Mk. ii. 7, A. xiii. 47, xxiii. 11, Rom. i. 15, vi. 19, Ph. iii. 17, H. xii. 21, Rev. xvi. 18. In A. xxiii. 11 and in Ph. iv. 1 this word is followed by *ς*: in Ph. iv. 1, however, all recent editors (apparently) read *οὕτως*.—The *ν ἐφελκυστικόν* is naturally dealt with upon the same principles. Again we find very great uniformity in the texts of Tregelles and Alford, who almost invariably insert the *ν*. The few exceptions I have noted are nearly all found in plural datives. Thus *δυσί* is received by Tregelles in Mt. vi. 24 and L. xvi. 13, by Alford in L. xvi. 13 and A. xxi. 33; other examples in Alford's text will be found in A. xvii. 25, xxi. 33, Rom. ii. 8. Lachmann, Tischendorf, Westcott and Hort omit the *ν* somewhat more freely, following the evidence in each case. Thus Lachmann reads *πᾶσι* five times and *δυσί* four; Tisch. (ed. 8), *πᾶσι* five times and *δυσί* three. In the text of Westcott and Hort *πᾶσιν* occurs before a consonant forty times, *πᾶσι* fourteen; *δυσίν* and *δυσί* each three times. See also Mt. vii. 15, xx. 12, A. ii. 22, x. 41, xxi. 33, Rom. ii. 8, 2 Tim. iv. 8, where the *ν* is omitted in the dative plural by one or more of these editors. In verbs the omission is apparently very rare. In Lachmann's text examples will be found in L. i. 3, 9, A. ii. 6, vii. 25; in Tischendorf's, in L. i. 3, 9, Jo. x. 14. Westcott and Hort omit *ν* in these passages except A. vii. 25, and read *ἀντιγυναῖ, ἐπτι, ἐπτι, ἐπτι*, in Mt. vi. 5, 25: in their text of Romans, if I mistake not, there are in all not more than eight instances of omission,—five in the dative plural, three in verbal inflexions (*κατακριν, ἐπιμίνουσι, ἔχραττο*). In many instances, however, the alternative reading is given in their Appendix. See Scrivener, *Criticism*, p. 486 sq., *Cod. Sin.* p. liv, A. Buttm. *Gr.* p. 9.]

³ Bernem. *De gen. Cyr. rec.* p. 89 (with whom Poppo agrees, *Ind. to Cyr.*); Frotscher, *Xen. Hier.* p. 9; Bremi, *Æsch. Ctes.* 3, 4; Schæf. *Dem.* I. 207; Mätzner, *Antiph.* p. 192.

⁴ We are not here concerned with the much-disputed questions, whether *οὕτως* (Schæf. *Plut.* V. 219) or *οὕτω* (Buttm. II. 264) was the original form, and whether *ν ἐφελκ.* really belongs to the forms to which it is attached: see Rost, p. 47; Krüger, p. 31. [Don. pp. 53, 80, 193; Lobeck *u.s.* p. 203; Curtius, *Grundz.* p. 54, *Greek Verb.* p. 41 (Trans.).]

⁵ Comp. also Bachmann, *Lycophr.* I. 156; Benseler, *Isocr. Arcop.* p. 185.

Attic forms, even when a vowel follows (Th. M. p. 135, Phryn. p. 14, comp. Bornem. Xen. *Cyr.* 8. 6. 20); and though good MSS. of Attic authors are not unfrequently on the other side, this rule has been followed by modern editors. Comp. Stallb. Plat. *Phaed.* p. 183, *Sympos.* p. 128, Schæf. *Plut.* V. p. 268, and see on the whole Klotz, *Devar.* p. 231. In the N. T. the best MSS. have μέχρι invariably: ἄχρι before consonants and sometimes before vowels, A. xi. 5, xxviii. 15; but ἄχρισ οὐ is best supported in Rom. xi. 25, 1 C. xi. 26, xv. 25, al. (also in A. vii. 18).¹

The MSS. vary also between εἴκοσι and εἴκοσιν, but the best are said to omit the ν, see Tisch. *Præf. ad N. T.* p. 23. [*Proleg.* p. 54, ed. 7]; the matter is but seldom noticed in the apparatus. In A. xx. 15 most authorities have ἀντικρυς, not ἀντικρύ; on this see Lob. p. 444, Buttm. II. p. 366.

(c) In compounds whose first part ends in σ, Knapp—after Wolf (*Lit. Analect.* I. 460 sqq., comp. Krüg. p. 11)—introduced the practice of writing σ instead of σ, as ὥσπερ, ὅστις, δύσκολος, εἰσφέρειν: he has been followed by Schulz and Fritzsche. Matthiæ's objections (§ 1. Rem. 5), however, deserve all attention; and no value should be attached to this orthographical rule, especially as it has no historical basis. Schneider in Plato and Lachmann in the N. T. write ὥσπερ, εἰσακοῦειν, &c.; Hermann prefers σ. That σ would be inadmissible in such words as πρεσβύτερος, βλασφημεῖν, τελεσφορεῖν, is obvious.²

(d) Of more importance than all this is the peculiar spelling of certain words and classes of words, which is found in the MSS. of the N. T., and has been received into the text by Lachmann and Tischendorf in almost every case. This includes peculiarities of the Alexandrian orthography and pronunciation.

1. For ἔνεκα we sometimes find in the MSS. (and in *Rec.*) the properly Ionic form εἵνεκα or εἵνεκεν (Wolf, Dem. *Lept.* p. 388, Georgi, *Hier.* I. 182), as L. iv. 18, 2 C. iii. 10, vii. 12; and elsewhere ἔνεκεν, as Mt. xix. 29, Rom. viii. 36. The authority of good MSS. must

¹ [Before a vowel μέχρι occurs in L. xvi. 16 (Tisch., al.), μέχρισ in Mk. xiii. 30, H. xii. 4 (G. iv. 19): before a cons. μέχρι is always used. In Tisch. (ed. 8) ἄχρι occurs fourteen times before a vowel, ἄχρισ twice only: ἄχρισ οὐ is much less common than ἄχρι οὐ. On these words see Lob. *Path. El.* II. 210.]

² [In ed. 8, Tisch. writes σ even at the end of a word. See further Lipsius, *Grammat. Untersuchungen über die bibl. Gracität*, p. 122 (Leipz. 1863).]

alone decide here, comp. Poppo, *Cyrop.* p. xxxix and *Index* s. v. with Buttm. II. 369 ; for the N. T., at any rate, no rule can be laid down for the distinctive use¹ of the two forms.²

2. For ἐνενήκοντα, Mt. xviii. 12, 13, L. xv. 4, 7, we should rather write ἐνενήκοντα, in accordance with good MSS. of Greek authors and of the N. T. (e.g. D) and with the *Etym. Magn.* : see Buttm. I. 277, Bornem. Xen. *Anab.* p. 47 (Don. p. 144). *Ἐνατος also—a form very common in Greek prose,³ and also found in the Rosetta inscription (line 4)—is supported by good MSS. in Mt. xx. 5, xxvii. 45, L. xxiii. 44, A. x. 30, al. : compare also Rinck, *Lucub.* p. 33. *Ἐνατος was preferred by as early a critic as Bengel (*Appar. ad* Mt. xx. 5).⁴

3. The Ionic forms (Matth. 10. 1) τέσσερες, τεσσαράκοντα, are sometimes found in good MSS., especially A and C (e.g. in A. iv. 22, vii. 42, xiii. 18, Rev. xi. 2, xiii. 5, xiv. 1, xxi. 17), and have been received into the text by Lachmann and Tischendorf. The same forms often occur in MSS. of the LXX (Sturz p. 118). In these documents, however, α and ε are frequently interchanged ; and such readings as ἐκαθερίσθη Mt. viii. 3, ἐκαθερίσθησαν L. xvii. 14, κεκαθερισμένους H. x. 2 (A), will hardly be preferred by any one.⁵

4. Βαλλάντιον. In all the places in which this word occurs (L. x. 4, xii. 33, xxii. 35, 36) good MSS. have βαλλάντιον, and this form is received by Lachm. and Tischendorf. In MSS. of classical authors also we find the doubled λ, both in βαλλάντιον itself (Bornem. Xen. *Conv.* p. 100) and in its derivatives, and Bekker has received it in Plato ; see however Dindorf, Aristoph. *Ran.* 772, Schneider, *Plat. Civ.* I. p. 75, III. p. 38.—Κράββατος is but seldom written with a single β, and then usually κράβαττος.⁶

5. On ὑποπιάζω (ὑποπιέζω), a various reading for ὑπωπιάζω (from ὑπόπιον), L. xviii. 5, 1 C. ix. 27, see Lob. p. 461. It is probably no more than an error of transcription ; for the more characteristic ὑπωπιάζω certainly proceeds from Paul, and has long stood in the text.—Whether we should write ἀνώγειον or ἀνάγειον can hardly be decided, the authorities for each being nearly equal : the former is

¹ Weber, *Demosth.* p. 403 sq. On this see also Bremi, *Ecc.* vi. *ad* *Lysiam*, p. 443 sqq. (Jelf 10. *Obs.* 2.)

² [Ἐνεκα has never had three times in *Rec.*, twice in Tischendorf's 7th edition, five times in his 8th : for ἔνεκεν see L. iv. 18, 2 C. iii. 10, L. xviii. 29, A. xxviii. 20. Elsewhere ἔνεκεν is the form used, before both vowels and consonants : ἔνεκα is not mentioned in Tischendorf's apparatus.]

³ See Schæf. *Melet.* p. 32 ; Schol. *ad* Apoll. *Argon.* 2. 788.

⁴ [Of both these forms Tisch. (*Proleg.* p. 49, ed. 7) says, "plenissimam ubique auctoritatem habent : " ἰνενήκοντα indeed has the support of all the uncial MSS.]

⁵ [Tisch. in ed. 7 received ἰκαθερ. in Mt. viii. 3, Mk. i. 42, L. iv. 27, A. x. 15 ; in the first two passages he retains this reading in ed. 8. See his notes on L. iv. 27, A. x. 15. S never has this form ; B in these two places only.—Tisch. receives τεσσαράκ. (on very strong authority) and τέσσαρα throughout, but never τέσσερες or τέσσαρας. In ed. 7 he admitted the latter form in Rev. iv. 4, vii. 1.]

⁶ [In the N. T. κράβαττος is now generally received.]

derived from the adverb *ἄνω*, the latter from *ἀνά* (Fritz. *Mark*, p. 611); see also Lob. p. 297.¹

6. *Πανοικί*, A. xvi. 34 (comp. Plat. *Eryx*. 392 c, *Æsch. Dial.* 2. 1, Joseph. *Ant.* 4. 4. 4, 3 Macc. iii. 27), is the only word in the N. T. connected with the well-known dispute respecting the adverbial ending *ι* or *ει*: see Herm. Soph. *Aj.* p. 183, Sturz, *Opusc.* p. 229 sqq. Perhaps Blomfield (*Glossar. in Æsch. Prom.* p. 131 sq.) is right in adopting *ι* for such adverbs, when derived from nouns in *ος*,—hence *πανοικί* (properly *πανοικοί*, which is the reading of some MSS. in this passage).² Yet the MSS. are almost always in favour of *ει*; see Poppo, *Thuc.* II. i. 1540, Lob. p. 515.

7. Should we write *Δαυίδ* or *Δαβίδ*? See Gersdorf, *Sprachch.* p. 44, who leaves the question undecided, but is in favour of *Δαβίδ*. The abbreviation *Δᾶδ* is the most common form in the MSS.: where however the word is written in full, the eldest and best MSS. have *Δαυίδ* (*Δαυείδ*), and this orthography—which was long ago preferred by Montfaucon (*Palæogr. Gr.* 5. 1)—has been received by Knapp, Schulz, Fritzsche, and Tischendorf. Lachm. always writes *Δαυείδ*. Compare further Bleek on H. iv. 7.³

8. The name Moses is written *Μωϋσῆς* in the best MSS. of the N. T., as in the LXX. and Josephus; and this form has been adopted by Knapp, Schulz, Lachm.,⁴ and Tischendorf. Still it may be a question whether this properly Coptic form, which is naturally found in the LXX, should not in the N. T. give place to *Μωσῆς* (Scholz), which comes nearer to the Hebrew and was at all events the more usual form, which also passed over to the Greeks (Strabo 16. 760 sq.) and Romans. On the diæresis in *Μωϋσῆς*, which Lachm. omits, see Fritz. *Rom.* II. 313.

9. As to *Κολοσσαί* and *Κολασσαί* see the commentators on Col. i. 1. The first of these forms is found not only on the coins of this town (Eckhel, *Doctr. numor. vet.* I. iii. 147), but also in the best MSS. of classical authors (comp. Xen. *Anab.* 1. 2. 6); hence Valekenæer (on Her. 7. 30) declared himself in favour of it. In the N. T., however, *Κολασσαί* is better attested, and is received by Lachm. and Tisch.: it probably represents the popular pronunciation.⁵

¹ [The evidence which is now before us is strongly in favour of *ἀνάγκαιον*, which is received by most recent editors. Comp. Mullach, *Vulg.* p. 21.]

² [Compare Kühner, I. 726 (Jelf 342. 2). In A. xvi. Lachm. and Treg. write *-αι*; Tisch., Westc. and Hort, *-αιί*.]

³ [For a full statement of the MS. evidence see Tisch. on Mt. i. 1 (ed. 8). *Δαυείδ* is adopted by Tisch., Tregelles, Alford, Westcott and Hort; see Alford, Vol. I. *Proleg.* p. 95.]

⁴ [Except in Rom. ix. 15. Most of the best MSS. have *μωσῆς* occasionally, but the form with *ϋ* (or *υ*) seems now generally received. Fritz. writes *ωϋ* because the Coptic original is a trisyllable, and *τῶντῃ, ἰωντοῦ*, &c., are not really parallel: Tisch. (*Proleg.* p. 62, ed. 7) quotes MS. authority on the same side. See also Lipsius, p. 140.]

⁵ [We now know that in Col. i. 2 B has *Κολοσσαῖς* *a prima manu*, so that *κ* and *β* agree in this form here. In the title and subscription there is considerable authority for *Κολοσσαῖς*. See Tischendorf's note, and especially Lightfoot on *Colossians*, pp. 16-18.]

10. For ἐνεός, A. ix. 7, it is better to write ἐνεός (comp. ἄνεως), according to the best MSS.

11. The un-Attic form οἰθείς, οὐθέν, is found in the N. T. in a few good MSS. only, L. xxiii. 14, 1 C. xiii. 2, 3, 2 C. xi. 8, A. xv. 9, xix. 27; μηθέν A. xxiii. 14, xxvii. 33: see Lob. p. 181 [and *Path. El.* II. 344]. It is also found in the LXX (Bornem. *Act.* p. 115), and on Greek papyrus rolls.

12. Ἐθύθη, 1 C. v. 7 (*Elz.*), for which all the better MSS. have ἐτύθη (Buttm. I. 78, Jelf 31), is unusual, but rests on an unexceptionable retention of the radical θ where there is no reduplication, like λιθωθῆναι, καθορθῆναι [? καθαρθῆναι]; though both θίειν and θῶναι, the only verbal stems that begin with θ and form a 1 aor., change the radical θ into τ in this tense (Lob. *Paral.* p. 45). The partic. θυθείς, formed on the same analogy, occurs Dio Cass. 45. 17; in Æsch. *Choeph.* 242 the editions have τυθείς. It is not unlikely that ἐθύθη was written by Paul, and displaced by the transcribers.

13. For χρεωφειλέτης, L. vii. 41, xvi. 5, the best MSS. have χρεοφειλέτης, a form which Zonaras rejects, and which is found only once in MSS. of Greek authors: see Lob. p. 691.

14. The aspirate for the tenuis in ἐφίδε A. iv. 29, and ἀφίδω Ph. ii. 23, is received by Lachm. on MS. authority. Other examples of a similar kind are ἐφ' ἐλπίδι 1 C. ix. 10, ὀφελπίζοντες L. vi. 35, οὐχ ὄψεσθε L. xvii. 22, οὐχ Ἰουδαϊκῶς G. ii. 14, οὐχ ὀλίγος A. xii. 18, al.: comp. Bornem. *Act.* p. 24. Analogous forms are found in the LXX (Sturz, p. 127) and in Greek inscriptions (Böckh, *Inscript.* I. 301, II. 774), and are explained by the fact that many of these words (as ἐλπίς, ἰδεῖν) had been pronounced with the digamma.¹

15. Πραῦς and πραύτης are the best attested forms in the N. T., though Photius (*Lexic.* p. 386, Lips.) gives the preference to πρᾶος: see however Lob. p. 403 sq.²

16. Ἐχθές (not χθές, Lob. *Path.* I. 47) was introduced into the text by Lachm. from the best MSS.³

¹ [Amongst other instances may be mentioned ἐφ' ἐλπίδι Rom. viii. 20, A. ii. 26, ἰδεῖν L. i. 25, οὐχ ἰδοῦ A. ii. 7. In some instances (as Ph. ii. 23, G. ii. 14, A. ii. 7, 26, Rom. viii. 20) the aspirate is well supported: it is received more or less frequently by Lachm., Meyer, Alf., Ellie., Westcott and Hort, and Tisch. (esp. in ed. 7). Conversely, οὐχ is found before an aspirate in Jo. viii. 44, οὐκ ἴστηκεν (Tisch., but see below, p. 106); so also L. xxiv. 3, A. iii. 6, in \aleph and C. Similar examples are found in the MSS. of the LXX, as οὐκ ὑπάρχει Job xxxviii. 26, καθ' ὀφθαλμούς Ez. xx. 14. (In Mt. v. 33, \aleph has ἐφιορκήσεις, and Mullaeh, *Vulg.* p. 22, quotes ἐφιορκούντι from *Marm. Oron.* II. 1. 69. 78: ἐλπίς also occurs in inscriptions.) See Tisch. *Proleg.* p. 52 (ed. 7), N. T. *Vatic.* p. xxviii, and *Proleg. ad LXX.* p. 33; A. Buttm. *Gr.* p. 7; Mullaeh, *Vulg.* pp. 22, 146; Dou. p. 17; Scrivener, *Coll. of Cod. Sin.* p. lv; Lightfoot on G. ii. 14, and Ph. ii. 20; and compare Scrivener, *Criticism*, p. 491, where it is maintained that such forms are mere mistakes of the scribe.]

² [Tisch. has πραῦς, πραύτης, in every case; Lachm. πραύτης twice, G. vi. 1, E. iv. 2: see Tisch. *Proleg.* p. 50 (ed. 7), Lipsius p. 7, A. Buttm. p. 26.]

³ [a. The Attic ττ for σσ is found in but few words. Κρίττων is much more common than κρίσσαν. Ἡττων occurs twice in *Rec.*, but the true reading is

2. Whether such words as *διὰ τί, ἵνα τί, διὰ γε, ἀλλά γε, ἀπ' ἄρτι, τοῦτ' ἔστι* should be written as two words or one, can scarcely be decided on any general principle; and the remarkable variations in the better MSS. make the question of less importance. In most instances Knapp has preferred to unite the words; and certainly in expressions of frequent occurrence two small words do naturally coalesce in pronunciation, as is shown by the crases, *διό, διότι, καθά, ὥστε*,—also by *μηκέτι*, etc. Schulz maintains the opposite view: but would he write *εἰ γε, τοι νῦν, οὐκ ἔτι*, etc.? How much the MSS., on the average, are in favour of uniting the words, may be seen from Poppo, *Thuc.* I. p. 455. Schulz himself writes *διαπαντός* in Mk. v. 5, L. xxiv. 53; and Schneider in Plato almost always joins the words.

ἦσαν; of *ιλάττων* both forms are used. The derivatives from these last have *ττ*, except in 2 C. xii. 13 (*ἡσώθητε*).

b. *ρρ, ρσ*. Both *ἄρρην* and *ἄρσιν* occur in *Rec.*, and in Rom. i. 27 Tisch. now reads *ἄρρην* three times; but *ἄρσιν* is probably the true reading throughout the N. T. *Θαῤῥεῖν* occurs frequently, and *θάρσει* also (in the Gospels and Acts); *πυῤῥός*, Rev. vi. 4; *θάρσος*, A. xxviii. 15.

c. For *Ματθαῖος* recent editors write *Ματθαῖος* (comp. Jelf 22. 3), see Mt. i. 15, L. iii. 24, 29, A. i. 23, 26. Compare Scrivener, *Critic.* p. 488 sq.

d. *Ἰωάννης* is most frequently written by Tregelles and by Westcott and Hort with a single *ν* (comp. Scrivener, *l.c.*): on *γένημα*, which is very well supported in Mt. xxvi. 29, Mk. xiv. 25, L. (xii. 18) xxii. 18, 2 C. ix. 10, see Tisch. *Proleg.* p. 48 (ed. 7).

e. The MSS. frequently vary between *ια* and *εια* in the terminations of nouns. Tischendorf and Westcott and Hort write *μειθοῖα, ἀλαζονῖα, μαγῖα, κυβῖα, ἀρσεκῖα, Ἀτταλία, Καισαρία*, etc.; and the latter editors uniformly adopt the forms *ἀπειθῖα, ἰρῖα, ὤφελῖα, ἰπικῖα, εἰδωλολατρία*. A similar variation is found in other words (*ὡς δανῖζω, δανιστής*), especially in proper names and foreign words; sometimes it is very difficult to decide between *ι* and *ει*. See Tisch. *Proleg.* p. 51 (ed. 7), Alford I. *Proleg.* p. 96 sq.

f. The breathings are often interchanged in proper names and foreign words; thus Tisch. writes *Ἡσαῖας, Ὠσέ, ἡλεί, Ἑρμογένης, ὠσαννά*, etc.:—*ἄλυσις* is in the N. T. written with the aspirate, *ἄλσαω* without. See Lipsius, *Gr. Unt.* p. 18 sqq.

g. *Miscellaneous examples*: *ἀνάπειρος* L. xiv. 13, 21, *ἀχρεώ* Rom. iii. 12, *ζβεννύω* 1 Th. v. 19 (Tisch. ed. 7, comp. Shilleto, *Dem. Fals. Leg.* p. 130), *συκομορία* and *μαρία* L. xix. 4 (see Tisch. *in loc.*), *νηφάλιος* (not *λίος*), *σιτῖβάς* Mk. xi. 8. On *νοσός* L. ii. 24, *νοσσίον* Mt. xxiii. 37, *ἡ νοσσία* L. xiii. 34, see Sturz p. 183, Lidd. and Scott s. vv. For *σπυρίς* the collateral form *σφυρίς* is a constant *v.l.* in one or more of the most ancient MSS.; it is received by Lachm. in Mt. xvi. 10, Mk. viii. 8, and always by Westcott and Hort. There is good authority for *ἱερυνάω* Jo. v. 39, al., *πρόμος* Ja. v. 7, *μασάσμαι* Rev. xvi. 10, *Στοιχός* A. xvii. 18, *πατρο- and μητρολόγας* 1 Tim. i. 9, *σιρικόν* Rev. xviii. 12; Lachmann reads *ράκκος* in Mk. ii. 21. On *λεγιών, λεγιών*, see Tisch. *Proleg.* p. 50 (ed. 7) and note on Mt. xxvi. 53 (ed. 8), Alford *l.c.* p. 96; on *ἄλεις, ἄλεις*, Tisch. *Proleg.* *l.c.*, note on Mk. i. 16 (ed. 8), Alford *l.c.* p. 94: Tisch. reads *λεγιών* and *ἄλεις* in ed. 8. For an example of the extreme fluctuation of the MSS. in certain proper names see the note on “Nazareth” in Alford *l.c.* p. 97, Scrivener, *Critic.* p. 488. It should be added that editors frequently differ in regard to the use of the diæresis, especially in proper names: thus we find *Γάϊος* and *Γαιος, Καϊάφας* and *Καιάφας*, etc.]

Many inconveniences, however, might arise from adopting either mode exclusively; and as the oldest and best N. T. MSS. are written continuously, and therefore give us no help here, the most prudent plan would be regularly to unite the words in the N. T. text in the following cases:—

(a) Where the language supplies an obvious analogy; thus οὐκέτι as μηκέτι, τουγάρ as τοίνυν, ὅστις compare ὅτου.

(b) Where one of the words is not in use uncombined (in prose); hence εἶπερ, καίπερ.

(c) Where an enclitic follows a word of one or two syllables, in combination with which it usually expresses a *single* notion, as εἶτε, εἶγε, ἄραγε; but not διάγε τὴν ἀναίδειαν, L. xi. 8 (Lachm. διά γε).

(d) Where the two modes of writing are used to express two different meanings: thus ὅστισοῦν *quicumque*, but ὃς τις οὖν Mt. xviii. 4, *quisquis igitur* (Buttm. I. 308); ἐξ αὐτῆς the adverb, and ἐξ αὐτῆς;—not to mention οὐδεὶς and οὐδ' εἷς. In the MSS., however, the οὖν (of ὅστισοῦν, etc.) usually stands alone, and the writers themselves sometimes separate it by a conjunction from the word to which it belongs: see Jacobs, *Præf. ad Ælian. Anim.* p. 25. In detail much must be left to the editor's judgment; but there can hardly be any sufficient reason for writing διαπαντός or ὑπερεγώ (2 C. xi. 23, Lachm.), and the like. Still we must bear in mind that in the Greek of the N. T., so closely related to the ordinary spoken language, orthographical combinations would be especially natural.¹

The neuter of the pronoun ὅστις was formerly written ὃ,τι (with the hypodiatole) in editions of the N. T., as L. x. 35, Jo. ii. 5, xiv. 13, 1 C. xvi. 2, al. Lachmann, after Bekker, introduced ὃ τις (as ὃς τις, ἡ τις).² Others, as Schneider (*Plat. Civ. I. Præf.* p. 48 sq.),³ even think it unnecessary to separate the words. Much may be said in favour of writing the pronoun ὃ,τι as one word; *inter alia*, that then the reader is not influenced in favour of a particular interpretation of the text. It has indeed been doubted in many passages of the N. T., e.g. in Jo. viii. 25, A. ix. 27, 2 C. iii. 14, whether this word should be regarded as the pronoun or as the conjunction. When however this question has been once decided, it is safest to

¹ [See Lipsius, *Gr. Unt.* pp. 124–134, where this subject is more minutely examined: see also Lob. p. 48.]

² [Lachmann writes ὃστις, ἡτις and follows Bekker in ὃ,τι only.]

³ Comp. *Jen. Lit. Z.* 1809. IV. 174.

write ὃ τι (with a space between) or ὃ,τι (with the hypodiatole) in the case of the pronoun.¹

3. *Crasis*² is on the whole rare, and is confined to certain expressions of frequent occurrence: in these, however, it is found almost without variation. It is most common in *κἀγώ*, *κᾶν*, *κἀκεῖ*, *κἀκεῖθεν*, *κἀκεῖνος*: we find also *κἀμοί*, L. i. 3, A. viii. 19, 1 C. iii. 1 [*κἀγώ*], xv. 8; *κἀμέ*, Jo. vii. 28, 1 C. xvi. 4; *τοῦναντίον*, 2 C. ii. 7, G. ii. 7, 1 P. iii. 9; and once *τοῦνομα*, Mt. xxvii. 57. On the other hand, we always find *τὰ αὐτά* in good MSS.: see L. vi. 23, xvii. 30, 1 Th. ii. 14.³ *Τουτέστι*, *καθά*, *καθάπερ*, and the like, are only improperly termed examples of crasis.

Contraction is but seldom neglected in the ordinary cases; see §§ 8 and 9 on ὄσ τεα, *χειλέων*, *νοῦ*, and the like. In L. viii. 38 the best MSS. have *ἐδέετο*, a form often found in Xenophon: see *Irr. V.* s. v., Lob. p. 220 (Jelf 239. 3).⁴ The verb *καμῖν* exhibits a contraction of a peculiar kind: comp. Lob. p. 340.

There is good authority for *καὶ ἐκεῖ*, Mt. v. 23, xxviii. 10, Mk. i. 35, 38; *καὶ ἐκεῖθεν* Mk. x. 1; *καὶ ἐκείνους* Mt. xx. 4; [*καὶ ἐγώ* L. xvi. 9], etc.

4. In the earlier editions of the N. T. the *ι* subscript was too frequently introduced:⁵ this abuse was first censured by Knapp. The *ι* must certainly be rejected—

(a) In a crasis with *καί*, when the first syllable of the second word does not contain *ι* (as *κᾶτα* from *καὶ εἶτα*); thus *κἀγώ*, *κἀμοί*, *κἀκεῖνος*, *κᾶν*, *κἀκεῖ*, *κἀκεῖθεν*, etc.: see Herm. *Vij.* p. 526, Buttm. I. 114 (Jelf 13). The *ι* subscript is however defended by Thiersch (*Gr.* § 38 Anm. 1), and Poppo has retained it in Thucydides after the best MSS. (*Thuc.* II. i. p. 149).

¹ [See Lipsius p. 118 sq.]

² Ahrens, *De Orasi et Aphæresi* (Stollberg, 1845).

³ [In these passages some of the oldest MSS. have *ταυτα*, which may be *ταυτά*. Lachm. reads *ταυτά* in L. xvii. 30 and (*in marg.*) L. vi. 23, but the accentuated MSS. are against this.]

⁴ Compare Fritz. *De Conf. crit.* p. 32. [Uncontracted forms from *δίσσαι* are frequently found in the MSS. of Xenophon, but in most instances they have been altered by the editors: see Veitch, *Gr. Verbs*, p. 159. In regard to L. viii. it should rather be said that some of the best MSS. have *ιδιωτο*. A similar example is *ἐχίστε*, Rev. xvi. 1.]

⁵ [On the practice of Biblical MSS. in regard to *ι* subscript and ascript see Lipsius p. 3; Scrivener, *Critic.* pp. 41 sq., 160.]

(b) In the 2 perf. [? 1 perf.] and 1 aor. act. of the verb *αἶρω* and its compounds: thus *ἦρκεν* Col. ii. 14, *ἄραι* Mt. xxiv. 17, *ἄρον* Mt. ix. 6, *ἦραν* Mt. xiv. 12, *ἄρας* 1 C. vi. 15, etc.: see Buttm. I. 413, 439, and Poppo, *Thuc.* II. i. p. 150.

(c) In the infinitives *ζῆν*, *διψῆν*, *πεινῆν*, *χρηῖσθαι*,¹—properly Doric, but also commonly used in Attic (Matth. 48. Rem. 2). Some ancient grammarians² (later than the commencement of our era) affirm that the same rule should be followed in the infin. of contracted verbs in *άω*, as *ἀγαπᾶν*, *όρᾶν*, *τιμᾶν*; probably because these forms are immediately derived from (the Doric) *τιμάειν*, *κ.τ.λ.*, as *μισθοῦν* from *μισθόειν*: see Wolf in the *Lit. Analekt.* I. 419 sqq. (Don. p. 256, Jelf 239). Bengel inclined towards this orthography, and it has been defended and adopted by several scholars.³ Buttmann (I. 490) and Matth. (197. b. 5) speak doubtfully; and many editors—*e.g.* Lobeck, see his *Technol.* p. 188—retain the *ι*. It has however been removed from the N. T. by Schulz, Lachm., and Tisch.; comp. E. v. 28, Rom. xiii. 8, Mk. viii. 32, Jo. xvi. 19.⁴

(d) There is nothing decisive in favour of *πρᾶος* (Lob. *Phrygn.* p. 403, *Pathol.* I. 442); yet see Buttm. I. 255. *Πρωί* also, from *πρό*, should not have *ι* subscript: see on this word generally Buttmann, Plat. *Crito*, p. 43, *Lexil.* 17. 2.

(e) On *πάντη*, A. xxiv. 3, see Buttm. II. 360: the *ι*, which is rightly found in *ἄλλῃ*, *ταύτῃ*, which are real datives, should be omitted in *πάντη*, which has no corresponding nominative. The ancient grammarians, however, are of a different opinion (Lob. *Paral.* p. 56 sq.), and Lachmann writes *πάντη*. *Κρυφῇ* (E. v. 12), Dor. *κρυφᾶ*—comp. Xen. *Conv.* 5. 8,—and *εἰκῇ* (Buttm. II. 342) are now the received forms in the N. T.; comp. Poppo, *Thuc.* II. i. 150. Lachmann still writes *λάθρα*, though *λάθρα* is probably more correct.⁵

¹ [The last of these has surely no place here.]

² Comp. Vig. p. 220; see also Gregor. Chierobose. *Dictata* (ed. Gaisford), vol. ii. p. 721. See on the other side Herm. *Vig.* p. 748.

³ Reiz., *Lucian* iv. p. 393 sq. (ed. Bip.); Elmsley, Eurip. *Med.* v. 69, and *Præf. ad Soph. Œdip. R.* p. 9 sq.; Ellendt, Arrian *Al.* i. p. 14 sq.

⁴ [A. Buttm. remarks (p. 44) that such forms as *κατασκηνόειν*, Mt. xiii. 32, may lead us to prefer *ἀγαπᾶν*, etc., in the N. T. See also Lipsius p. 6.]

⁵ Schneider, Plat. *Civ.* I. p. 61 *Præf.*; Ellendt, *Lex. Soph.* II. p. 3 sq. [Lachmann and Westcott and Hort insert *ι* in *κρυφῇ*, *εἰκῇ*, *πανταχῇ*, as well as in *πάντῃ*, *λάθρα* (comp. Don. pp. 25, 149, Cobet, *N. T. Vatic.* p. xii); Tregelles rejects the *ι* in *κρυφῇ*, *εἰκῇ*, *λάθρα*; Tisch. and Alford in all these words. No

(*f*) In Mt. xxvii. 4, 24, Lachm. and subsequent editors have written ἀθῶρον (ἀθῶιον, Elmsley, Eurip. *Med.* 1267),¹ but contrary to all grammatical traditions: Lob. *Path.* I. 440,² [and II. 377].

After the example of Bekker and others, Lachmann in his larger edition dropped the breathings over ρρ, as useless; but he has no followers.³ That the Romans heard an aspiration with ρ in the middle (as at the beginning) of words, is shown by the orthography of *Pyrrhus*, *Tyrchenus*, etc. (Buttm. I. 28). Still less can the initial ρ be written without the aspirate, as is done by many: see Rost, *Gr.* p. 13. (Don. p. 16.)

The Alexandrians had, as is generally admitted (Sturz p. 116 sqq.), a special orthography of their own. They not only interchanged letters—as αι and ει, ε and η, ι and ει (comp. εἰδέα Mt. xxviii. 3),⁴ γ and κ,—but even added superfluous letters, to strengthen the forms of words, as ἐκχθές, βασιλέας, νύκταν, φθάνειν, ἐκχυνόμενον, ἔσσειρε, ἀναβαίνον, ἥλλατο (A. xiv. 10, vii. 26, comp. Πορρο, *Thuc.* I. 210); and rejected others that were really necessary (when a consonant was doubled), as δυσσεβής, σάβασι, ἀντάλαγμα, φίλα, ἐρύσατο, ἀραφος (Jo. xix. 23). They also disregarded the expedients by which the Greeks avoided a harsh concurrence of many or dissimilar consonants (Buttm. I. 75 sqq., Jelf 22); thus λήψομαι, ἀναλημφθείς, (*Irr.* V. p. 162), προσωποληψία, ἀπεκτάνκασι, ἐνχώριον, σενκάλυμμα, συνρηγείν [? συνζητείν], συνπνίγειν, συνμαθητής, πένπει.⁵ These peculiarities are found more or less uniformly both in good MSS. of the LXX. and N. T. (Tisch. *Proleg. ad N. T.* p. 20 sq., ed. 2) which are said to have been written in Egypt—as A, B, C (ed. Tisch. p. 21), D

editor (I believe) omits ι in πεζῇ, δημοσίᾳ, δόξῃ. Jelf (324. 2) writes *all* these adverbs without ι subscript, and Rost (p. 318) inclines to the same side: see also Kühner, I. 728 (ed. 2).]

¹ Comp. also Weber, *Dem.* p. 231, [who defends ἀθῶος; Paley, Eurip. *Med.* 1300; Lipsius p. 8 sq. Treg. writes ἀθῶος.]

² There will be no disposition to introduce the forms ῶν (Wessel on Her. 2. 68) and ῶων (recently received by Jacobs in *Æl. Anim.* on the authority of a good MS.)—still less σῶζειν—into the N. T. text. Comp. Lob. *Path.* I. p. 442, [and II. p. 378. No editor (apparently) receives σῶζειν; but Lachm. and Cobet write ζῶων, ῶόν, and Tisch. ῶόν. See Lipsius p. 8 sq., Cobet, *N. T. Vatic.* p. xii, and A. Buttmann's review of the last-named work in *Stud. u. Krit.* 1862 (I. Heft, p. 154): on πρῶρα (Lachm. and others), see A. Buttm. *Gr.* p. 11, and Cobet *l.c.* Lachm. and Tisch. write Τρωάς: Winer and others, Τρωάς. West. and Hort insert the ι in all these words, except σώζειν.]

³ [Tisch. writes ρρ in the N. T.: he says, “ῥῥ prorsus invita cdd. auctoritate edi consuevit” (*Proleg.* p. 276, ed. 7). See also Lipsius, p. 7, Jelf 7, Cobet, *N. T. Vatic.* p. xvi.]

⁴ [Εἰδέα is received by Tisch., Treg., Westcott and Hort: see Tisch. *Proleg.* (p. 49, ed. 7). Ἀραφος also, Jo. xix. 23, is found in almost all the ancient MSS.]

⁵ [Conversely, such forms as ἑμίσον, ἰγκανῶ (ἐν μίσον, ἐν κανῶ), are found in some of the oldest MSS. (Tisch. *Proleg.* p. 48, ed. 7) and in inscriptions (Don. p. 58).]

of Gospels, D of Paul's Epistles (Tisch. *Proleg. ad Cod. Clarom.* p. 18), K of Gospels,¹—and in Coptic and Græco-Coptic documents (Hug, *Introd.* § 50). We cannot therefore, with Planck,² reject them at once as due to the caprice of copyists, especially as analogies may often be adduced from the older dialects. At the same time, many are not specially Alexandrian, as they occur in MSS. of Greek authors and in inscriptions which cannot be proved to be of Egyptian origin (e.g. ει for ι, εγ for εκ,—with λήμφομαι compare the Ionic λάμφομαι, Matth. 242); and, on the other hand, many Egyptian documents are tolerably free from the peculiarities in question.

These forms have been introduced into the text by Lachm. and Tischendorf, on the concurrent testimony of good (but usually few) MSS., in Mt. xx. 10, xxi. 22, Mk. xii. 40, L. xx. 47, A. i. 2, 8, 11, 38,³ Ja. i. 7, Mk. i. 27, 2 C. vii. 3, Ph. ii. 25, al.; sometimes without citation of authorities, Mt. xix. 29, Jo. xvi. 14, 1 C. iii. 14, Ph. iii. 12, Rom. vi. 8, al. Without more decisive reasons, however, than those assigned by Tischendorf⁴ (*Præf. ad N. T.* p. 19), we surely ought not to attribute to Palestinian writers—especially John, Paul, and James—all the peculiarities of the Alexandrian dialect, and particularly of the Alexandrian orthography; and it is not probable that the N. T. writers would follow this orthography in comparatively few instances only.⁵ Codex B, too, is not yet thoroughly collated in this respect. Tischendorf has introduced these forms less frequently than the words of his preface (p. 21) would have led us to expect.

Hence before this orthography is introduced into the N. T. text.—if the MSS. are to be followed in such points even in editions of

¹ See Hug, *Introd.* 1. § 50 sqq.; Scholz, *Curæ Crit. in hist. text. Evangg.* pp. 40, 61.

² *De orationis N. T. indole*, p. 25, note. [*Bibl. Cab.* vol. ii. p. 129.]

³ [This is no doubt intended for A. ii. 38.]

⁴ [It will be remembered that Winer is speaking in this paragraph of Tischendorf's second edition (1849).—Happily we now possess a trustworthy edition of Cod. B. Many details respecting its peculiarities of orthography (so far as these were known from Mai's edition) will be found in the preface to Kuenen and Cobet's *N. T. Vaticanum*.]

⁵ In several words, as συλλαμβάνειν, συλλαλεῖν, συμβούλιον, συμπίστιν, we find no example of this orthography; in others, as συλλέγειν, συγκαλεῖν, συσταυροῦν, ἰγκαλεῖν, it is noted only in isolated instances. [Συμπίστιν occurs in the N. T. once only, in the form σὺνίστιν, and of the first three words the irregular forms are sometimes found, see Tisch. *Proleg.* p. 47 (ed. 7). There are some interesting observations on this subject in the above-mentioned article in the *Stud. u. Krit.* 1862 (p. 179 sqq.). The writer (A. Buttmann) maintains (1) that ι is almost always assimilated before labials, comparatively seldom before gutturals:—(2) that those compounds in which the writer appears to have simply annexed the prepos. to another word in adverbial fashion, each part of the compound preserving its proper meaning, do not assimilate the ι; whilst in those compounds which were in regular and current use, and in which the two parts are fused together so as to express a single new idea, assimilation does take place. Compare συγκληρονόμος, συναρτυρεῖν, and similar words, with συμφέριμ, συμβάλλειν, etc. The subject however still needs careful investigation.]

the N. T. designed for common use—the whole subject must receive a new and complete examination. One question to be considered will be, whether these peculiarities of spelling, which have been supposed to represent the true popular pronunciation, do not rather belong to a system of orthography adopted by the learned, somewhat as we find in Roman inscriptions on stone¹ the etymological spelling *adferre*, *inlatus*, etc.²

SECTION VI.

ACCENTUATION.

1. The accentuation of the N. T. text is to be regulated not so much by the authority of the oldest accentuated MSS. as by the regular tradition of the grammarians. Many points, however, have been left in doubt, and in the careful investigations of later scholars a tendency to excessive refinement is sometimes observable. We may notice specially the following points:—

(a) According to the ancient grammarians (Mœris p. 193) ἰδε should be written ἰδέ in Attic Greek only, ἰδε in other (later) Greek; the same distinction being made as between λαβέ

¹ Schneider, *Lat. Gr.* I. ii. p. 530 sq., 543 sq., 566 sq.; al.

² [It is now admitted by most that we must, in general, follow the most ancient MSS. in regard to peculiarities both of inflexion and of orthography. "For a long time it has been most strangely assumed that the linguistic forms preserved in the oldest MSS. are *Alexandrine* and not in the widest sense *Hel-lenistic*. . . . In the case of St. Paul, no less than in the case of Herodotus, the evidence of the earliest witnesses must be decisive as to dialectic forms. Egyptian scribes preserved the characteristics of other books, and there is no reason to suppose that they altered those of the N. T." (Westcott in Smith's *Dict. of the Bible*, II. p. 531.) The following quotation refers directly to inflexions, but is equally applicable to orthography: "Our practical inference from the whole discussion will be, *not* that Alexandrian inflexions should be invariably or even usually received into the text, as some recent editors have been inclined to do, but that they should be judged separately in every case on their merits and the support adduced on their behalf; and be held entitled to no other indulgence than that a lower degree of evidence will suffice for them than when the sense is affected, inasmuch as idiosyncrasies in spelling are of all others the most liable to be gradually and progressively modernised even by faithful and painstaking transcribers." (Scrivener, *Critic.* p. 490.) See Tisch. *Proleg.* p. 43 sqq. (ed. 7); Alford, vol. I. *Proleg.* p. 94 sqq.; Tregelles, *Printed Text*, p. 178; and (against Kuenen and Cobet, who without hesitation substitute the ordinary forms of words) A. Buttm. in *Stud. u. Krit.* l.c. Comp. also Mullach, *Vulg.* p. 21; Lightfoot, *Clement*, p. 26. On the other hand, many peculiarities called Alexandrian by Sturz and others are no doubt mere errors in spelling: see Scrivener, *Critic.* p. 10.]

and λάβε: see Weber, *Demosth.* p. 173, and comp. Buttm. I. 448. This rule has been followed by Griesbach (except in G. v. 2), and by Lachmann[, Tischendorf, and others] in every case. Bornemann suggested¹ that the word should be written ἰδέ when it is used as a true imperative and followed by an accusative (as in Rom. xi. 22), ἰδε when it is a mere exclamation. But it is preferable to follow the ancient grammarians.

(b) Numerals compounded with ἔτος, according to some ancient grammarians (Th. M. p. 859, Moschopul. in *Sched.*), are paroxytone when they are predicated of time, and oxytone in all other cases. According to this we should have τεσσαρακονταέτης χρόνος in A. vii. 23, τεσσαρακονταέτη χρόνον in A. xiii. 18; but in Rom. iv. 19, ἑκατονταετής.² In the MSS., however, this distinction is not observed, and the rule is altogether doubtful (see Iob. p. 406): Ammonius (p. 136) exactly reverses it, see Bremi on *Æschin. Ctesiph.* 369 (ed. Goth.).³

(c) Κήρυξ and φοῖνιξ are by some written κήρυξ and φοῖνιξ,⁴ on the ground that, according to some ancient grammarians, the υ and ι in the nomin. sing. were pronounced short (Bekker, *Anecd.* III. 1429). This rule is rejected by Hermann (*Soph. Œd. R.* p. 145), as contrary to all analogy. It is a question, however, whether we should not for later Greek follow the grammarians, and write κήρυξ, φοῖνιξ (see Buttm. I. 167): this Lachmann has done.⁵

(d) For ποῦς, which is found in most of the older editions of the N. T., Knapp introduced πούς, because the penult. of the genitive ποδός is short: see Iob. *Phryg.* p. 765, *Paral.* p. 93.

(e) Griesbach and others wrongly write λαίλαψ: it must be λαῖλαψ, since the α is short. Similarly, θλίψις is adopted by Schulz (though not invariably) and by Lachmann, because the vowel in the first syllable is long by nature and not by position, just as in λήψις: so also κλίμα, κρίμα, χρίσμα, μίγμα, ψύχος (comp. Reisig, *De constr. antistr.* p. 20, Iob. *Paral.* p. 418),

¹ Rosenmüller, *Exeg. Repert.* II. 267.

² Comp. Jacobs, *Anthol.* III. pp. 251, 253.

³ [Tischendorf accentuates on the penult. in every instance; Tregelles and Westcott and Hort on the last syllable.]

⁴ See Schæfer, *Gnom.* p. 215 sq., and on *Soph. Philoct.* 562: comp. Ellendt, *Lex. Soph.* I. 956 sq.

⁵ [Tisch. now writes κήρυξ (following MS. authority), see his note on 1 Tim. ii. 7 (ed. 7); also φοῖνιξ, Ps. xci. 13. See Lidd. and Scott, s. vv.]

στυλος (Lidd. and Scott s. v.), (ῥίψις and) ῥίψαν L. iv. 35. It is however rightly remarked by Fritzsche (*Rom.* I. 107) that, as we know from ancient grammarians¹ that a penultimate which was long in Attic was often shortened in later Greek, it is not so certain that we are justified in introducing the Attic accentuation into the N.T.² No editor has changed the regular θρησκος into θρησκός, though the latter is found in some MSS.; see Bengel, *Appar. Crit.* Ja. i. 26.³

(f) As the termination αι is considered short in reference to accentuation (Buttm. I. 54, Jelf 46), we must write θυμιάσαι L. i. 9, and κηρύξαι L. iv. 19, A. x. 42, for θυμιάσαι and κηρύξαι, as the words are still written by Knapp: comp. Πορρο, *Thuc.* II. i. 151, Bornem. *Schol.* p. 4. Ἑστάναι, A. xii. 14 (Griesb., Knapp), is wrong, as the α is short. In Mk. v. 4 συντετριφθαι is already placed in the text.

(g) In older editions (and in Knapp's) ἐριθεία is written ἐρίθεια: as the word is derived from ἐριθεύειν, it is necessarily paroxytone (Buttm. I. 141, II. 401, Jelf 55). But for the same reason we must write ἀρεσκειά: as the word is derived from ἀρεσκεύειν, not from ἀρέσκειν, ἀρέσκεια (Lachmann, and with him Tischendorf [in earlier editions]) is incorrect.

(h) Κτιστή, 1 P. iv. 19 (Knapp, Griesb.), has already been changed by Lachmann into κτίστη, in accordance with the very

¹ Lob. *Phryg.* p. 107: comp. Dindorf, *Profr. ad Aristoph. Acharn.* p. 15.

² [Lipsius (*Gr. Unt.* pp. 31-46) examines most of these words and many others of a similar kind which occur in the LXX, dividing them into two classes, as the α, ι, or υ, is or is not long by position. He shows that in the N. T. θλίψις, μίγμα, χρίσμα, κηρύξαι, are to be preferred. "Lobeck (*Paral.* p. 400 sqq.) proves that it is not always safe to infer the quantity of derivatives from that of the root, and collects passages from the old grammarians which teach that the doubtful vowels were shortened before double consonants, especially before σσ, ζζ, ξξ, ψψ. It is also very conceivable that the pronunciation would vary at different periods, and that the natural quantity of the vowels might possibly be retained in older Attic, whilst in later Greek the tendency might be towards shortening the doubtful vowels where they were long by position." Lipsius also receives (for the N. T.) κρίμα, λίνον, στίλος, στυλος. Tisch. writes θλίψις, κρίμα, λίνον, ἰλκύσαι (Jo. xxi. 6), μίγμα, χρίσμα, στίλος, στυλος, κηρύξαι, ψυχος, usually following MS. authority specified in his notes (in ed. 7). In all these words, and also in συντετριφθαι (Mk. v. 4), Westcott and Hort reject the circumflex accent. For a good defence of κρίμα (in later Greek) see Cobet, *N. T. Vatic.* p. xlix. sqq., see also Vaughan on Rom. ii. 2; on στίλος, see Ellicott on E. v. 27; on στυλος, Lightfoot on G. ii. 9. The quantity of the υ in κύπτω is disputed, Buttmann giving ὀ (*Irr.* V. s. v.), Lobeck (*Paral.* p. 414) ὤ; but παρακύψαι, ἀνακύψαι, are generally received in the N. T. Treg. writes σκύλα L. xi. 22, and συντρίβων L. ix. 39; some editors still write κράζον G. iv. 6.]

³ [Tischendorf writes ἐρησκός (see his note, ed. 7); also Westcott and Hort.]

clear analogy presented by γνώστης, κλάστης, κ.τ.λ. Schott and Wahl retain κτιστῇ, though the true accentuation was long ago advocated by Bengel (*Appar.* p. 442).

(i) On μισθωτός see Schæf. *Demosth.* II. 88. Φάγος, Mt. xi. 19, L. vii. 34, is paroxytone in the N. T.,—and not in the N. T. only, see Lob. *Phryn.* p. 434. Analogy would lead us to expect φαγός: see Lob. *Paral.* p. 135, where Fritzsche's opinion¹ (*Mark* p. 790) is rejected.

(k) That the 1 aor. imper. of εἰπεῖν (A. xxviii. 26) should be written εἶπον, not εἰπόν, is maintained by Lobeck (*Phryn.* p. 348) and Buttmann (*Exc.* 1. ad. Plat. *Menon.*); but the counter-arguments of Wex (*Jahrb. für Philol.* VI. 169) deserve consideration. The accentuation εἶπον can only be claimed for Attic Greek: in favour of εἰπόν in the Greek Bible we have the express testimony of Charax (see Buttmann *l.c.*), who calls this accentuation Syracusan.² Recent editors have adopted εἰπόν: see further Bornem. *Act.* p. 234 sq.

(l) Personal names which were originally oxytone adjectives or appellatives throw back the accent, for the sake of distinction.³ Thus Τύχικος not Τυχικός, Ἐπαίνετος not Ἐπαινετός (Lob. *Paral.* p. 481), Φίλητος not Φιλητός (see Bengel, *App. Crit.* 2 Tim. ii. 17), Ἐραστός not Ἐραστός, Βλάστος not Βλαστός, Κάρπος not Καρπός, Σωσθένης (like Δημοσθένης), and Διοτρέφης 3 Jo. 9. Similarly Τίμων instead of Τιμών, Ὀνησίφορος for Ὀνησιφόρος, Εὐμένης for Εὔμενης. Ὑμέναιος, however, remains unaltered, as in general it is not customary to throw the accent forward in proper names; hence also the proparoxytones—as Τρόφιμος, Ἀσύγκριτος—retain their accent⁴ (Lob. *l.c.*). Yet the forms first mentioned are sometimes found in old grammarians and in good MSS. (comp. Tisch. *Proleg. Cod. Clarom.* p. 22) with their original accent: comp. also Φιλητός, Euseb. *Hist. Eccl.* 6. 21. 2. The name Χριστός has never been

¹ [That the adjective is φαγός, the substantive φάγος. See Lipsius *l.c.* p. 28.]

² [Charax informs us that εἰπόν was a Syracusan form of the second aorist imperative, and so Winer considers it (p. 103). See Fritz. *Mark* p. 517, A. Buttm. *Gr.* p. 57: comp. Curtius, *Gr. Verb.* pp. 303, 450 (Trans.). Tisch. receives εἰπόν in Mt. xviii. 17, xxii. 17, Mk. xiii. 4, L. x. 40, xx. 2, xxii. 67. Jo. x. 24, A. xxviii. 26. See also Mt. iv. 3, xxiv. 3.]

³ So also geographical names; see Nobbe, *Sch. Ptol.* II. 17 sq. (Lips. 1842).

⁴ [“In this case proper names sometimes become oxytone, as Συντυχή Ph. iv. 2 (Tisch.):” Lipsius p. 31. Lünemann adds Πύρρος, Ἐρμογένης, to the former list; Εὐτυχος to this.]

brought under the rule.¹ See in general Reiz, *De inclin. acc.* p. 116, Schæfer, *Dion. H.* p. 265, Funkhänel, *Demosth. Androt.* p. 108 sq., and especially Lehrs, *De Aristarchi studiis Homer.* p. 276 sqq.

On a similar principle the adverbs ἐπέκεινα, ἐπίταδε, ὑπέρεκεινα (from ἐπ' ἐκείνα, etc.), have undergone a change of accent.

(iv) Indeclinable oriental names have the accent, as a rule, on the last syllable; compare however Ἰούδα, Θάμαρ, Ζοροβάβελ, Ἰωάθαμ, Ἐλεάζαρ, and the segholate forms Ἐλιέξερ L. iii. 29, Ἰεζάβελ Rev. ii. 20 (according to good MSS.), Μαθουσάλα L. iii. 37. This accent is usually the acute, even when the vowel is long: as Ἰσαάκ, Ἰσραήλ, Ἰακώβ, Γεννησάρ, Βηθσαιδία, Βηθесδά, Ἐμμαούς, Καфарναούμ. On the other hand, the MSS. have Κανᾶ, Γεθσημανῇ (though Γεθσημανεῖ, which Lachm. and Tisch. prefer, has more authority, see Fritz. *Mark* p. 626), also Βηθφαγή: comp. also Νινευῇ.² Words which in the Greek Bible are indeclinable and oxytone have their accent drawn back in Josephus, who usually prefers inflected forms: e.g. Ἀβία, in the N. T. Ἀβιά.³ The oldest MSS. are said to have Πιλᾶτος, not Πιλᾶτος, as the word is written by most editors and by Lachmann⁴ (also by Cardwell in his edition of Joseph. *Bell. Jud.*): see Tisch. *Proleg.* p. 36 (ed. 2). Yet even recent editors write, on MS. authority, Κοριολάνος, Plutarch, *Coriol.* c. 11, *Dion. H.* 6. p. 414 (ed. Sylb.); Κικιννάτος, *Dion. H.* 10. p. 650; Τορκουάτος, *Plut. Fab. Max.* c. 9, *Dio C.* 34. c. 34; Κοδράτος (*Quadratus*), *Joseph. Ant.* 20. 6; Ὀνοράτος, etc. As to Τίτος and Τίτος see Sintenis, *Plut. Vit.* II. 190: on Φήλιξ (not Φήλιξ) see Bornem. *Act.* p. 198.⁵

The accentuation ὁμοῖος, ἐρῆμος, ἐποῖμος, μῶρος (*Boisson. Anecd.* V. 94), which according to the grammarians (*Greg. Cor.* pp. 12,

¹ [This rule is usually followed. Lachm. and Tischendorf however write *Τυχικός* (A. xx. 4, al.), *Φιλητός* (2 Tim. ii. 17); Tischendorf, *Ἑπαινός* (Rom. xvi. 5), *Διοτρεφός* (3 Jo. 9). The MS. authority for the change is given by Tisch. ll. cc. and by Lipsius p. 30. See also Tisch. *Proleg.* p. 61 (ed. 7).]

² [Tisch. reads *Μαθουσαλά*; *Γεθσημανεῖ*, *Βηθφαγή*; *Νινευή* (L. xi. 32) is no longer in his text.]

³ [Josephus in *Ant.* 6. 3. 2 has Ἀβία (indecl.) as the name of Samuel's son; but for Ἀβιά, Mt. i. 7, he has Ἀβίας, genit. Ἀβία.]

⁴ [In his smaller edition: in the larger he uniformly writes *Πιλᾶτος*. Tischendorf in ed. 7 has *Πιλᾶτος* (see note on Mt. xxvii. 13); in ed. 8, *Πειλᾶτος*.]

⁵ [On *Τίτος* see Lipsius p. 42: on *Φήλιξ* see Tisch. on A. xxiv. 3, Lipsius p. 37; Lachm. writes *Φήλιξ*. With *Τίτος* comp. *Αῖνος*, which Tisch. and others read in 2 Tim. iv. 21, for *Δῖνος* (*Rec.*, Alf.).]

20 sqq.) belongs to Ionic and early Attic Greek, and which e.g. Bekker follows, is certainly not to be introduced even into Attic prose,¹ still less into the N. T. On the other hand, we must invariably write ἕως; comp. Bornem. *Luc.* p. 4, Fritz. *Mark* p. 649. The N. T. MSS. have uniformly ἕω for εἰω, though they have always εἰς, never ἐς; *vice versa*, Thucydides, who mostly uses ἐς, has εἰω 1. 134; see Poppo, I. 212. Recent editors reject ἕω in Attic prose.² As to ἀποκνέει or ἀποκνέει in Ja. i. 15, see below, § 15.

On the accentuation of the diminutive τεκνίον as a paroxytone see Buttm. II. 441 (Jelf 56); comp. τεχνίον Athen. 2. 55, though recent editors prefer τέχνιον both here and in Plat. *Rep.* 6. 495 d: of τεκνίον, τεκνία is the only part that occurs in the N. T.³ Ποίμνιον (contracted from ποιμνίον) should certainly be preferred to ποιμνίον. On ἀδροτής, βραδυτής, as oxytones, see Buttm. II. 417: this, according to the grammarians, is the old accentuation, an exception to the rule. Lachmann however writes ἀδρότητι 2 C. viii. 20, but βραδυτήτα 2 P. iii. 9.⁴ In later Greek these words seem to have been paroxytone, according to rule; see Reiz, *De incl. acc.* p. 109.⁵

On οὔκουν and οὔκοῦν, ἄρα and ἄρα, see §§ 57 and 61.

2. It is well known that many words were distinguished from one another solely by difference of accent: thus εἰμί *sum* and εἶμι *eo* (μύριοι *ten thousand* and μυρίοι *innumerable*, Buttm. I. 278). In such cases the accentuated MSS. and even the editors of the N. T. sometimes waver between the two modes of accentuation. Thus for μένει, 1 C. iii. 14, the future μενέει is read by Chrys., Theod., the Vulgate, etc., and this reading has been received into the text by Knapp and Lachmann; comp. 1 C. v. 13, H. i. 11. For τινές, H. iii. 16, several authorities have τίνες, and recent critics have almost unanimously accepted this reading. In 1 C. xv. 8 Knapp needlessly changed the article τῷ into τῶ (=τινι), which is the reading of some MSS.: there is however but little authority for τῶ, and it is certainly a cor-

¹ Poppo, *Thuc.* I. 213, II. i. 150, Buttm. I. 55.

² Schneider, *Plat. Civ. I. Praef.* p. 53: as to the poets, see Elmsley, *Eurip. Med.* p. 84 sq. (Lips.).

³ See Janson, in *Jahns Archiv* VII. 487; and on ποιμνίον *ib.* p. 507.

⁴ [Similarly Tischendorf, Alford, and others.]

⁵ [The following words also are variously accentuated by the N. T. editors: πῶρα A. xxvii. 41, see above (p. 53); εἶα 1 Tim. ii. 13 Lach., Tisch., Eἶα Ellie., Alf.; in Mt. xiii. 30 Tisch. has the less usual δεσμή (for δέσμη), see Lob. *Paral.* p. 396; ἄλλοις ἄνδρες A. xxvii. 6 Tisch. (following MS. authority), for -ίνος; ἀποδέκτος 1 Tim. ii. 3 Tisch., al., ἀποδέκτος Ellie., Alf.; in L. viii. 26 the accentuated MSS. are divided between ἀντισίρα (Lach., Treg.) and ἀντίπερα (Tisch., Westc.), see Lob. *Path.* II. 206; οὐά Mk. xv. 29 Tisch., for οὐά; σῦρτις A. xxvii. 17 Lachm., for οὐρτις. Griesbach and others have μαργαρίται Rev. xxi. 21, for -ίται; ὁσφύν E. vi. 14 (ὁσφύν).]

rection introduced by those who took offence at the use of the article. There is as little reason for reading ἐν τῷ πράγματι in 1 Th. iv. 6. In 1 C. x. 19 several recent editors (Knapp and Meyer) read, ὅτι εἰδωλόθυτον τί ἐστίν, ἢ ὅτι εἰδωλον τί ἐστίν; on the ground that τι is here emphatic (the opposite of οὐδέν), and that an ambiguity is occasioned by the other reading, εἰδωλόθυτόν τι ἔστιν (Lachm.), since this might be rendered, "that any offering to an idol exists,"—that there is such a thing as an offering to an idol. But even if we grant that Meyer's is certainly the true interpretation, the ordinary accentuation need not be changed; for with it we may translate, "that an offering to an idol *is* anything,"—in *reality*, and not in appearance merely.¹ In Jo. vii. 34, 36, critics are still divided between ὅπου εἰμι ἐγώ, and ὅπου εἶμι ἐγώ (the reading of several Fathers and versions); and in A. xix. 38 almost all recent editions have ἀγόραιοι (an adjective, in the sense *judicial*) instead of ἀγοραῖοι. In regard to the former passage, John's ordinary usage (comp. xii. 26, xiv. 3, xvii. 24) is sufficient proof that εἶμι is to be preferred:² in the latter ἀγόραιοι is probably correct, if we follow Suidas, and in Ammon. p. 4 read (with Kulencamp), ἀγόραιος μὲν γάρ ἐστιν ἡ ἡμέρα; ἀγοραῖος δὲ ὁ Ἑρμῆς ὁ ἐπὶ τῆς ἀγορᾶς. Comp. Lob. Paral. p. 340.³

In Rom. i. 30 some write θεοστύγεις, maintaining that the word is here used in an active sense, and that θεοστυγεῖς is passive, *Deo exosi*. But the analogy of such adjectives as μητρόκτονος and μητροκτόνος (Buttm. II. 482, Jelf 50) proves nothing for adjectives in ης; and Suidas says expressly that θεοστυγεῖς means both οἱ ὑπὸ θεοῦ μισούμενοι and οἱ θεὸν μισοῦντες, though he distinguishes between θεομισῆς and θεομίσης in signification. Hence θεοστυγεῖς, which alone is according to analogy (compound adjectives in ης being oxytone), is the only correct form. As regards the sense, it would seem that the active meaning which Suidas gives to the word was

¹ [That is, the same meaning may be obtained from εἰδωλόθυτόν τι ἔστιν through the emphasis laid on ἔστιν, as from εἰδωλ. τί ἐστιν through the emphasis on τί: "is *anything* at all" is practically equivalent to "*is* (really) anything."]

² See Lücke *in loc.*, after Knapp, *Comm. Isagog.* p. 32 sq.

³ [Tisch. *in loc.* (ed. 8) remarks that the MSS. do not support the distinction, and reads ἀγοραῖοι: so Westcott and Hort. See Lipsius, p. 26.]

not derived by him from Greek usage, but was assumed for this very passage. The word, it is true, does not often occur, but no instance has been found in which a Greek author has certainly used it in an active sense: see Fritz. *in loc.* There is however good ground for the distinction between τροχός *wheel*, Ja. iii. 6 (in the text and the accentuated MSS.), and τρόχος *course*, the reading adopted by Grotius, Hottinger, Schulthess, and others; see Schæf. *Soph.* II. 307. The figure τροχὸς γενέσεως (in conjunction with φλογίζουσα) is neither incorrect nor, in James, particularly strange; hence no change of accent is required.

The alterations of accent which have been proposed in other passages—as ὁμῶς for ὁμως in 1 C. xiv. 7, πρωτοτόκος for πρωτότοκος in Col. i. 15 (see Meyer), and even φωτῶν for φώτων in Ja. i. 17 (πατήρ τῶν φ.)—originated either in dogmatic prepossessions or in ignorance of the language. The last is altogether absurd.

3. It is still a disputed question whether in prose (for to poetry peculiar considerations apply, comp. e.g. Ellendt, *Lex. Soph.* I. 476) the pronoun should be joined as an enclitic to a preposition, where no emphasis is intended; that is, whether we should write παρά σου, ἐν μοι, εἰς με, rather than παρὰ σοῦ, ἐν ἐμοί, κ.τ.λ. In the editions of the N. T. (Lachmann's included), as in those of Greek authors in general, we regularly find πρὸς με, πρὸς σε, but ἐν σοί, ἐν ἐμοί, ἐπὶ σέ, εἰς ἐμέ, ἐπ' ἐμέ, etc. It is only in the case of πρὸς με, σε, that variants are noted; the orthotoned pronouns being sometimes found (L. i. 43, A. xxii. 8, 13, xxiii. 22, xxiv. 19) in B and other MSS., mostly at the end of a sentence or clause: see Bornem. on A. xxiv. 19. Partly on the authority of ancient grammarians, and partly for the reason assigned by Hermann (*De em. gr. Græc.* p. 75 sq.), that in such combinations the pronoun is the principal word, one must be disposed to decide generally in favour of retaining the accent of the pronoun: πρὸς με, however, is defended by a portion of the grammarians, and is often found in MSS. See Buttm. I 285 sq., Jacobs, *Anth. Pal.* I. *Præf.* p. 32, Matth. Eurip. *Or.* 384 and *Sprachl.* 29, Krüg. p. 82, also Ellendt, *Arrian* I. 199. Yet Reisig (*Conj. in Aristoph.* p. 56) and Bornemann (*Xen. Conv.* p. 163) maintain the other view; and it must be confessed that—besides the case of πρὸς με—the enclitic forms are often found in good MSS. of Greek authors. The accent must of

course be retained when the pronoun is emphatic: thus Knapp and Schulz correctly write *τί πρὸς σέ* in Jo. xxi. 22.¹

As regards the inclination of the accent, the ordinary rules of the grammarians are in general observed in editions of the N. T. Hence even Fritzsche still writes *ὁ παῖς μου* Mt. viii. 6, *ἐξ ὑμῶν τινες* Jo. vi. 64, *ὑπὸ τινῶν* L. ix. 7; not *παῖς μου, ἐξ ὑμῶν τινές, ὑπὸ τινῶν*, which are defended by Hermann (*De emend. gr. Gr. I.* 71, 73). Lachmann² introduced the accent in the last two cases, and also wrote *ποῦ ἔστιν* Mt. ii. 2, *μετ' αὐτῶν ἔστιν* Mk. ii. 19, but left *παῖς μου* unchanged: he has been followed by Tisch. (ed. 2). Compare however the cautious opinion of Buttmann (l. 65 sq.).³

SECTION VII.

PUNCTUATION.⁴

1. In the editions of the N. T. down to that of Griesbach inclusive, the punctuation was not only wanting in consistency, but was also excessive. To make the meaning clearer editors introduced a profusion of stops, especially commas; and in doing this often intruded on the text *their own* interpretation of it.⁵ Knapp was the first who bestowed closer attention on the subject, and attempted to reduce it to fixed principles. Schulz, Lachmann, and Tischendorf (who usually agrees with Lachmann), have followed in the same track,⁶ but with still greater reserve: no one of these, however, has given a general exposition of his principles.⁷

¹ [Most editors of the N. T. write *πρὸς με, σε*, in ordinary cases. In Tischendorf's 7th ed. we find regularly *πρὸς μέ, σί*; but in ed. 8 he retains the accent of the pronoun (in this case) only when the pronoun is emphatic (as Mt. iii. 14). See further Lipsius pp. 59-67, Jelf 64, Don. p. 44.]

² Yet Lachm. writes *ἐπὶ τινῶν* A. xxvii. 44, *ἰάν τινῶν* Jo. xx. 23.

³ [This subject is examined by Lipsius in detail, as regards the usage of the LXX and the N. T. The principal departure from the ordinary rules is in the case of two enclitics, the first of which has one syllable, the second two; here, in editions of the LXX and the N. T., the second enclitic almost always retains its accent, as *ἰσχυρότερός μου ἰστί*. Tischendorf usually follows this rule. He also writes (on MS. authority) *ἡψατό μου σίς*, not *ἡψ. μου σις*, and (once, Mk. xiv. 14) *ποῦ ἰστί*. See his *Proleg.* p. 62 (ed. 7). Lipsius pp. 49-59, Jelf 64, Don. p. 43 sq. On "*interpunctio cum enclisi conjuncta*," see Lobeck, *Path.* II. 321-332, Lipsius p. 55 sq.]

⁴ Comp. especially Poppo in the *Allg. Lit. Zeit.* 1826, I. 506 sqq., and Matth. 59.

⁵ Comp. also Buttm. I. 68, Schleierm. *Hermen.* p. 76.

⁶ Among editors of Greek authors, I. Bekker has begun to punctuate with greater moderation and consistency, W. Dindorf with still more reserve: both however seem to carry the exclusion of the comma too far.

⁷ Rink has proposed (*Stud. u. Krit.* 1842, p. 554 sq.) that in punctuation

There is a scientific necessity for punctuation, since any representation of oral discourse would manifestly be incomplete without it. It was however originally devised for a practical purpose—to aid the reader, especially in reading aloud, by marking the various pauses for the voice. And such its main object must still be,—to enable the reader to perceive at once what words are to be connected together, and, so far, to guide him to the correct perception of the meaning.¹ Punctuation must therefore be founded on an examination of the logical, or rather (since the thought is already clothed in language) of the grammatical and rhetorical relations of the words to one another. Hence it would be asking too much to require that an editor should *in no degree whatever* indicate his own interpretation of the passage by the punctuation, since he has to insert not merely commas but also the colon and the note of interrogation.

With respect to the proper use of the colon or of the full stop in the N. T. text there can scarcely be any doubt. Lachmann and Tischendorf² indeed have dropped the colon before a direct quotation, preferring to indicate the commencement of the quotation by a capital letter; but we can see no sufficient reason for this innovation.

There is much less uniformity in the use of the comma. So much as this is clear—that only a sentence which is itself grammatically complete,³ and which also stands in close connexion with another sentence, should be marked off by a comma; and that the comma was, strictly speaking, invented for this purpose. But a grammatically complete sentence comprehends not merely subject, predicate, and copula (each of which three elements may be either expressed or understood), but also all qualifying words which are introduced into the sentence to define

we should return to the principles of the ancient Greek grammarians (Villoison, *Anecd.* II. 138 sqq.). This however would be hardly practicable.

¹ Buttmann, *loc. cit.*

² [In his 8th ed. Tisch. has returned to the old practice.]

³ The grammatical sentence will, as a rule, coincide with the logical, but not always. In L. xii. 17, Jo. vi. 29 (see p. 65), for example, there are logically two sentences, but by means of the relative the second is incorporated in the first, so that the two form grammatically one whole. This is the case in every instance of breviloquence, where two sentences are contracted into one. Also in 1 Tim. vi. 3, *ἵνα τις ἑτεροδιδασκαλεῖ καὶ μὴ προσέρχεται ὑγιαίνουσι λόγοις*, we have two logical propositions, but in this construction the two form one grammatical sentence: see below, p. 66.

these main elements more precisely and without which the sense would be imperfect. Hence Griesbach, for instance, was wrong in separating the verb from its subject by a comma whenever the subject was accompanied by a participle, or consisted of a participle with its adjuncts; as in Mk vii. 8, x. 49, Rom. viii. 5, 1 Jo. ii. 4, iii. 15. The comma is also wrongly inserted in 1 Th. iv. 9, *περὶ δὲ τῆς φιλαδελφίας, οὐ χρεῖαν ἔχετε γράφειν ὑμῖν* Mt. vi. 16, *μὴ γίνεσθε, ὥσπερ οἱ ὑποκριταί* (for *μὴ γίν.* by itself gives no sense at all), Mt. v. 32, *ὃς ἂν ἀπολύσῃ τὴν γυναῖκα αὐτοῦ, παρεκτὸς λόγου πορνείας* (the last words contain the most essential part of the statement), Mt. xxii. 3, *καὶ ἀπέστειλε τοὺς δούλους αὐτοῦ, καλέσαι τοὺς κέκλημένους* 1 Th. iii. 9, *τίνα γὰρ εὐχαριστίαν δυνάμεθα τῷ θεῷ ἀνταποδοῦναι περὶ ὑμῶν, ἐπὶ πάσῃ τῇ χαρᾷ* 1 Co. vii. 1, *καλὸν ἀνθρώπῳ, γυναικὸς μὴ ἄπτεσθαι* A. v. 2 [!], *καὶ ἐνοσφίστατο ἀπὸ τῆς τιμῆς, συνειδύνῃς καὶ τῆς γυναικὸς*. But the notion of a complete sentence is still more comprehensive. Even a relative clause must be considered a part of the preceding sentence, when the relative (whether pronoun or adverb) includes the demonstrative, as Jo. vi. 29, *ἵνα πιστεύσητε εἰς ὃν ἀπέστειλεν ἐκεῖνος* Mt. xxiv. 44, *ἣ οὐ δοκεῖτε ὥρα ὃ υἱὸς τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἔρχεται* L. xii. 17, *ὅτι οὐκ ἔχω ποῦ συνάξω τοὺς καρπούς μου*; or when there is an attraction of the relative, as L. ii. 20, *ἐπὶ πᾶσιν οἷς ἤκουσαν*; ¹ or when the relative clause is so necessary a complement to the antecedent that the sense is not complete unless both are taken together, as L. xii. 8, *πᾶς ὃς ἂν ὁμολογήσῃ* Mt. xiii. 44, *πάντα ὅσα ἔχει*; or when the preposition is not repeated before the relative, as A. xiii. 39, *ἀπὸ πάντων ὧν οὐκ ἠδυνήθητε κ.τ.λ.*, L. i. 25.² Also when the subject, the predicate, or the copula of a sentence is composed of several words joined by *καί* (or *οὐδέ*), we must take all these words together, and regard them as one whole grammatically, though, logically considered, there are really several sentences: Mk. xiv. 22, *λαβὼν ὁ Ἰησοῦς ἄρτον εὐλογήσας ἔκλασε καὶ ἔδωκεν αὐτοῖς* Jo. vi. 24, *Ἰησοῦς οὐκ ἔστιν ἐκεῖ οὐδὲ οἱ μαθηταὶ αὐτοῦ* Mt. xiii. 6, *ἡλίου ἀνατείλαντος ἐκαυματίσθη καὶ διὰ τὸ μὴ ἔχειν ῥίζαν ἐξηράνθη* (so Lachm. correctly), 1 Tim. vi. 3, Mt. vi. 26.—(The case is

¹ Compare Schæf. *Demosth.* II. 657.

² It would be going too far to omit the comma before *every* relative sentence, as is done by Bekker, for instance, in his edition of Plato.

different in Mk. xiv. 27, *πατάξω τὸν ποιμένα, καὶ διασκορπισθήσεται τὰ πρόβατα*: Mt. vii. 7, *αἰτεῖτε, καὶ δοθήσεται ὑμῖν*: here two complete sentences are connected by *καί*, and therefore the comma cannot be omitted. When *ἥ* separates two sentences, the comma is always required before it.)

The comma must also be omitted between such sentences as *σὺ μόνος παροικεῖς Ἱερουσ. καὶ οὐκ ἔγνωσ κ.τ.λ.* (L. xxiv. 18), because they are so closely connected that they must be read without a pause, and only when thus joined together convey the proper sense. In Mk. xv. 25 also we must write *ἦν ὥρα τρίτη καὶ ἐσταύρωσαν αὐτόν*, and in Mt. viii. 8, *οὐκ εἰμὶ ἱκανὸς ἵνα μου ὑπὸ τὴν στέγην εἰσέλθῃς*, without any break. Lastly, the comma may be omitted before *ἀλλά* when the following sentence is incomplete, and therefore has its roots, so to speak, in what has gone before: thus Rom. viii. 9, *ὕμεῖς δὲ οὐκ ἐστὲ ἐν σαρκὶ ἀλλ' ἐν πνεύματι* and in ver. 4, *τοῖς μὴ κατὰ σάρκα περιπατοῦσιν ἀλλὰ κατὰ πνεῦμα* (here Fritzsche retains the comma).

2. On the other hand, we must not bring too much into a sentence grammatically complete, and thus omit commas when they are really necessary.

(a) The vocative is never a constituent part of the sentence with which it is connected, but it is to be regarded as a sort of announcement of it; especially when the verb of the sentence is in the 1st or 3rd person. Hence the comma is required in Jo. ix. 2, *ῥαββί, τίς ἤμαρτεν*: Mk. xiv. 36, *ἄββᾶ ὁ πατήρ, πάντα δυνατά σοι*: 2 P. iii. 1, L. xv. 18, xviii. 11, al.

(b) A comma is correctly inserted after a word which is the subject both of a sentence immediately following it and beginning with a conjunction, and also of the principal sentence; as Jo. vii. 31, *ὁ Χριστός, ὅταν ἔλθῃ, . . . ποιήσει*. Lachmann's practice is different.

(c) If a grammatically complete sentence is followed by a supplementary statement, which might properly form a sentence of itself, the two must be separated by a comma: thus Rom. xii. 1, *παρακαλῶ ὑμᾶς παραστήσαι τὰ σώματα ὑ. θ. ζ. . . . τῷ θεῷ, τὴν λογικὴν λατρείαν* (that is, *ἥτις ἐστὶν ἡ λογ. λατ.*), 1 Tim. ii. 6, *ὁ δὸς ἑαυτὸν ἀντίλυτρον ὑπὲρ πάντων, τὸ μαρτύριον καιροῖς ἰδίους*. So also in the case of participles, &c.: Col. ii. 2, *ἵνα παρακλ. αἱ καρδίαι αὐτῶν, συμβιβασθέντες ἐν ἀγάπῃ*: Jo. ix. 13,

ἄγουσιν αὐτὸν πρὸς τοὺς φαρισαίους, τὸν ποτε τυφλόν· Rom. viii. 4, ἵνα τὸ δικαίωμα τοῦ νόμου πληρωθῇ ἐν ἡμῖν, τοῖς μὴ κατὰ σάρκα περιπατοῦσιν· ver. 20, E. i. 12.

(d) If a twofold construction is used in what is (logically) a single sentence,—as when an anacoluthon occurs,—the parts must be separated by a comma in writing, and in reading by a pause; as in Jo. xv. 2, πᾶν κλήμα ἐν ἐμοὶ μὴ φέρον καρπὸν, αἶρει αὐτό. By the addition of αὐτό the words πᾶν κλ. . . καρπὸν become a *casus pendens*, which is merely placed in front of the sentence; and hence no one would read the words without a pause. Similarly in Rev. iii. 12, ὁ νικῶν, ποιήσω αὐτὸν στύλον κ.τ.λ., H. ix. 23,¹ ἀνάγκη τὰ μὲν ὑποδείγματα τῶν ἐν τοῖς οὐρανοῖς, τούτοις καθαρίζεσθαι. It is obvious that, when complete sentences are introduced, they must be marked off by commas from the principal sentence, as L. ix. 28, A. v. 7, al. [see § 62. 2.]

(e) If in a sentence several words which stand in the same relation are joined to one another ἀσυνδέτως (without καί), or merely enumerated in succession, they must be separated from one another by commas: 1 P. v. 10, αὐτὸς καταρτίσει, στηρίξει, σθενώσει, θεμελιώσει L. xiii. 14, ἀποκριθεὶς δὲ ὁ ἀρχισυνάγωγος, ἀγανακτῶν ὅτι . . . ὁ Ἰησοῦς, ἔλεγε.

If the use of the comma in all these cases is correct, one might wish that we had a subordinate stop—a half comma—that those words in a continuous grammatical sentence which a reader is in danger of connecting together, though they certainly do not form (so to speak) one grammatical group, might be exhibited to the eye as unconnected. Thus in L. xvi. 10, ὁ πιστὸς ἐν ἐλαχίστῳ καὶ ἐν πολλῷ πιστὸς ἐστὶ, any reader may go wrong, because καὶ naturally leads him to expect a second word parallel to πιστὸς ἐν ἐλαχίστῳ. The same may be said of the following passages: Rom. iv. 14, εἰ γὰρ οἱ ἐκ νόμου κληρονόμοι· Ja. v. 12, ἤτω δὲ ὑμῶν τὸ ναὶ γαὶ καὶ τὸ οὐ οὐ· 1 C. xv. 47, ὁ πρῶτος ἄνθρωπος ἐκ γῆς χοϊκός· H. v. 12, ὁφείλοντες εἶναι διδάσκαλοι διὰ τὸν χρόνον πάλιν χρεῖαν ἔχετε τοῦ διδάσκειν ὑμᾶς· Jo. v. 5, ἦν τις ἄνθρωπος ἐκεῖ τριάκοντα καὶ ὀκτὼ ἔτη ἔχων ἐν τῇ ἀσθενείᾳ· Rom. iii. 9, τί οὖν; προεχόμεθα; οὐ πάντως (οὐ, πάντως). A half comma would make all clear. As however no such stop exists, we might employ in its stead an ordinary comma, just as it is used in writing and print to distinguish ὅ,τι from ὅτι. But recent editors use no stop at all in such cases, and this is perhaps the most prudent course.²

¹[This is probably misplaced, and should come in below, with Rom. iv. 14, etc.]

²[Lipsius (pp. 83-103) gives a detailed analysis of Lachmann's system of

3. It is in many respects desirable that an editor's view of a passage should not be introduced into the text by means of punctuation. This is easily avoided in cases where it is not necessary to punctuate at all, as in Rom. i. 17, vii. 21, Mt. xi. 11. There are passages, however, where a stop—full stop, colon, comma, or note of interrogation—is absolutely necessary, and yet cannot be introduced without the adoption of some particular interpretation. In Jo. vii. 21, 22, for instance, every editor must decide whether he will write, “*Ὑν ἔργον ἐποίησα καὶ πάντες θαυμάζετε διὰ τοῦτο Μωσῆς δέδωκεν ὑμῖν περιτομήν κ.τ.λ.*” (with Chrysostom, Cyril, Euthymius Zigabenus, al.), or “*Ὑν ἔργον . . . θαυμάζετε διὰ τοῦτο. Μωσῆς κ.τ.λ.*,” with Theophylact and nearly all modern editors and commentators. The former punctuation might still be defended (not indeed on the ground that, as Schulz has shown, *διὰ τοῦτο* in John usually begins, but never ends a sentence,—but) if the connexion were understood thus: “I have done one work and ye all wonder: therefore (be it known to you) Moses has given you etc.” That is: “I will put an end to your wonder: you yourselves perform circumcision on the Sabbath according to the law of Moses. If then this ceremony, which immediately affects only one part of the body, is not a violation of the Sabbath, surely the work of healing, which extends to the whole man, is also allowed.” I confess, however, that (as also Lücke has shown) the explanation of the passage is far simpler if the ordinary punctuation is retained.¹ Heb. xi. 1 might be punctuated, *ἔστι δὲ πίστις, ἐλπίζομένων ὑπόστασις κ.τ.λ.*: the emphasis would thus fall on *ἔστι*, and the existence of *πίστις* of such a kind as the words in apposition describe would be indicated as an historical fact. I now think, however, that it is more appropriate to omit the comma, so that the words contain a definition of faith,—the accuracy of which definition is illustrated by the

punctuation, marking instances in which Tischendorf's practice is different. In his 7th ed. Tisch. punctuates more sparingly than before: “quod raritati studemus, id eam commendationem habet, quod quo antiquiores edd. sunt, eo rarior interpunctio est.” (*Proleg.* p. 62.) On the traces of punctuation in the older MSS., see Lipsius pp. 67–76.]

¹ [Of recent commentators, Luthardt, Meyer, and Alford join *διὰ τοῦτο* to ver. 22, but do not assume an ellipsis. On the other side, the English reader may be referred to Stier, *Words of the Lord Jesus*, V. 259; Olshausen, *Comm.* III. 480, and the notes of Tholuck, Hengstenberg, and Wordsworth. Tisch. (ed. 8) omits *διὰ τοῦτο*, on very slender authority. Westcott and Hort join the words to ver. 22. See Westcott's note *in loc.*]

historical examples that follow: see Bleek *in loc.* In punctuating Jo. xiv. 30, 31, commentators vary between ἐν ἐμοὶ οὐκ ἔχει οὐδέν, ἀλλ' ἵνα . . . ποιῶ. ἐγείρεσθε κ.τ.λ., and οὐδέν ἀλλ' ἵνα . . . ποιῶ, ἐγείρεσθε κ.τ.λ. It is impossible to avoid variations of this kind, if the N. T. text is punctuated at all. Compare further Rom. iii. 9, v. 16, vi. 21, viii. 33, ix. 5, xi. 31. 1 C. i. 13, vi. 4, xvi. 3, A. v. 35 (see Kühnöl), H. iii. 2, Ja. ii. 1, 4, 18, v. 3, 4.

The same reluctance to engage the reader in favour of any particular interpretation of the text is probably the main cause which has led to the entire disuse of the parenthesis (once so much abused) on the part of some recent editors, e.g. Tischendorf. It was retained by Lachmann. See below, § 62.

SECTION VIII.

UNUSUAL FORMS IN THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS.

1. Masculine proper names in *âs* of the 1st decl.—mostly oriental, but formed in accordance with a familiar Greek analogy—always make the genit. sing. in *â*: 'Ιωαννâ L. iii. 27, 'Ιωνâ Mt. xii. 39, Jo. i. 43, al., Κλωπâ Jo. xix. 25, Στεφανâ 1 C. i. 16, xvi. 15, Σκευâ A. xix. 14, Κηφâ 1 C. i. 12, Σατανâ Mk. i. 13, 2 Th. ii. 9, 'Επαφρâ Col. i. 7:¹ [comp. μαμωνâ L. xvi. 9].

Those also which end in unaccented *as* make the genitive in *a*; as Καϊάφα Jo. xviii. 13, 'Αννα L. iii. 2, 'Αρέτα 2 C. xi. 32 (Joseph. *Ant.* 17. 3. 2, 18. 5. 1), Βαρνάβα G. ii. 1, Col. iv. 10, 'Αγρίππα² A. xxv. 23, comp. Joseph. *Ant.* 16. 2. 3, 16. 6. 7, 20. 7. 1, al. (Σίλα Joseph. *Vit.* 17, Ματθεία *Act. Apoc.* p. 133), 'Ιούδα often.—The same forms are not unfrequently used by Attic writers in proper names; as Μασκâ Xen. *An.* 1. 5. 4, Γωβρύα Xen. *Cyr.* 5. 2. 14, Κομάτα Theocr. 5. 150, al.: comp. Krug. p. 42³ (Jelf 79, Don. p. 89), and on Βορρâ (L. xiii. 29, Rev. xxi. 13), in particular, Buttm. I. 147, 199, Bekker, *Anecd.* III. 1186.

¹ So Θωμâ in *Act. Thom.*, Λουκâ Euseb. *H. E.* 3. 24, 'Εμâ *ib.* 3. 3.

² On the other hand, we find 'Αγρίππου occasionally in Josephus (*Ant.* 18. 7. 1 and 2, 18. 8. 8, al.) and Euseb. *H. E.* 2. 19. In the same way the MSS. of Xenophon vary between Γωβρύου and Γωβρύα.

³ Georgi, *Hier.* I. 156, Ellendt on Arrian, *Al.* I. §3, V. Fritzsehe, *Aristoph.* I. 566.

The genitive of nouns in *as* pure ends in *ou* in the N. T., as usually in Attic writers (e.g. *Αἰνείας*);¹ as *Ἀνδρέας* Mk. i. 29, Jo. i. 45 (Joseph. *Ant.* 12. 2. 3, *Act. Apocr.* pp. 158, 159), *Ἡλίας* L. i. 17 [?], iv. 25, *Ἡσαΐας* Mt. iii. 3, xiii. 14, A. xxviii. 25, al., *Ἰερεμίας* Mt. ii. 17, xxvii. 9, *Ζαχαρίας* Mt. xxiii. 35, L. i. 40, al., *Ἀνσανίας* L. iii. 1, *Βαραχίας* Mt. xxiii. 35. Similarly *Ὀνί-ας-ου* (so always in Josephus), *Τωβί-ας-ου*, Geo. Syncell. *Chronogr.* p. 164, though the usual genitive is *Τωβία*.²

Several names of places that might be declined as nouns of the 1st decl. are in the N. T. indeclinable: as *Κανᾶ* (dat. Jo. ii. 1, 11, accus. Jo. iv. 46), *Βηθσαιῶν*, *Βηθφαγή*, *Γολγοθᾶ*, *Ραμᾶ*.³ *Βηθαβαρᾶ*, Jo. i. 28, must not be classed with these, for Origen treats it as a neuter plural: in this passage recent editors read *ἐν Βηθανίᾳ*. *Λύδδα* is certainly inflected as a fem. sing. in A. ix. 38 (*Λύδδης*); but in verses 32, 35, we find *Λύδδα* as a neut. accus. in good MSS.⁴

The compounds in *αρχος*⁵ usually exchange this ending for *αρχης* (of the 1st decl.) in the N. T. and in later Greek:⁶ as *πατριάρχης* H. vii. 4, plur. A. vii. 8, 9 (1 Chr. xxvii. 22); *τετράρχης* Mt. xiv. 1, L. iii. 19, ix. 7 (Joseph. *Ant.* 18. 7. 1, *τετράρχαι* Euseb. *H. E.* 1. 7. 4); *πολιτάρχης* A. xvii. 6; *ἐθνάρχης* 2 C. xi. 32 (1 Macc. xiv. 47, *ἐθνάρχῃ* 1 Macc. xv. 1, 2, *ἐθνάρχῃν* Joseph. *Ant.* 17. 11. 4, *ἐθνάρχας* Eus. *Const.* 1. 8); from *ἀσιάρχης*, *ἀσιαρχῶν* A. xix. 31 (*ἀσιάρχῃν* Euseb. *H. E.* 4. 15. 11, *Asiarcha*, *Cod. Theodos.* 15. 92); *ἐκατοντάρχης* A. x. 1, 22, xxi. 32, xxii. 26 (Joseph. *B. J.* 3. 6. 2), *ἐκατοντάρχη* A. xxiv. 23, xxvii. 31, Mt. viii. 13,—where however a few MSS. have

¹ Lobeck, *Proleg. Pathol.* p. 487 sqq.

² See in general Georg. Cherobosei *Dict. in Theod. Can.* (ed. Gaisf.), I. 42.

³ [*Βηθσαιῶν* may be the accus. of *-δα* in Mk. vi. 45, viii. 22, but is vocative in Mt. xi. 21. In Mt. xxvii. 33 we find *εἰς Γολγοθᾶ*, but in Mk. xv. 22 (probably) *ἐπὶ Γολγοθάν*.]

⁴ See Winer, *RWB.* II. 30. [*Λύδδα* is feminine in 1 Macc. and in Pliny: Josephus uses both modes of inflexion." *RWB.* l.c. In A. ix. 38 we must read *Λύδδας*.—Compare *Γομώρρων* Mt. x. 15 (Gen. xiii. 10), *Γομώρρας* 2 P. ii. 6 (Gen. xiv. 2); *Λύστραν* A. xiv. 6, al., *Λύστροις* A. xiv. 8, al.; *Θουατίρων* A. xvi. 14, *Θουατίρειαν* Rev. i. 11 (in good MSS.).—In the case of *Μαρία*, *Μαριάμ*, the variation between the inflected and the non-inflected forms is very perplexing.]

⁵ It is true the MSS. of the older Greek writers also vary between *αρχος* and *αρχης*, but recent critics give the preference to *αρχος* (comp. Bornem. Xen. *Conv.* I. 4, Poppo, Xen. *Cyr.* 2. 1. 22, p. 109); this form also agrees best with the derivation of these words (from *ἀρχός*). Comp. *τόπαρχος* Æsch. *Choëph.* 662; but *γυμνασιάρχης* must be retained in Æschin. *Tim.* I. 23 (ed. Bremi).

⁶ That *αρχης* was the usual termination in the apostolic age also seems a legitimate inference from the fact that the Romans, in translating these words into Latin, used this or a similar form, though it would have been as easy to use *-archus*. Thus we find *Tetrarches*, Hirt. *Bell. Al.* c. 67, Liv. *Epit.* 94, Horat. *Serm.* 1. 3. 12, Lucan 7. 227; *Alabarches*, Cic. *Attic.* 2. 17, Juven. *Sat.* 1. 130; *Toparcha*, Spartian. in *Hadrian.* 13; *Patriarcha*, Tertull. *de Anim.* c. 7. 55, al.: comp. Schaf. *Demosth.* II. 151. At a later period, we have the testimony of the Byzantine writers for the preponderance of this form.

ἑκατοντάρχω, as in Joseph. *B. J.* 2. 4. 3 ἑκατόνταρχον is read besides ἑκατοντάρχην. But ἑκατόνταρχος occurs almost without any variant in Mt. viii. 5, 8, L. vii. 6, A. xxii. 25 : ἑκατοντάρχου, L. vii. 2, may come from ἑκατοντάρχης ; so also may the gen. plur. A. xxiii. 23, if we write ἑκατονταρχῶν for -άρχων.¹ Lastly, for στρατοπεδάρχη A. xxviii. 16 (Const. Man. 4412, al.) the better MSS. have -άρχῃ. The following additional instances of the form -άρχης may be adduced from the Greek Bible and from writers of the first centuries after Christ : γενεσιάρχης Wis. xiii. 3,² κυπριάρχης 2 Macc. xii. 2, τοπάρχης Gen. xli. 34, Dan. iii. 2, 3, vi. 7, Euseb. *H. E.* 1. 13. 3, θιασάρχης Lucian, *Peregr.* 11, μεράρχης Arrian, *Tact.* p. 30, φαλαγγάρχης *ib.* p. 30, ειλάρχης *ib.* p. 50, ἐλεφαντάρχης 2 Macc. xiv. 12, 3 Macc. v. 4, 45, ἁλαβάρχης Joseph. *Ant.* 19. 5. 1, γενάρχης Lycophr. 1307, Joseph. *Ant.* 1. 13. 4, ταξιάρχης Arrian, *Al.* 2. 16. 11, Euseb. *Const.* 4. 63 (though in 4. 51, 68, he uses ταξιάρχος, see Heinich. *Index* p. 585), ἰλάρχης Arrian, *Al.* 1. 12. 11, 2. 7. 5, συριάρχης *Act. Apocr.* p. 52, νομάρχης *Paragr. Tour.* p. 24, γειτονιάρχης Boisson. *Anecd.* V. 73. To quote from the Byzantines all the examples of compounds in -άρχης would be an endless work ; they occur on almost every page.—Of some compounds -αρχος is the only form which occurs in the N. T. : thus we find χιλιάρχος in all the N. T. passages, 22 in number (on the other hand, χιλιάρχης Arrian, *Al.* 1. 22. 9, 7. 25. 11, see Ellendt, *Arrian* II. 267), and also in the LXX, Ex. xviii. 11,³ 25, Dt. i. 15, Num. i. 16, in which passages we also meet with δεκάδαρχος (δεκα-δάρχαι Arrian, *Tact.* p. 98). In the Byzantines, κένταρχος Cedren. 1. 705, 708, νυκτέπαρχος Leo Diac. 6. 2, must be looked upon as isolated instances of this form.

We meet with dialectic inflexions of nouns of the 1st decl., in σπείρης the Ionic genit. of σπείρα, A. xxi. 31, xxvii. 1, and—with some variation in the MSS.—A. x. 1 (comp. Arrian, *Acies contra Alanos* pp. 99, 100, 102) : good MSS. also have μαχαίρης Rev. xiii. 14, H. xi. 34, 37, and μαχαίρη Rev. xiii. 10, L. xxii. 49, A. xii. 2 (comp. Ex. xv. 9). Compare also Σαπφείρη A. v. 1 (Σαπφείρα Lachm.), and συνειδύνης ver. 2, in good MSS.⁴ See Matth. 68. 2.⁵

¹ [In the received text -ος occurs 15 times, -ης 5 ; in Tisch. (ed. 7), -ος 6 times and -ης 13 ; in ed. 8 Tisch. reads -ος in A. xxii. 25 only, but in some passages there is little authority for the reading which he accepts. In the text of Westcott and Hort (who receive -ος 4 times, -ης 15), Matthew uses -ος in nomin., -η in dative ; Luke (in Gospel and Acts) -ης only, except in accus. sing. (A. xxii. 25).—For τετράρχης we should probably read τετραάρχης : so also τετρααρχεῖν.]

² [In ed. 7 Winer added κωμάρχης, *Esth.* ii. 3.]

³ [This should be xviii. 21 : δεκάδαρχος occurs in some of these passages of the LXX, viz. Ex. xviii. 21, 25, Dt. i. 15.]

⁴ [Tischendorf (ed. 8) receives the η in all these instances ; also πλημύρης L. vi. 48, πρῶρης A. xxvii. 30. On the Ionic forms in the N. T. see Cobet, *N. T. Valic.* pp. xxxiii, lxxiii sq., xc : A. Buttmann (*Gr.* p. 11) maintains that these should not be called Ionisms, as we do not find the nomin. -ρη in the N. T. With συνειδύνης Tisch. compares ἐπιβεβηκυῖνης 1 S. xxv. 20, κυνομυῖνης Ex. viii. 21, 24 : see his *Proleg.* p. 54 (ed. 7).]

⁵ [We have Μάρνης in Jo. xi. 1 : comp. Ἄννα 1 S. i. 2, 5, Ἀνῶδας (Jelf 78. *Obs.*)]

2. In the 2nd declension we find the following forms:—

(a) Ἀπολλώ, accus. sing. of Ἀπολλῶς (A. xviii. 24) A. xix. 1, 1 C. iv. 6 [?], instead of Ἀπολλών; comp. Butt. I. 155, 199 (Jelf 86): the genitive is Ἀπολλῶ, according to rule, 1 C. iii. 4, xvi. 12. In A. xxi. 1 we find in good MSS. τὴν Κῶ (1 Macc. xv. 23, Joseph. *Ant.* 14. 7. 2), see Butt. I. 155, Krüg. p. 46: the common reading τὴν Κῶν is very weakly supported. For Κῶς, however, a collateral indeclinable form Κῶ occurs in Strabo 10. 489. Compare further Duker on Thuc. 8. 41.

(b) Νοτ as dative of νοῦς, after the analogy of the 3rd decl., 1 C. i. 10, xiv. 15, Rom. vii. 25; νοός as genitive, for νοῦ, 1 C. xiv. 19. The usual form of the dative in Greek writers is νόῳ or νῶ: νοτ occurs only in Simplic. *ad* Aristot. *Phys.* 31. 25, Philo I. 63 (Bekker, *Anecd.* III. p. 1196), the Byzantines,—e.g. Malalas, see the index in the Bonn ed., Theophan. 28,—and the Fathers: see Lob. p. 453, Boisson. *Marin.* p. 93 sq. Similarly πλοός, A. xxvii. 9, genit. for πλοῦ, as in Arrian, *Peripl.* p. 176, Malalas 5. p. 94, Cinnam. p. 86; comp. Lob. *l.c.*

(c) The vocative θεέ Mt. xxvii. 46, without variant (Jud. xxi. 3, Wis. ix. 1, *Act. Thom.* 25, 45, 57,—Τιμόθεε 1 Tim. i. 18, vi. 20): an instance of this form is hardly to be found in Greek writers, comp. Butt. I. 151. Even in the LXX the voc. is usually θεός.¹

(d) From ὁστέον we find the uncontracted plural ὁστέα L. xxiv. 39, and ὁστέων Mt. xxiii. 27, H. xi. 22, al. The latter is not very uncommon in Greek prose, see Lucian, *Necyom.* 15, Plat. *Loecr.* 102 d.; comp. also Eurip. *Orest.* 404, *Troad.* 1177: ὁστέα is less common, but see Plat. *Loecr.* 100 b, Aristot. *Anim.* 3. 7, Menand. p. 196 (ed. Meineke).²

The following instances of *metaplasma* are found in the N. T.:

(1) Ὁ δεσμός has in the plural τὰ δεσμά, L. viii. 29, A. xvi. 26, xx. 23, and only once οἱ δεσμοί, Ph. i. 13;—in every instance without any variant. In Greek authors, too, δεσμοί is more rare than τὰ δεσμά: see Thom. M. p. 204, Butt. I. 210³ (Jelf 85).

(2) From σάββατον we find only the gen. sing. and plur. and

¹ [Krüger (p. 44) quotes θεί from (Enomaus in Euseb. *Præp. Ev.* 5. 33, p. 228; also Τιμόθεε Luc. *IIarm.* 1, Φιλόθεε *Inscript.* 3175. 6, Ἀμφίθεε Aristoph. *Acharn.* 176.]

² [In Rev. ii. 1 Tisch. read χρυσίων in ed. 7; and in Rev. ix. 20 B has χάλκεια, see Lob. p. 267: χρυσίων (for χρυσίων) is strongly supported in Rev. i. 13.]

³ Comp. Kühnöl, *Act.* p. 558.

the dat. sing.¹ [and accus. plur.]: the dative plural is σάββασι (which occurs also in Meleag. 83, 4), formed according to Passow from a sing. σάββατ, -ατος.

(3) Ὁ σῆτος, plural (σῆτοι and) σῆτα A. vii. 12 *v. l.*, as often in Greek writers: a singular σῆτον was never in use, see Schæf. Soph. *Electr.* 1366. In A. vii., however, the best MSS. have σῆτα, which now stands in the text.²

In regard to gender:—

(1) Διμός is feminine (*Dorice*, Lob. p. 188) in L. xv. 14, A. xi. 28, on the testimony of a few good MSS.; in L. iv. 25 there is very little authority for the feminine. Comp. Malalas 3. p. 60, and see Bornem. on A. xi. 28.³

(2) In Mk. xii. 26 βάτος in masc., though not without *v. l.*; in L. xx. 37, A. vii. 35, feminine: see Fritz. *Mark* p. 532. See in general Lob. *Paral.* p. 174 sq., and comp. ἡ πηλός Const. Man. 2239, 2764, al.

(3) Instead of ὁ ῥῶτος, the later form, some MSS. in Rom. xi. 10 have τὸ ῥῶτον,⁴ the form used by the older writers: see Fritz. *in loc.*⁵

SECTION IX.

UNUSUAL FORMS IN THE THIRD DECLENSION.

Peculiar forms deserving attention are,

1. In the singular:—

(a) The genitive ἡμίσεως Mk. vi. 23 (for the usual form ἡμίσεος) from the neuter ἡμισυ, used as a substantive; comp. Dio Chr. 7. 99, Schwarz, *Comm.* p. 652, Buttm. I. 191 (Jelf 122).

(b) The Ionic dative γήρει (contracted from γήρει) L. i. 36,

¹ In the LXX we find (besides σάββασι) a dative plural from this form, σαββάτοις, 1 Chr. xxiii. 31, 2 Chr. ii. 4, viii. 13, Ez. xlvi. 3, as in Joseph. *Ant.* 16. 6. 4. In the N. T. σαββάτοις is occasionally found amongst the various readings, as Mt. xii. 1, 12, in good MSS. [Σαββάτοις does not seem to occur in the uncial MSS., except in Mt. xii. 1, 12, in B alone. With σάββασι compare ονείρασι, προσώπασι (Jelf 117).]

² [From στάδιον, στάδι L. xxiv. 13, Rev. xxi. 16; στάδια Jo. vi. 19 (Tisch. ed. 8) is doubtful: see Krüg. p. 58.]

³ [See also § 59. 4. b, on this word and on ληνός.]

⁴ [Fritz. quotes τὸ ν. from some early editions of the N. T., but adds: "Codd. τὴν ῥῶτον." Neither Griesb. nor Tischendorf cites τὸ ν. from any MS.]

⁵ [For το λιβανωτήν, Rev. viii. 5 *Rec.*, the true reading is τὸν λ.: for σάρδιος, Rev. xxi. 20 *Rec.*, we should read the usual form σάρδιον. In Mk. xiv. 3 *Rec.* has τὸ ἀλάσαστρον; Lachm., Fritz., and Tisch. (ed. 8) τὸν ἀ.; Treg., Westcott and Hort, τὴν ἀ.; in other places there is nothing to show the gender: the Attic form is ἀλάσαστος. In A. xxiii. 16 *Rec.* has τὸ ἐνέδρον (2 Chr. xiii. 13, al.), but the true reading is τὴν ἐνέδραν (A. xxv. 3, Jos. viii. 7, al.): τὸ ἐνέδρον seems not to occur in Greek authors. In A. xxviii. 8 we must read θυσιεντίριον for (the Attic) θυσιεντέρια: see Lob. p. 518.]

where *Rec.* has γήρα; comp. οὔδει from οὔδος in Homer. The same form occurs Ps. xci. 15, Ecclus. viii. 6, Theophan. p. 36, in the Fathers—e.g. Theodoret, in Ps. cxix. I. 1393 (ed. Hal.),—Fabric. *Pseudopigr.* II. 630, 747, Boisson. *Anecd.* III. 19.

(c) The accusative ὕγιῃ Jo. v. 11, 15, Tit. ii. 8 (Lev. xiii. 15). The Attic writers use another contraction ὕγιᾶ, but ὕγιῃ occurs Plat. *Phæd.* 89 d, and similar forms are found elsewhere (Matth. 113. Rem. 1, Jelf 129).

(d) In A. xxvii. 40, A and several other MSS. have ἀρτέμονα as the accusative of ἀρτέμων (comp. γλήχωνι Hom. *Cerer.* 209); and Lachm. has received it into the text. Lobeck too (*Ajax* p. 171) prefers it to the common form ἀρτέμονα: "appellativi declinatio sine dubio eadem quæ proprii." See Anacr. *Fragm.* 27, and Fischer in *loc.*¹

2. In the plural:—

(a) The accus. in εῖς instead of εἰς from nom. sing. in εὐς; as γονεῖς Mt. x. 21, L. ii. 27, γραμματεῖς Mt. xxiii. 34, etc. The same form is also found in Attic writers, e.g. Xenophon (see Poppo, *Cyr.* p. 32 sq., Weber, *Dem.* pp. 492, 513), though the Atticists reject it; see Matth. 83 a. Rem. 7 (Jelf 97).²

(b) Δυσὶν for δυοῖν, the dative of the numeral δύο, Mt. xxii. 40, L. xvi. 13, A. xii. 6 (Th. M. p. 253), follows the analogy of the 3rd declension. It is found in Thuc. 8. 101 (δυσὶν ἡμέραις), in Plutarch, Aristotle, Hippocrates, and others: see Lob. p. 210 sq., Buttm. I. 276. In the genitive δύο is always indeclinable (Mt. xx. 24, xxi. 31, Jo. i. 41, 1 Tim. v. 19, al.), as sometimes in Greek authors, e.g. Lucian, *Dial. Mort.* 4. 1, Æsop. 145. 1 (Matth. 138, Jelf 166).

(c) The uncontracted forms ὀρέων Rev. vi. 15 (Ez. xi. 10, 1 K. xx. 28, Is. xiii. 4, al.) and χειλέων H. xiii. 15 (Pr. xii. 14, xxxi. 31, Wis. i. 6, Ecclus. xxii. 27, al.), for the usual ὀρῶν, χειλῶν, the other cases being regular. Such genitives, however, are not uncommon in Greek prose, comp. Poppo, Xen. *Cyr.* p. 213, Georgi, *Hier.* I. 145, Jacobs, *Achill. Tat.* 2. 1; as to the poets, see Ellendt, *Lex. Soph.* II. pp. x, xii.

¹ [From σπικουλάτωρ we find in *Rec.* σπικουλάτωρα Mk. vi. 27: but -άτωρ is now generally received. The same may be said of ἀρτέμονα.]

² [The other form is not found in the N. T. In the plural of ἰχθύς, βούς, and similar words, the contracted forms do not occur in the N. T. (A. Buttm. p. 14).]

(d) The contracted neuter plural ἡμίση (L. xix. 8), used as a subst.,—compare Theophr. *Ch.* 11: what has been said respecting ἡμίσιους applies here also. The ordinary form is ἡμίσεια, which some MSS. have in this passage; Tisch. reads ἡμίσεια with B, L; comp. Buttm. I. 248.¹ See Fischer, *Prol.* p. 667, Buttm. I. 191.

(e) The contracted genitive πηχῶν Jo. xxi. 8, Rev. xxi. 17 (for πηχέων, which A has in the former passage): this is a later form (see Lob. p. 246), but it is found in Xen. *An.* 4. 7. 16, and frequently in Plutarch.²

For the Attic κλεῖν (Thom. M. p. 536, Lob. p. 460), the accus. of κλείς, we find the more "common" form κλεῖδα in L. xi. 52, and (in a few MSS.) Rev. iii. 7. xx. 1; in the LXX more frequently, Jud. iii. 25, Is. xxii. 22.³ In the plural, κλεῖδας is the better reading in Mt. xvi. 19, but κλεῖς in Rev. i. 18. Of ἔρις also there are two plural forms, ἔριδες 1 C. i. 11, and ἔρεις (both nomin. and accus.) 2 C. xii. 20: in G. v. 20 we should probably read ἔρις.⁴ Κρέας has in the plural the usual contracted form κρέα (Buttm. I. 196), Rom. xiv. 21, 1 C. viii. 13 (Ex. xvi. 8, 12), as in Xen. *Cyr.* 1. 3. 6, 2. 2. 2. On the other hand, κέρας has κέρατα Rev. v. 6, xiii. 1, 11, xvii. 12 (Am. iii. 14), κεράτων Rev. ix. 13, xiii. 1 (1 K. i. 50, ii. 29); and never the contracted κέρα, κερῶν (Buttm. *l.c.*, Bekker, *Anecd.* III. 1001). Lastly, τέρας has always τέρατα, Mt. xxiv. 24, A. ii. 43, v. 12, Jo. iv. 48, τεράτων Rom. xv. 19, instead of τέρα, τερῶν, which are considered the Attic forms (Moris p. 339, Buttm. *l.c.*, Jelf 103).

Rem. 1. The nomin. sing. of ὠδῦνες occurs in 1 Th. v. 3 (Is. xxxvii. 3) in the form ὠδύν (for ὠδές): comp. δελφίν, which is not

¹ [Tischendorf, Tregelles, Meyer, and Alford read ἡμίσεια; Westcott and Hort, ἡμίσιαι. Compare ἕξις Hes. Sc. 348 (and Götting in *loc.*), ἑλγία Arat. 1068, for ἕξις, ἑλγία. Tischendorf (ed. 7) quotes ἡμίσεια from Antoninus Liberalis c. 2. p. 16, and Cleomed. *Theor. Cycl.* 1. 5. p. 23. A. Buttm. inclines to ἡμίση: see *Gr.* p. 14, *Stud. u. Krit.* 1862, p. 194.]

² [There is good authority for βαθίως L. xxiv. 1, πραιῖς 1 P. iii. 4, instead of βαθίος, πραιός (Lob. p. 247). Of comparatives in ὤν both the contracted and the uncontracted forms are found in the N. T.; from τίς, τίς, ὅστις, only the uncontracted, with the single exception of ὅτου in the formula ἕως ὅτου (A. Buttm. pp. 26, 31). In Rev. xx. 8 & has for τέσσαρσι the poetical form τέτρασι, which is also a *v.l.* in A. x. 11, xi. 5.]

³ [From χάρις we find the accus. χάριπα, A. xxiv. 27, Jude 4, as in Eur. *Hel.* 1378, Xen. *Hell.* 3. 5. 16, al.]

⁴ [Tisch. (ed. 7) received the nomin. ἔρεις in 2 C. *l.c.*; 1 Tim. vi. 4, but now reads ἔρις in both places: in Tit. iii. 9 authorities are divided between ἔρεις (Lachm., Treg.) and ἔριν (Tisch.). Similar to this is νήστεις, accus. plur. of νήστις, Mt. xv. 32, Mk. viii. 3 (Lob. p. 326). Tisch. now (ed. 8) reads νήστις in Mk. viii.: Fritz. (*Mark*, Exc. 3, p. 796 sq.) examines the readings, and decides in favour of this Ionic form in both passages. Phrynichus (*App.* p. 52) says: νήστις καὶ τὸ πληθυντικὸν νήστιδης καὶ νήστις: Lobeck (*Phryn.* p. 326) adds "leg. νήστις." See also Tisch. on Mk. viii. 3 (ed. 8), and Wetstein in *loc.*]

uncommon in later writers ; also κλειδίν, Constant. Porphy. 14. 208. See Buttm. I. 162 (Jelf 104. 19).

Rem. 2. Πλοῦτος, which is usually masc., often appears in good MSS. as a neuter noun ; see E. ii. 7, iii. 8, 16, Ph. iv. 19, Col. ii. 2 (*Act. Apocr.* p. 76).¹ This peculiarity is probably to be referred to the popular language, as indeed ὁ and τὸ πλ. are used promiscuously in modern Greek ; see Coray, *Plut. Vit.* II. p. 58, *Isocr.* II. 103, 106. We find also τὸ ζῆλος 2 C. ix. 2 (in B), Ph. iii. 6 (in A, B),² see Clem. *Ep.* p. 17 (Ittig) : perhaps also τὸ ἦχος L. xxi. 25, if ἦχος (which is the reading of good MSS.) is accentuated ἦχους, as by Lachm. and others ; comp. Malal. pp. 121, 436.³ In later writers, comp. τὸ κλάδος Theophan. contin. p. 222 (ed. Bekker) : see in general Benseler, *Isocr. Arcop.* p. 106. Conversely, later writers use ὁ δειπνος (L. xiv. 16 in B, D)⁴ and ὁ τεῖχος (Ducas p. 266, ed. Bonn, *Act. Apocr.* p. 84). The heteroclite σκότος (Poppo, *Thuc.* I. 225) is once masc. in the N. T., H. xii. 18 (where however σκότω is uncertain) ;⁵ elsewhere it is always neuter (σκότις, -ται), without any difference of reading. Ἐλεος is sometimes masc. in the LXX, as also in Philo I. 284, but is usually neuter in the MSS. of the N. T. ; the masc. form being noted as a variant in Mt. ix. 13, xii. 7, xxiii. 23, Tit. iii. 5, H. iv. 16,⁶ only. In A. iii. 10 C has θάμβος as genitive of θάμβος.

Rem. 3. In the MSS. of the N. T. we find several examples of the ν appended to the accus. sing. in α or ῆ (ἐλπιδαν, συγγενῆν) ;⁷ as ἀστέραν Mt. ii. 10 (C), χεῖραν Jo. xx. 25 (A), ἄρσεναν Rev. xii. 13 (A), εἰκόναν xiii. 14 (A), μῆναν xxii. 2 (A), Δίαν A. xiv. 12 (in several MSS.), συγγενῆν Rom. xvi. 11 (A), ἀσφαλῆν H. vi. 19 (A, C, D), ποδῆρην Rev. i. 13 (A). Such forms are met with in the Byzantine writers (see the index to Leo Gramm. p. 532, Boisson. *Anecd.* V. 102), and in the apocryphal writers (*Fisch. de Ev. Apocr.* p. 137) : in the Apocalypse Lachm. has admitted the above-mentioned forms into the text.⁸ This subjoined ν is probably to be considered, not (as by Ross) as an original ending propagated in the popular spoken language, but as an arbitrary extension of the familiar accusative ending (Matth. 73. 2) beyond its proper limits

¹ [The genitive is always πλούτου ; the dative does not occur in the N. T. St. Paul uses both forms ; the other N. T. writers ὁ πλ. only. Recent editors read τὸ πλ. in all the above passages, and in 2 C. viii. 2, E. i. 7, Col. i. 27 : see Ellicott on E. i. 7, A. Buttm. p. 22.]

² [Τὸ ζ. is probably the true reading in both passages.]

³ [Ὁ ἦχος occurs H. xii. 19.]

⁴ On this word see Hase, *Leo Diac.* p. 239 ; Schæf. *Incl. Aesop.* pp. 128, 163 ; Boisson. Herod. *Epim.* p. 22, *Anecd.* I. 51. [It is a v.l. in Rev. xix. 9, 17.]

⁵ [In this passage ζόφον is now generally received for σκότον.]

⁶ [Ὁ ἔλεος is a variant in one or two other passages, but τὸ ἔλ. is now generally received in all instances.]

⁷ Comp. Sturz, *Dial. Al.* p. 127 ; Lob. *Paral.* p. 142.

⁸ [Except in Rev. i. 13 (ποδῆρην). In his larger edition Lachm. reads ἀσφαλῆν in H. vi. 19, receiving the ν, but regarding the word as inflected according to the 1st decl. (*metaplasmus*) : see A. Buttm. p. 14 (Thayer's note).]

(Lobeck *l.c.*). In adjectives of two terminations in *ης* this form of the accus. is said to be Æolic (Matth. 113. Rem. 2):¹ see further Bornem. on A. xiv. 12.²

SECTION X.

DECLENSION OF FOREIGN WORDS : INDECLINABLE NOUNS.

1. A simple mode of declining certain Græcised oriental names was introduced by the LXX and the N. T. writers. In this, the genitive, dative, and vocative have usually one common form, and the accusative ends in *ν*. Thus *Ἰησοῦς*, genitive *Ἰησοῦ* Mt. xxvi. 69; dative *Ἰησοῦ* Mt. xxvi. 17;³ vocative *Ἰησοῦ* Mk. i. 24; accusative *Ἰησοῦν* Mt. xxvi. 4, A. xx. 21:—*Ἀεὺ* or *Ἀεὺς* (L. v. 29), accusative *Ἀεὺν* Mk. ii. 14:—*Ἰωσῆς*, genitive *Ἰωσῆ* Mt. xxvii. 56, L. iii. 29, al.,—but in Mark B, D, L have always *Ἰωσῆτος*:⁴ see Buttm. I. 199. The inflexion of the Egyptian word *Θαμοῦς* (Plat. *Phædr.* 274 d) presents a parallel to that of *Ἰησοῦς* (Matth. 70. 9).

The word *Μωσῆς* (*Μωϋσῆς*) is declined in two ways in the N. T. The genitive is invariably *Μωσέως*, as in the Greek Fathers and the Byzantine writers; comp. Diod. Sic. *Ecl.* 34. p. 194 (Lips.). In the dative even good MSS. vary between *Μωσεῖ* (which is also found in Eusebius and Theophanes) and *Μωσῆ*; comp. Mt. xvii. 4, Mk. ix. 5, L. ix. 33, Jo. v. 46, ix. 29, A. vii. 44, Rom. ix. 15, 2 Tim. iii. 8.⁵ The accusative is *Μωσῆν* A. vi. 11, vii. 35, 1 C. x. 2, H. iii. 3 (Diod. Sic. 1. 94); but in L.

¹ [Such forms as *εἰσίβην*, *δυσμένην* (with accent thrown back), for *εἰσεβῆν*, *δυσμενῆν*, are said to be Æolic (Matth. 113. Rem. 2; Bekker, *Anecd.* p. 1233).]

² [In ed. 7 Tisch. received the final *ν* in the passages quoted above from the Apocalypse, and in *ἀσφαλῆν* H. vi. 19, *Δίαν* A. xiv. 12: see *Proleg.* p. 55. In ed. 8 he rejects the *ν* throughout, see his note on H. vi. 19. Similar forms are frequently found in *Σ*, but not in any of these instances; see Scrivener, *Collation* p. liv. See further A. Buttm. *Gr.* p. 14; also Mullach, *Fulg.* pp. 22, 162, where are given examples from inscriptions and analogies in modern Greek.]

³ Besides these forms, the MSS. of the LXX have often *Ἰησοῖ* for the dative (Dt. iii. 21, 28, xxxi. 23), and even for the genitive (Ex. xvii. 14).

⁴ [D has *Ἰακώβου* in Mk. xv. 47. Recent editors read *Ἰησοῦ* in L. iii. 29.]

⁵ [Lachmann reads *-σῆ* in A. vii. 44, and in Rom. ix. 15 (*-σι* marg.): Tischendorf (ed. 7) in Mk. ix. 4, 5, A. vii. 44. In Mk. ix. Tisch. now (ed. 8) reads *Μωϋσεῖ*: Acts vii. 44 is probably influenced by the usage of the LXX.—*Ἰωάννης* is regularly inflected according to the 1st decl.; but we find a dative *-νι* in L. vii. 18, 22.]

xvi. 29 (and here only) all the MSS. have *Μωσέα*, a form which occurs in Euseb. *H. E.* 1. 3, and often in Clem. Al., Georg. Syncell., Glycas, and others. All these forms, with the exception of *Μωσέως*, may clearly be derived from the nominative *Μωσῆς*; see the analogies in Buttm. I. 198, 210,¹ 221 (Jelf 116). *Μωσέως* has been referred to a form *Μωσεύς*, which however does not occur, and is after all unnecessary, for the genit. of "*Ἀρης* is sometimes "*Ἀρεως* (Ellendt, *Lex. Soph.* I. 224). No other forms are found in the N. T., but a genitive *Μωσῆ* occurs in the LXX and in Geo. Phranzes, and *Μωσοῦ* Bauer, *Glossar. Theodoret.* p. 269; a vocative *Μωσῆ* in Ex. iii. 4. *Μανασσῆ* [? -σσης] has in Mt. i. 10 the accusative *Μανασσῆ*, with the various reading -σσην.

In the received text the name Solomon is declined like *Ξενοφῶν*, -ῶντος; thus accus. *Σολομῶντα* Mt. i. 6, genit. *Σολομῶντος* Mt. xii. 42, L. xi. 31, Jo. x. 23, A. iii. 11, v. 12. The better MSS., however, have -ῶνα, -ῶνος;² see Wetst. I. 228. This latter inflexion, which is according to analogy, and is the received form in Josephus (ed. Havercamp), should therefore be admitted into the text: -ῶν, -ῶντος, would imply derivation from a participle (Buttm. I. 169, Lob. *Paralip.* p. 347). The nominative must then, in accordance with the best authorities,³ be written *Σολομών*,⁴ like *Βαβυλών*, &c.,—not *Σολομῶν*, as by Lachmann and others: *Ποσειδῶν* (-ῶνος) is not analogous, since it is a contraction of *Ποσειδάων*. In the LXX this name is indeclinable:⁵ see 1 K. iv. 7, 29 (25), v. 12, 15, 16, vi. 18 [? v. 18], al.

2. Many Hebrew proper names which might have been inflected according to the 3rd decl. are treated as indeclinable in the LXX and the N. T.;⁶ as *Ἀαρών*, genitive H. vii. 11, ix. 4, dative Ex. vii. 9, A. vii. 40, accusative Ex. vii. 8. Compare in particular Mt. i. and L. iii. 23 sqq.: also *Συμέων* L. iii. 30, *Σαλ-*

¹ [These two reff. are incorrect: perhaps Matth. pp. 198, 220 (§ 70, 78 a), Buttm. I. 221.]

² [That is, usually: -ῶντος is well supported in A. iii. 11, v. 12.]

³ Comp. also Pappellb. *Cod. Diez.* p. 9. [The accentuated MSS. are strongly in favour of *Σολομών*, see Tisch. on Mt. vi. 29. Tisch., Treg., Weste. and Hort, write *Σολομών*; except in A. vii. 47, *Σολομῶν*, or (Tisch.) *Σαλωμών*.]

⁴ In Glycas, Bekker still (in the new edition) writes *Σολομῶντος*, -ῶντα; but in the nomin. *Σολομών*.

⁵ [Not always; e.g. Prov. xxv. 1, *Σαλωμῶντος* (*Σολομῶντος* Alex.).]

⁶ [Sometimes we find two forms, one declined, the other not; as *Μαρία*, *Μαριάμ*; similarly, *Σατᾶν* 2 C. xii. 7 (*Rec.*, Meyer), *Σατανᾶς* L. xiii. 16, al. (Eccles. xxi. 27,—not found in the LXX).]

μών L. iii. 32, *Κεδρών* Jo. xviii. 1 *v. l.* Similarly *Ἰεριχώ*,¹ genit. Dt. xxxii. 49, Mt. xx. 29, H. xi. 30, accus. L. x. 30, xviii. 35 (Glyc. p. 304);² *Ἰερουσαλήμ*,—for which however the Græcised form *Ἰεροσόλυμα* should probably be preferred (on the authority of the MSS.) in Matthew, Mark, and John.³ *Ἰεροσόλυμα* is usually inflected as a neuter plural, as Mt. iv. 25, Mk. iii. 8, L. xxiii. 7, Jo. ii. 23; it is feminine in Mt. ii. 3 (iii. 5?) only.⁴ In the LXX we find *Ἰερουσαλήμ* always; Josephus has *Ἰεροσόλυμα*. Similarly, τὸ πάσχα L. ii. 41, Jo. ii. 23, as in the LXX:⁵ (τὸ) σίκερα L. i. 15, and in the LXX, Lev. x. 9, Num. vi. 3, Is. xxiv. 9, al.: Eusebius (*Præp. Ev.* 6. 10) has a genitive σίκερος.⁶ The Hebrew plural termination occurs only in *Χερουβίμ* H. ix. 5; but this word is construed like a neuter plural (as if πνεύματα), as in the LXX (Gen. iii. 24, 1 K. viii. 7, Ez. x. 3, al.).⁷

In Rev. i. 4, ἀπὸ ὁ ὢν καὶ ὁ ἦν καὶ ὁ ἐρχόμενος, a whole phrase (forming, as it were, a Greek equivalent for *יהוה*) is treated as an indeclinable noun,—probably by design, as expressing the name of the Unchangeable One. This resembles the use of *ἐν, μνηέν*, and similar words, in Greek philosophical writings, even as early as Aristotle; e.g. Aristot. *Polit.* 5. 3, Procl. *Theol. Plat.* 2 (ed. Hoeschel), μετὰ τοῦ ἐν, χωρὶς τοῦ ἐν (Stollberg, *de Sol. N. T.* p. 14 sqq.); but

¹ [Usually written *Ἰεριχώ* (-*ιχώ* Tisch.); so Winer in his *RWB.*]

² Elsewhere we find two modes of declining this word: (a) Genit. *Ἰεριχωῦ* 3 (1) Esdr. v. 22, dat. *Ἰεριχωῖ* Procop. *de Edif.* 5. 9, Theodoret V. p. 81 (Hal.), or *Ἰεριχοῖ* Joseph. *Bell. Jud.* 1. 21. 4, Suid. s. v. *Ἰεριγενής*:—(b) From *Ἰερικοῦς* (Ptol. 5. 16. 7), genit. *Ἰερικοῦντος* Strabo 16. 763, accus. *Ἰερικοῦντα* 16. 760, and usually in Josephus.

³ [In Mt. xxiii. 37 all the MSS. have *Ἰερουσαλήμ*; this is the only form of the word used in the Apocalypse. In St. Luke's Gospel *Ἰεροσόλυμα* occurs only 3 or 4 times, *Ἰερουσαλήμ* nearly 30 times; see the Preface to this Gospel in Bp. Wordsworth's Greek Testament. In the Acts (setting aside xv. 4 as somewhat doubtful) the inflected form occurs 24 times, the indeclinable 36. St. Paul has *Ἰερουσαλήμ*, except in Gal. i. 17, 18, ii. 1 (see Lightfoot on Gal. iv. 26); the same form is used in Heb. xii. 22.]

⁴ [A. Buttmann (p. 18) maintains that the word is here treated as indeclinable, and supposes an ellipsis of *ἡ πόλις*.]

⁵ So also in the Fathers; see Suicer, *Thes.* II. 607 sqq. Epiphanius (*Hæc.* II. 19) inflects even the plural τὰ πάσχα.

⁶ Most of these are declined in Josephus, who, in conformity with the genius of the Greek language, gives Greek terminations and inflexions to almost all personal names, as *Ἀδάμος, Ἰσμαῆλος, Νῶχος, Ἰσακός*, al. The instances of undeclined foreign names which Georgi (*Hieroer.* I. 138) produces from Plato and Pausanias are not all in point, and can prove nothing against the tendency to inflexion. Even Ptolemy has some indeclinable names of places, by the side of a multitude of inflected names: see Nobbe, *Sched. Ptol.* I. 23 sq. (Lips. 1841). [In A. xvi. 11 the best MSS. have εἰς Νέαν Πόλιν (*Rec. Νεάπολιν*), see Cobet, *N. T. Vatic.* p. xiii, Lob. p. 604: in Col. iv. 13 we should read *Ἰερὺ Πόλι.*]

⁷ [The LXX have sometimes *οἱ Χερουβίμ* (-βίμ), Ex. xxv. 19, al.; Josephus, *οἱ* and *αἱ Χερουβίμ*; Philo always τὰ Χερουβίμ: see Delitzsch on H. ix. 5. In this passage Lachm. and Tisch. read *Χερουβίμ.*]

always ἐκ τοῦ ἐνός, ἐν τῷ ἐνί, in the writings of Proclus edited by Creuzer. Compare also τὸν ὁ δεῖνα Schæf. *Dem.* III. 282.

SECTION XI.

DECLENSION AND COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

1. Adjectives of three terminations, particularly those in *ιος*, *μιος*, *ειος*, *αιος*, are not unfrequently used as if they had only two, especially by Attic writers (Matth. 117, Jelf 127).¹ Thus in the N. T. we find στρατιά οὐράνιος L. ii. 13, A. xxvi. 19, κόσμιος 1 Tim. ii. 9 : in Rev. iv. 3 also ὁμοιος is the best attested reading, though ἱρις is feminine.² But in 1 Tim. ii. 8, ἐπαίροντας ὁσίους χεῖρας (where some MSS. have ὁσίας), ὁσίους may be joined with ἐπαίροντας ; though Fritzsche is wrong in maintaining that this *must* be the construction (*Rom.* III. 161). Compare also Tit. iii. 9, where μάταιοι is used in reference to feminine nouns ; and Ja. i. 26, μάταιος ἡ θρησκεία.

In later writers we find instances of the converse, a feminine form being given to adjectives which in classical Greek have only two terminations, e.g. ἀργός ; see Lob. p. 105, and *Paral.* p. 455 sqq., comp. Ellendt, *Arr. Al.* I. 242.³ In this adjective, however, the feminine form occurs even in a citation from Epimenides, Tit. i. 12. From συγγενής, -ές, is formed a peculiar feminine, συγγενίς (as a substantive) L. i. 36 ; this is received by Lachm. on the authority of good MSS. (Lob. p. 451) : comp. Malal. pp. 95, 96.

Αἰώνιος is usually in the N. T. an adj. of two terminations, but αἰωνίαν occurs 2 Th. ii. 16, II. ix. 12,—in the latter passage without any variant ; the same form is given by a single MS. in 2 P. i. 11, and also in A. xiii. 48 : comp. Num. xxv. 13, Plat. *Tim.* 38 b. Βεβαία, *Rom.* iv. 16, al., which the fastidious Thom. M. condemns (p. 149), is used by Isocrates, Demosthenes (Weber, *Dem.* p. 133), Xenophon, al. : comp. Duker on Thuc. 2. 43. Ἐρρημος, which varies even in Attic writers,⁴ has always two terminations in the N. T. As to ἀσφαλὴν H. vi. 19, i.e. ἀσφαλῆν, see § 9. Rem. 3.

In the N. T. Lexicons⁵ γνήσιος is given as an adjective of two terminations (Ph. iv. 3 ?), but without sufficient reason, as no example of γνήσιος as a feminine form can be quoted.

¹ See Elmsley, Eurip. *Heracle.* p. 77 (Lips.) ; Monk, Eurip. *Hippol.* p. 56, and Eurip. *Alc.* 126, 548, 1043.

² See Winer, *Exeget. Stud.* I. 152 : [as to 1 Tim. ii. 8 see Ellicott *in loc.*]

³ [See also Mullach, *Vulg.* p. 156.]

⁴ Comp. Ellendt, *Arr. Al.* I. 262, Matth. 118. Rem. 1. [Ἐτοιμος varies in the N. T., as in classical Greek.]

⁵ [Lünemann rightly adds, except Grimm's.]

2. On the comparison of adjectives we have only to observe that—

(a) The neuter comparative of *ταχύς* is *τάχιον* (Jo. xx. 4, 1 Tim. iii. 14, II. xiii. 19, 23, al., 1 Macc. ii. 40, Wis. xiii. 9), for which *θάσσον*, in Attic *θάπτον*, was commonly used. *Τάχιον* is regularly used by Diod. Sic., Dion. II., Plutarch, al.; see Lob. p. 77, Meineke, *Menand.* p. 144.¹

(b) In 3 Jo. 4 we find the double comparative *μειζότερος*, and in E. iii. 8 *ἐλαχιστότερος*, a comparative of a superlative; comp. *ἐλαχιστότατος*, Sext. Emp. 9. 406, and in Latin *minimissimus*, *pes-simissimus*. Such forms belong mainly to poetry (Apoll. Rhod. 2. 368 *μειότερος*), or to the later language, which sought in this way to add fresh strength to the comparative, which had lost some of its significance: comp. *κρειπτότερος* Lucas 27, 29, 37, *μειζονότερος* ib. c. 27 and Malal. 18. p. 490, *μειζότερος* Constant. Porph. III. 257, *πλειότερος* Theophan. p. 567. Some isolated examples of a similar kind are found in earlier writers (see Wetst. II. 247); these are not, however, introduced as words actually current, but are extemporised by the writers themselves, as *ἐσχατώτερος* Aristot. *Metaph.* 10. 4: see Buttm. I. 274, Lob. p. 136 (Jelf 140). Compare in German *mehrere* from *mehr*.

(c) The comparatives *κάτώτερος* (E. iv. 9), *άνώτερος* (L. xiv. 10), *ἐσώτερος* (A. xvi. 24), from the adverbs *κάτω*, *άνω*, *ἐσω*, are groundlessly questioned by Buttmann (I. 271). They are certainly found in the N. T. and in the LXX; and not only occur frequently in later Greek (as Leo Diac. 10. 1), but are even used by Attic writers (Matth. 132).

On the comparative form of other adverbs derived from adjectives, as *περισσοτέρως* (2 C. i. 12, G. i. 14, Ph. ii. 28, al.), a form not unknown to classical writers, see Buttm. II. 345, Elmsley, Eurip. *Herac.* p. 100 (Lips.).

The positive *ἡρεμος*, 1 Tim. ii. 2, is not found in the older Greek writers, see Buttm. I. 271, II. 343: Lobeck (*Path.* I. 158) has pointed it out in an inscription (*Inscript. Olliopol.* 2059. 24).

¹ [From *διπλούς* we find the peculiar compar. *διπλότερος* Mt. xxiii. 15 (Appian, *Præf. Hist. Rom.* 10), as if from *διπλός* (which occurs in *Anthol. Pal.* 10. 101): see A. Buttm. p. 27, Lob. p. 234. The compar. of *ἀγαθός* in the N. T. is *κρίσσαν*, superl. *κράτιστος*; *βέλτιον* occurs once as an adverb, 2 Tim. i. 18: *χείρων* is the usual compar. of *κακός* (A. Buttm. *l.c.*). *ἡλίων* occurs much less frequently than *πλείων*.]

SECTION XII.

AUGMENT AND REDUPLICATION OF REGULAR VERBS.

1. The temporal instead of the syllabic augment occurs

(a) In the imperfect *ἤμελλε*, Jo. iv. 47, xi. 51, xii. 33, xviii. 32, L. x. 1, A. xvi. 27, xxvii. 33, Rev. x. 4, with decided preponderance of authority: in L. ix. 31, Jo. vi. 71, H. xi. 8, *ἔμελλε* is better attested.¹ See in general Böckh, *Plat. Men.* p. 148 sq.

(b) In the imperfect *ἡδύνατο* Mt. xxvi. 9, Mk. vi. 5, 19, xiv. 5, Jo. ix. 33, xi. 37, L. viii. 19, xix. 3, with preponderant authority; whilst there is good evidence for *ἐδύνατο* in L. i. 22, A. xxvi. 32, Rev. xiv. 3, and *ἐδύνασθε* 1 C. iii. 2. The aor. *ἡδυνήθην* is fully established Mt. xvii. 16, 19, Mk. ix. 28, L. ix. 40, 1 C. iii. 1.² On these common Attic forms see Buttm. I. 317³ (Jelf 171), and comp. Bornem. *Act.* p. 278 [Veitch, *Gr. Verbs*, s. vv.].

(c) But neither *ἡβουλόμην*, A. xv. 37, xxviii. 18, nor *ἡβουλήθην*, 2 Jo. 12 (Matth. 162, Jelf 171) is sufficiently attested: see Bornem. *Act.* p. 233.

2. The syllabic augment in a verb beginning with a vowel occurs Jo. xix. 32, 33, in *κατέαξαν*, 1 aor. indic. of *κατάγνυμι* (comp. Thom. M. p. 498), and even in the other moods, as *καταγώσι*⁴ Jo. xix. 31 (Buttm. II. 97, Jelf 173. 8): comp. Thuc. 3.89, Aristot. *Anim.* 9. 43, Plat. *Cratyl.* 389 b, c.⁵ It is also inserted in the fut. *κατεάξω* Mt. xii. 20 (from the LXX),⁶ to distinguish this from the future of *κατάγω*. But from *ὠνέομαι*, in which verb the syllabic augment is most commonly used in classical

¹ [Jo. xi. 51, Rev. x. 4, are somewhat doubtful; in H. xi. 8 we should probably read *ἤμελλιν*. For *ἤμ.* see also L. vii. 2, xix. 4, A. xii. 6; for *ἔμ.*, Jo. vi. 6, vii. 39, A. xxi. 27, Rev. iii. 2.]

² [On the evidence now before us, we should probably read *ἡδυν.* seven times only, Mk. iv. 33, vi. 19, xiv. 5, L. viii. 19, xix. 3, Jo. ix. 33, xii. 39; and *ἰδυν.* (which occurs in *Rec.* twice only) twelve times. In the aorist we must read *ἡδυνήθην* (except in Mk. vii. 24, *ἡδυνάσθη*), but *ἰδυν.* is often a variant. From *βούλομαι* the forms with *η* are nowhere sufficiently attested.]

³ Also Georgi, *Hierocr.* I. 32; Jacobs, *Achill. T.* p. 554; Ellendt, *Arr. Al.* II. 208; Boisson. *Æn. Gaz.* p. 173, and *Anecd.* V. 19.

⁴ [Veitch quotes *κατ-ιαγῆ*, *-ιαγίην*, *-ιαγίς*, from Hippocr. 4. 220, 128, 172. On this word see Cobet, *N. T. Vatic.* p. lxxix.]

⁵ In Cinnam. p. 190 we find an unusual form of the perfect, *κατέαγχε*.

⁶ [This fut. does not occur in the LXX (*κατάξω* Hab. iii. 12); in Is. xlii. 3 the word is *συντρίψι*. *Κατεάξω* occurs Ps. xlvii. 8 Symm.]

Greek, we find ὠνησάμην A. vii. 16 (as in Greek authors occasionally, Lob. p. 139): also ὤσα, ὠσάμην A. vii. 27, 39, 45, for ἔωσα, ἔωσάμην (§ 15). For similar instances see Poppo, *Thuc.* III. ii. p. 407, the Index to Leo Gr. p. 533. [Veitch, *Gr. V.* s. vv.]

3. In verbs beginning with *ευ* we find

(a) Without augment: εὐδόκησα usually, *ηὐδ.* being favoured by the MSS. in Mt. xvii. 5, 1 C. x. 5, Col. i. 19, H. x. 6, 8, only;—εὐλόγησα more frequently than *ηὐλ.* (which is found Mt. xiv. 19, L. xxiv. 30, H. xi. 20, 21), and the perf. εὐλόγηκεν H. vii. 6;—εὐχοντο A. xxvii. 29;—εὐχαρίστησε A. xxvii. 35;—εὐπορεῖτο A. xi. 29;—and decidedly εὐρίσκειν¹ (except *ἡύρισκον* Mk. xiv. 55, in good MSS.; comp. further A. vii. 46, L. xix. 48).

(b) With augment: *ηὐχόμεν* Rom. ix. 3 (the best reading), *εὐχόμεν* occurs Xen. *Anab.* 4. 8. 25, *Cyr.* 3. 2. 15, but not without variants;—*ηὐχαρίστησαν* Rom. i. 21;—*ηὐφόρησεν* L. xii. 16 (doubtful);—*ηὐκαίρουν* Mk. vi. 31 (but doubtful in A. xvii. 21);—*ηὐφράνθη* A. ii. 26 (from the LXX). See in general Buttm. I. 321, Poppo, *Thuc.* I. 227, also Lehm. *Lucian* II. 456 (Jelf 173, Don. p. 196). *Εὐαγγελίζ.* has the augment after *εὐ-* (without any variant), A. viii. 35, 40, xvii. 18, 1 C. xv. 1, G. iv. 13, Rev. x. 7, al. (see Lob. p. 269),—even *προεευγγελίσατο* G. iii. 8; so also *εὐαρεστεῖν* H. xi. 5, though A and several other MSS. have *εὐαρεστηκέναι*, without augment. *Προεὔχεσθαι* almost always has the augment without any variant, as *προσηύξατο* Mt. xxvi. 44, A. viii. 15, *προσηύχετο* Mk. i. 35, L. xxii. 41, al.²

4. *Οἰκοδομεῖν*, the only verb beginning with *οι* which occurs

¹ Comp. Lob. p. 140, and *Ajax* p. 123; Herm. Eur. *Bacch.* p. 11; Boisson. Philostr. *Epp.* p. 75. Even in Attic Greek the augm. is defended by Elmsley, Eur. *Med.* 191, and it occurs frequently in the apocryphal writers (*Ev. Nic.* c. 20) and in the Fathers. [See Veitch, *Gr. V.* s. v.; compare Don. p. 196.]

² [The aor. of *εὐδοκῶ* occurs 16 times: *Rec.* has *εὐδόκ.* once only, Lachm. 12 times, Treg. 8, Tisch. 9, Westc. and Hort 10. This diversity shows the difficulty of decision. The imperfect also is doubtful (1 Th. ii. 8). In *εὐλογῶ* the augment should probably be rejected throughout. In Rom. ix. 3 we must read *ηὐχόμεν*, but A. xxvii. 29 is doubtful. *Εὐφόρησεν* is the true reading in L. xii. 16; *εὐκταρουν* in Mk. vi. 31, but *ηὐκ.* in A. xvii. 21. In A. vii. 41 we have *εὐφραίνοντο*; in A. xvi. 11, Mt. xix. 12, *εὐθελδρομέω* and *εὐνουχίζω* reject the augment. From *καθεύδω* we have only *καθεύδον* in the N. T. *Ἡῶρον* and *ἡύριθην* are not unfrequently *v. ll.*, but the evidence is against the augm. in this verb, except in *ἡύρισκον*, *ἡύρισκόμεν*. *Προεὔχεσθαι* always has the augment, but *-ευ-* is often a variant. See Veitch, *Gr. V.* s. vv.]

in past tenses,¹ has the regular augment, not indeed without *v. l.* but on greatly preponderating authority; as ὠκοδόμησε Mt. vii. 24, xxi. 33, ὠκοδόμητο L. iv. 29, ὠκοδομουν L. xvii. 28, ὠκοδομήθη Jo. ii. 20: only in A. vii. 47 have good MSS. οἰκοδέμῃσε, on which later form see Lob. p. 153 (Jelf 173. 6).

5. In the verb προφητεύειν the augment is usually inserted after the preposition (Buttm. I. 335, Don. p. 199), and in Jude 14 the best reading is προεφήτευσε; but in all other passages in the N. T. the better MSS. have ἐπροφ.: thus ἐπροφήτευσαν Mt. xi. 13, ἐπροφητεύσαμεν Mt. vii. 22, ἐπροφήτευσε Mt. xv. 7, Mk. vii. 6, L. i. 67, Jo. xi. 51, ἐπροφήτεον A. xix. 6 (comp. Num. xi. 25, 26, Eccclus. xlviii. 13). Schulz (on Mt. vii. 22) urged that this form should be received into the text in every case, and this has been done by Lachm. and Tisch. In later writers the augm. is often put before the prepos., as ἐπρόσθηκεν, ἐσυμβούλευον (see the Index to Ducas, to Jo. Cananus, al., in the Bonn ed.), ἐκατήχουν Epiphan. Mon. 33. 16:² in προφητεύειν, however, this is less strange, since there is no simple verb φητεύειν.³

6. The augment of the form εἴληφα (for the unused λέληφα, Buttm. I. 316) is extended to the 1 aor. κατειλήφθην, which is found Jo. viii. 4 (though not without a *v. l.*) instead of κατελ.; see Maittaire, *Dialectt.* p. 58 (ed. Sturz). Traces of this form already existed in Ionic Greek.⁴

7. A double augment is found in

(a) ἀπεκατεστάθη Mt. xii. 13, Mk. iii. 5, L. vi. 10, now rightly admitted into the text: comp. ἀπεκατέστησε Lucian, *Philopatr.* c. 27, ἀπεκατέστησαν Ducas 29, ἀπεκατέστη⁵ Theophan. p. 374, ἀντεκατέστην Cinnam. p. 259: see Dindorf, *Diod. S.* p. 539, and Schæf. *Plutarch*, V. p. 198.⁶

¹ [The only *simple* verb,—there are several compounds: Tisch. now receives οἰκ. in Jo. ii. 20, ἰποικοδόμησιν 1 C. iii. 14 (Treg., Alf.), οἰκοδομήσθαι L. vi. 48 (see A. Buttm. in *Stud. u. Krit.* 1862, p. 164): Treg. reads οἰκ. in A. vii. 47. In these four places οἰκ. is received by Westc. and Hort. See Tisch. on A. vii. 47, and *Proleg.* p. 55 (ed. 7). Comp. οἰκοδόμησαν Ruth iv. 11 (*Alex.*), οἰκτείρησεν Ps. cii. 13, al.]

² *Epiphanii Mon. edita et inedita*, cura A. Dressel (Par. 1843).

³ [Lachm. reads προσφ. in Jude 14 only; Tisch., Treg., Westcott and Hort, ἰπροφ. always. The LXX use both forms.]

⁴ [Comp. εἰρήθην, Ionic for ἱρήθην. But here κατελ. has little support.]

⁵ [This is probably the true reading in Mk. viii. 25 (Ex. iv. 7).]

⁶ Comp. also ἰπροεφήτευσαν Leo Gramm. pp. 33, 35, 36, ἐκατεσκεύασαν Canan. 462, ἰσυνεμαρτύρουν ib. 478, ἠφώρισται Theophan. 112, ἰτροίταξα Theodor. *Gramm.* 40. 8. As to the Attic writers see V. Fritzsche, *Aristoph.* I. 55. [Comp. ἰπρονόμισα Jud. ii. 14, al. See also Mullach p. 246.]

(b) In ἀνέωξεν Jo. ix. 14, 30, ἀνεώχθη L. i. 64 (*Irr. V. s. v. οἶγω*); once even in the infin. aor. ἀνεωχθήναι L. iii. 21. From this verb however several other forms are found in good MSS.: ἡνοίξεν Rev. xii. 16, al., ἡνοίχθησαν Rev. xx. 12, ἡνοίγην A. xii. 10, Rev. xi. 19, xv. 5,—as in the LXX and later writers (*Irr. V. l. c.*, Lob. p. 157); and with a threefold augment, ἡνεώχθησαν Mt. ix. 30, Jo. ix. 10, A. xvi. 26, Rev. xx. 12 *r. l.* (Gen. vii. 11, Dan. vii. 10), ἡνεωγμένον A. ix. 8, Rev. xix. 11 (Nicet. Eugen. 2. 84, 128, *r. l.*), ἡνέωξε Jo. ix. 14 *r. l.* (Gen. viii. 6, 3 Mace. vi. 18): comp. Thilo, *Apocr. I.* 669.¹ [Jelf 173, 297, Veitch, *Gr. Verbs*, pp. 66, 67.]

(c) In ἡνείχεσθε 2 C. xi. 1 (*Elz.*), xi. 4 (*Rec.*)—compare Thuc. 5. 45, Herodian 8. 5. 9,—and ἡνεσχόμεν A. xviii. 14, for ἀνεσχ. (comp. Her. 7. 159, Thuc. 3. 28): this is in exact conformity with classical usage, to which the forms with the single augment are almost unknown, see *Irr. V. s. v.* [Jelf 181, comp. Veitch, *Gr. Verbs*, s. v.] In 2 C. xi. 1, 4, however, the best MSS. have ἀνείχεσθε.²

8. From ἐργάζομαι we sometimes find in the MSS. ἡργ., instead of εἶργ., as in Mt. xxv. 16, xxvi. 10, Mk. xiv. 6, L. xix. 16, A. xviii. 3 (Ex. xxxvi. 4): this form occurs in a good MS. of Demosthenes (Schæf. *Appar. V.* 553), comp. Sturz p. 125.³ Conversely, in L. xvi. 20 good MSS. have εἰλκωμένος (Lach., Tisch.) from ἐλκοῦν: comp. also Clem. Al. p. 348 (Syllb.).

9. The augment is usually omitted in the pluperfect, as δεδώκει Mk. xiv. 44, xv. 10, Jo. xi. 57, πεποιήκεισαν Mk. xv. 7, (ἐκβεβλήκει xvi. 9), τεθεμελίωτο L. vi. 48, μεμενήκεισαν 1 Jo. ii. 19, περιπεπατήκει A. xiv. 8 (see Valcken. *in loc.*), πεπιστεύκεισαν xiv. 23; and in the N. T. these forms should probably be preferred throughout.⁴ In this tense the augment is often omitted by Ionic (Her. 1. 122, 3. 42, 9. 22) and Attic prose writers (e.g.

¹ [Some of these examples are doubtful, but all the forms given above are very well attested in some part of the N. T.: the following forms of this verb are also found, ἀνοίξω Mt. xiii. 35 (LXX), ἀνίωγα 1 C. xvi. 9, ἀνιωγμένος A. x. 11, διανοιγμένος A. vii. 56 (ἀνοιχθίσομαι L. xi. 10), ἀνοιγήσομαι Mt. vii. 7.—Διακονέω has always διηκύνουν in the N. T.]

² [In 2 C. xi. 4 we must read either ἀνείχεσθε or ἀνέχεσθε; in A. xviii. 14, ἀνισχόμεν.]

³ [This form is a variant wherever the imperf. or aor. (middle or passive) occurs, and is received more or less frequently by Lachn., Tisch., Alf., Treg., Westcott and Hort. Veitch (*Gr. V. s. v.*) quotes such forms from inscriptions, Comp. Mullach, *Vulg.* p. 27.]

⁴ [Sometimes (as L. xvi. 20, Jo. ix. 22) no MS. omits the augment.]

Plato), especially when the augmented form would offend the ear (Buttm. I. 318); hence in compounds particularly (comp. A. xiv. 8).¹ Compare Thuc. 8. 92, Xen. *Cyr.* 3. 2. 24; and as to later writers see especially the Index to Joa. Cinnam. in the Bonn ed. (Jelf 171).²

10. *Μνηστεύεσθαι* receives the reduplication (after the analogy of *μέμνημαι*, Buttm. I. 315) in L. i. 27, ii. 5, *μεμνηστευμένη*; but some good MSS. read *ἐμνηστ.* [Lach., Tisch., and others]: comp. Dt. xx. 7, xxii. 23 sqq. On *ῥεραντισμένοι* H. x. 22, see § 13. 1. b.

In 2 Tim. i. 16, the aor. of the compound *ἐπαισχύνομαι* is in the best MSS. *ἐπαισχύνθη*, without the temporal augment, and recent editors have received this form into the text: similarly *ἀνορθώθη* L. xiii. 13.³

SECTION XIII.

UNUSUAL FORMS IN THE TENSES AND PERSONS OF REGULAR VERBS.

1. (α) Tenses which in other respects are formed entirely after the analogy of the 2 aor. have in the LXX the termination (of the 1 aor.) α, etc.:⁴ thus *εἶδαμεν* 1 S. x. 14, *εἶδαν* and *ἔφυγαν* 2 S. x. 14, *εὔραν* xvii. 20, *ἐφάγαμεν* xix. 42, *ἐλθάτω* Esth. v. 4 (Pr. ix. 5, Am. vi. 2, 2 Chr. xxix. 17), etc. In the N. T. recent editors have placed these forms in the text, following the best MSS.:⁵ *ἦλθατε*, *ἐξήλθατε* Mt. xxv. 36, xxvi. 55, *παρελθάτω* Mt. xxvi. 39, *εἴλατο* 2 Th. ii. 13, *ἐξείλατο* A. vii. 10, xii. 11, *ἀνείλατο* vii. 21, *ἐξεπέσατε* G. v. 4, *ἔπεσαν* Rev. vii. 11 (H. iii. 17, Jo.

¹ See Georgi, *Hierocr.* I. 179; Poppo, *Thuc.* I. 228; Bornem. Xen. *Anab.* p. 272; Jacob, *Luc. Tox.* p. 68; Ellendt, *Arr. Al.* I. pp. 265, 284; [Shilleto, *Dem. Fl. Leg.* p. 38. Compare Don. p. 201].

² [Mt. vii. 25 is more certain than L. vi. 48; in A. xiv. 8 the aorist is the best reading. Comp. *διδάκειν* 2 S. xviii. 11, *ἐπιβιβήκει* Num. xxii. 22, and see Tisch. *Proleg.* p. 56 (ed. 7).]

³ [Similar examples are *προορώμεν* A. ii. 25 (from LXX), *διερμήνευσεν* or *-νυσεν* L. xxiv. 27, and (with less authority) *ὁμοιώθημεν* Rom. ix. 29, *διγγίρετο* Jo. vi. 18, *ἀφομοιωμένος* H. vii. 3; see also 2 Chr. xxxv. 10, and Is. i. 9 in *Alex.*]

⁴ See Sturz p. 61; Valcken. *Herod.* p. 649, 91; D'Orville, *Charit.* p. 402; Wolf, *Demosth. Lept.* p. 216.

⁵ On the MSS. which have this form see Hug, *Introd.* § 50 sqq.; Scholz, *Curæ Crit.* p. 40; Rinck, *Lucubratt.* p. 37; Tisch. *Prolegg. ad Cod. Ephraemi* p. 21. [Scrivener, *Critic.* p. 489, *Cod. Sin.* p. liv.]

xviii. 6), ἀνέπεσαν Jo. vi. 10, εὐράμενος Il. ix. 12, Epiph. *Opp.* I. 619, Theodoret, *Opp.* Il. 837 (Hal.). Comp. A. ii. 23, xvii. 6 (?), xii. 7, xvi. 37, xxii. 7, xxviii. 16, Mt. vii. 13, 25, xi. 7, 8, xvii. 6, xxii. 22, L. ii. 16, xi. 52, xxii. 52, Rom. xv. 3, 1 C. x. 8, 2 C. vi. 17, 1 Jo. ii. 19, Rev. v. 8, 14, vi. 13.

There is indeed no consistency in the MSS., as regards either writers or words;¹ and in many passages, where such forms have the support of but few MSS., they may be due to transcribers,² particularly if similar inflexions in *a* precede or follow: see Elmsley, *Eur. Med.* p. 232 (Lips.), Fritz. *Mark*, p. 638 sqq. It is in the plural and in the 1st pers. sing. of the indic. that we usually meet with these forms: in the 2d sing. indic., the imper.,³ and the participle, they occur very rarely. On the instances of such aorists in Greek authors (e.g. Orpheus) see Buttm. I. 404. In Eurip. *Troad.* 293, Seidler has changed προσέπεσα into -σον; and in *Alcest.* 477 (πέσεις), πίσει is certainly the true reading, see Herm. *in loc.*⁴ On the other hand, we find ἔπεσαν Theophan. p. 283, κατεπέσαμεν Achill. Tat. 3. 17, περιεπέσαμεν c. 19; and in Eustath. *Amor. Ism.* I. p. 4 we should read ἐκπέσειε on the authority of good MSS., see Jacobs p. 664. Compare further Lob. p. 183, Matth. 193. Rem. 5. In the Byzantine writers there are undeniably various examples of such forms; as ἦλθαν Malal. 18. p. 465, 12. p. 395, ἀνῆλθαν 15. p. 389, ἤϋραμεν 18. p. 449, ἀπέλθατε Ducas 24, ἐξέλαθατε Leo Gr. p. 343, ἐπεισελθατε p. 337: comp. in general the Index to Ducas p. 639, and to Theophan. p. 682 sq. (Bonn ed.).⁵

¹ They are mostly verbs which have not a 1 aorist in use.

² Ἀνάσσει, which is found in good MSS. in L. xiv. 10, xvii. 7, would necessarily be the imper. of a similarly formed aor. middle ἀνιστάμεν. As, however, this tense nowhere occurs (though a trace of it appears in the v. l. ἐκτισσάμεν Polyb. 6. 37. 4), ἀνάσσει must probably be considered an error of transcription for ἀνάσσει, as *ε* and *αι* are often interchanged: indeed the best MSS. have -πείσει, and this has recently been received into the text. Comp. also Rinck, *Lucubr.* p. 330, [Tisch. on L. xv. 10, and *Proleg.* p. 56]. Besides, the 2 aor. active is the only tense of ἀνίστημι that occurs in the N. T., Mt. xv. 35, Mk. vi. 40, L. xi. 37, xxii. 14, Jo. vi. 10, &c. [The forms in *a* are now received in Mk. vi, Jo. vi.] Fritzsche (*Mark*, p. 641) considers ἐκείσε to be the 2d sing. fut. (like πίσει); but the future would be unsuitable, especially as in L. xvii. 7 imperatives immediately follow.

³ [In the 2d singular; but the 3d sing. and 2d plur. are not rare.]

⁴ But ἔπειαν is distinctly found in a Greek inscription, Böckh II. 220. [In Eur. *Alc.* 477, ἔπεια is received by Buttm. (II. 275) and by Mullach (*Vulg.* p. 226). Comp., however, Veitch, *Gr. V.* s.v. πίπτω.]

⁵ [The forms in *a* are well attested in almost all the examples given above from the N. T.: in H. iii. 17, however, ἔπειαν seems certainly the best reading. Rarer

(b) Augmented tenses of verbs beginning with ρ are found in the best MSS. with a single ρ (comp. § 5): as ἐραβδίσθην 2 C. xi. 25, ἐράντισε H. ix. 19 (ἐραντισμένοι x. 22), ἐράπισαν Mt. xxvi. 67, ἐρύσατο 2 Tim. iii. 11 (in A, D), ἐρύσθη iv. 17 (A, C): comp. 2 K. xxiii. 18, Ex. v. 23, vii. 10, Lev. xiv. 7, 51, Num. viii. 7. Such forms are recognised in poetry (Buttm. I. 84, Matth. 40, Jelf 176. 1), but also occur frequently in the MSS. of prose writers; see Bast, *Comm. Crit.* p. 788. In H. x. 22 the reduplicated perfect ῥεραντισμένοι is found in A. and C, compare ῥερυπωμένα Hom. *Odyss.* 6. 59; some examples of a similar kind are met with in late writers (Lob. *Paral.* p. 13). In Mt. ix. 36 also Lachm. reads ῥεριμμένοι [rather ῥεριμμ.] on the authority of D.¹

(c) The futures of verbs in ἰζω are sometimes found (with but slight variation in the MSS.) in the contracted form; as μετοικιῶ A. vii. 43, ἀφοριεῖ Mt. xxv. 32, ἀφοριούσι Mt. xiii. 49, γνωριούσι Col. iv. 9, καθαριεῖ H. ix. 14, διακαθαριεῖ Mt. iii. 12, ἐλπιούσι Mt. xii. 21, μακαριούσι L. i. 48, etc. This is an Atticism, though such forms are also found in Ionic Greek; comp. Georgi, *Hier.* I. 29, Fischer, *Weller* II. 355, Matth. 181. 2 (Jelf 203, Don. p. 182). From βαπτίζω we find only the common form βαπτίσει Mt. iii. 11: on στηρίζω see § 15. In the LXX verbs in αζω also form the future in the same way; as ἐργάται Lev. xxv. 40, ἀρπᾶ xix. 13, etc. Some have considered γεννῶται Mt. ii. 4, θεωρεῖτε Jo. xvi. 17 (since ὄψεσθε follows), ποιῶ Mt. xxvi. 18, as similar Attic futures, from contracted verbs; but these are all present

forms are ἔπεισα Rev. i. 17, xix. 10, al., ἔδα (or ἔδα) Rev. xvii. 6 (ἔπεισας 2 S. iii. 34), ἀπῆλθα Rev. x. 9; and the imperfects εἶχαν Mk. viii. 7 (Rev. ix. 8), περιῆχαν A. xxviii. 2, προσεῖχαν A. viii. 10 in Σ . These forms are said to have been originally Cilician. See Jelf 192, Mullah p. 17 sq., 226, A. Buttm. p. 39 sq.]

¹[*Augmented Tenses.* Σ has the single ρ in the passages quoted in the text (except 2 Tim. iii. 11). In 2 C. xi. 25, H. ix. 19, 21, Mt. xxvi. 67, ἱρα. is no doubt correct: ῥίπτω occurs twice (Mt. xv. 30, A. xxvii. 19), and ῥύομαι five times (2 C. i. 10, Col. i. 13, 2 Tim. iii. 11, iv. 17, 2 P. ii. 7) with the augment, and in each case we should probably reject the double ρ . From ῥήσω (and compounds) we find both forms: ἱρῥ. Mt. xxvi. 65, L. ix. 42, ἱρ. L. v. 6, vi. 48, 49. Similarly after a preposition, ἐπὶ ῥήσαντες L. xix. 35 (1 P. v. 7, A. xxvii. 43), παρὰ ῥυῶμεν H. ii. 1, διαῤῥήσαν L. viii. 29 (A. xvi. 22, but διαῤῥ. A. xiv. 14,—Mk. xiv. 63 is more doubtful), ἐπὶ ῥάπτει Mk. ii. 21.

Reduplicated Tenses. The ordinary form ἱρῥ. is found in L. xvii. 2 (ἱρῥιπσαι), also in E. iii. 17, Col. ii. 7, A. xv. 29. In Mt. ix. 36 we should read ἱριμμένοι. In H. x. 22 the reduplication must certainly be received, whether we write ῥιρ. (Fisch.), or ῥιρ. (Lachm., Treg., Westc. and Hort), or ἱρῥ. (Lobeck, *Paral.* p. 14). In Rev. xix. 13 Σ has περιμεγαμμένον, and (by a later hand) περιμεραντισμένον (Don. pp. 16, 195, Jelf 176).]

tenses, see § 40. 2, and comp. Fritz. on Mt. II. *cc.*, Matth. 181. 2 a (Jelf 203).¹

(*d*) Of verbs in *αινω*, *λευκαίνω* has in the aor. the Attic form (Buttm. I. 439) *λευκᾶναι* Mk. ix. 3; in G. iii. 1 several MSS. have *ἐβάσκηνα*, from *βασκαίνω*,—also a correct form. *σημαίνω*, however, has *ἐσήμανα*, A. xi. 28, Rev. i. 1; see below, § 15. The *α* is also retained in the aor. of *μωραίνω* 1 C. i. 20, and *ξηραίνω* Ja. i. 11, as it regularly is in verbs in *-παίνω*: on *φᾶναι* see § 15. (Jelf 222).²

(*e*) In particular passages future conjunctives are noted, as found in a greater or smaller number of MSS.: thus 1 C. xiii. 3 *καυθήσωμαι* (received into the text by Griesbach), 1 P. iii. 1 *κερδηθήσονται*, 1 Tim. vi. 8 *ἄρκεσθισώμεθα*,—in the last two passages without much authority. In the better class of writers such forms are probably due to the transcribers (Lob. p. 721),³ but in later authors, especially the Scholiasts (as on Thuc. 3. 11 and 54), they cannot be set aside. In the N. T., however, there is very little in favour of these conjunctives. We find as isolated instances *εὐρήσῃς* Rev. xviii. 14, *εὐρήσωσιν* ix. 6 (yet an aor. *εὐρήσαι* is sometimes met with, Lob. p. 721), *γνώσωνται* A. xxi. 24 (yet compare Lob. p. 735): *ὄψησθε*, L. xiii. 28, and *δώσῃ*, Jo. xvii. 2, are unquestionably aorists.⁴ [See § 15.]

2. Peculiar person-endings:—

(*a*) The 2 pers. sing. of the pres. and fut. passive and middle in *ει* instead of *η*; as *βούλει* L. xxii. 42, *παρέξει* vii. 4 *v. l.*, *ὄψει* Mt. xxvii. 4 and Jo. xi. 40 *v. l.*: comp. also A. xvi. 31, xxiv. 8 *v. ll.* In the two verbs *ὀπτεσθαι* and *βούλεσθαι* this

¹ [A. Buttm. (p. 37) gives a list of verbs which have this future in the N. T.: *ἀφορίζω*, *ἐλπίζω*, *παροργίζω*, *καθαρίζω*, *ἰθαρίζω*, *μακαρίζω*, *μιτοκίζω*, *ἐγγίζω*, *χρονίζω*, and sometimes *κοιμίζωμαι*. To these will be added *γνωρίζω*, if we read *γνωριούσιν* in Col. iv. 9; the usual future is *γνωρίσω*. The fut. of *χρονίζω*, however, is probably *χρονίσω* (H x 37). On *σπνρίζω*, *σαλπιζω*, see § 15. Contracted futures are very common in the LXX. On *γενᾶται* and other presents which have been taken for futures, see A. Buttm. p. 38.]

² [In G. iii. 1 all the uncial MSS. have *ἐβάσκανε*. Add *ποιμάναντε* 1 P. v. 2 (*ἐκκαθάρη* 2 Tim. ii. 21). See Lob. p. 25; Veitch, *Gr. V.* pp. 305, 519.]

³ See Abresch in *Observatt. Misc.* III. p. 13; and as to the later writers Niebuhr, *Ind. ad Agath.* p. 419, and the Index to Theophan. p. 682.

⁴ [In 1 C. xiii. 3 the oldest MSS. have *καυχῆσωμαι*; Tisch. and Meyer *καυθήσμαι*: Alford and Treg. (*Printed Text* p. 191) with *Rec.* *καυθήσωμαι*: comp. Scriv. *Introd.* p. 547. In 1 P. iii. 1, 1 Tim. vi. 8, A. xxi. 24, Rev. xviii. 14 the fut. indic. is certainly the true reading; in Rev. ix. 6 the oldest MSS. have either fut. indic. or 2 aor. subj.: even in Jo. xvii. 2 we should probably read the fut. indic. See below, p. 95; A. Buttm. p. 36; Lightfoot, *Clem. R.* pp. 188, 450.]

is the form always used by Attic writers (Buttm. I. 348, Jelf 196); in others it is of rare occurrence and is almost confined to the poets:¹ even in Attic prose, however, it is found in good MSS., see Buttmann *l. c.*, but compare Schneider, *Plat. Civ. I. 49 sqq. Præf.*²

(b) The original uncontracted form of the 2 pers. sing. is retained in *δύνασαι* (Mt. v. 36, viii. 2, Mk. i. 40), as usually in classical Greek (Buttm. I. 502): *δύνῃ*—Mk. ix. 22, Rev. ii. 2, and L. xvi. 2 *v. l.*³—was used by poets alone of earlier writers, but is found in later prose, as Polyb. 7. 11. 5, Ælian 13. 32; see Lob. p. 359. In the N. T. this ending appears also in contracted verbs; as *ὀδυνᾶσαι* L. xvi. 25 (Æschyl. *Choëph.* 354⁴), *καυχᾶσαι* Rom. ii. 17, 1 C. iv. 7, and *κατακαυχᾶσαι* Rom. xi. 18: comp. Georgi, *Hier. I. 184*, Buttm. I. 347, Boisson. *Anecd.* IV. 479 (Jelf 196). See § 15, s. v. *πίνω*.

(c) In the 3 pers. plur. of the perfect, *αν* (from the old ending *αντι*) instead of *ασι*; as *ἔγνωκαν* Jo. xvii. 7, *τετήρηκαν* xvii. 6, *εἶρηκαν* Rev. xix. 3, *ἑώρακαν* (in very good MSS.) L. ix. 36, Col. ii. 1,—similarly Rev. xxi. 6, Ja. v. 4: so also in the LXX, as Dt. xi. 7, Judith vii. 10 (*Act. Apocr.* p. 235). This form belongs to the Alexandrian dialect (comp. Sext. Empir. 1. 10. p. 261, and the *Papyri Taurin.* p. 24, *κεκυρίευκαν*), but occurs also in Lycophron (252, *πέφρικαν*), in inscriptions, and often in the Byzantine writers (comp. Index to Ducas p. 639, to Codinus, and to Leo Gramm.): see Buttm. I. 345 (Jelf 191, Don. p. 253). Tisch. has received it in all the above N. T. passages:⁵ in Rev. ii. 3, however, he has rejected *κεκοπίακες* (Ex. v. 22 *Alex.*), the reading of A and C.

(d) The originally Æolic termination *εια* (*ειας*, *ειε*) instead of *αιμι*, in the 1 aor. opt.; as *ψηλαφήσειαν* A. xvii. 27, *ποιήσειαν*

¹ Comp. Valcken. *Eur. Phœn.* p. 216 sq. (261); Fischer, *Weller* I. 119, II. 399; Georgi, *Hier. I. 34*; Schwarz, *ad Olear.* p. 225.

² [L. xxii. 42 is the only passage in which this form is well supported.]

³ On this form, for which some would substitute *δύνε*, see Porson, *Eur. Hec.* 257; Schœf. and Herm. *Soph. Phil.* 787; Oudend. *ad Thom. M.* p. 252; Lob. p. 359. [Veitch, *Gr. V.* s. v. *δύναμαι*. In all these passages, and in Mk. ix. 23, *δύνῃ* is probably the true reading.]

⁴ [*ὀδυνᾶσαι* here is regarded as corrupt: Müller conjectured *ὀδύνασαι*, Herm. *δύνασαι*. This form is in regular use in modern Greek: Mullach p. 229.]

⁵ [In editions 7 and 8 he rightly retains these readings: A. xvi. 36, Rom. xvi. 7 may be added. He also receives the ending *ας* for *ας* in the 2 pers. sing. in Rev. ii. 3, ii. 4 (*ἀφῆκε*), and in the latter passage he has the support of B: in Jo. xvii. 7, 8, B has *ἔδωκε*.]

L. vi. 11.¹ This form was very frequently used (in the 2 and 3 pers. sing. and 3 pers. plur.) in Attic Greek, as Thuc. 6. 19, 8. 6, Aristoph. *Plut.* 95, Plat. *Rep.* I. 337 c, *Gorg.* 500 c, Xen. *An.* 7. 7. 30, al. (Georgi, *Hier.* I. 150 sq., Buttm. I. 354 sq., Jelf 194), and still more frequently by later writers: see Ellendt, *Arr. Al.* I. 353.

(e) The 3 pers. plur. of the imperative in *τωσαν* occurs repeatedly in the N. T.; as *γαμησάτωσαν* 1 C. vii. 9, *γαμείτωσαν* vii. 36, *μανθανέτωσαν* 1 Tim. v. 4 (Tit. iii. 14); comp. A. xxiv. 20, xxv. 5.² Elmsley's opinion,³ that this form was not in use before the time of Aristotle, is sufficiently refuted by Matth. (198) and Bornemann (Xen. *An.* p. 38).

(f) The 3 pers. plur. of the historical tenses often ends in *οσαν* in good MSS. (Buttm. I. 346); as *εἶχον* (for *εἶχον*) Jo. xv. 22, 24, *ἐδίδον*⁴ (for *ἐδίδουν*) xix. 3, *παρελάβον* 2 Th. iii. 6, and in Rom. iii. 13 (from LXX) *ἐδολιούσαν*. This termination is very common in the LXX and the Byzantine writers; as *ἤλθοσαν* Ex. xv. 27, *ἐφάγοσαν* Jos. v. 11, *κατελίποσαν* Ex. xvi. 24, *ἐκρίνοσαν* xviii. 26, *εἶδον* Niceph. Greg. 6. 5. p. 113, *κατήλθοσαν* Nicet. Chon. 21. 7. p. 402, *μετήλθοσαν* Niceph. Bryenn. p. 165, Brunck, *Analect.* II. 47: comp. also 1 Macc. vi. 31, Cant. iii. 3, v. 7, vi. 8, Jos. ii. 1, iii. 14, v. 11, vi. 14, viii. 19, Jud. xix. 11, i. 6, Ruth i. 4, Lam. ii. 14, Ez. xxii. 11, Ex. xxxiii. 8, al.: see Fischer, *Weller* II. 336 sq., Georgi, *Hier.* I. 165 sq., Lob. *Phryn.* p. 349, *Pathol.* I. 485, Sturz p. 58 sqq. In the N. T., however, with the exception of Rom. *l. c.*, this form is found in a few MSS. only, and it may perhaps have originated with the Alexandrian transcribers in every case.⁵

3. From contracted verbs:—

(a) The future *ἐκχεῶ* A. ii. 17, 18 (from LXX), following the analogy of liquid verbs (Buttm. I. 469); comp. Ez. vii. 8, xxi. 31, Jer. xiv. 16, Hos. v. 10, Zech. xii. 10. If accentuated *ἐκχέω*, it would be, according to Elmsley, the Attic future: for *ἐκχέω* is

¹ [In L. vi. 11, recent editors read *-αιεν*.]

² [I believe the form in *-ντων* is not given by Tisch., even as a *v. l.* Similarly, in the passive we find *-σθων* (not *-σθων*), as Ja. v. 14, L. xxi. 21.]

³ Elmsley, Eurip. *Iph. Taur.* p. 232 (ed. Lips.).

⁴ [In this verb, however, this is the regular form.]

⁵ [This ending is received by Tisch., Alford, and others, in all these passages. See Mullach p. 16, who quotes *ἔσχωσαν* from Scymnus Chius, and the similar forms *ἀφίλεισαν*, *ἰλαμβάνεισαν*, found in papyri in the Brit. Museum. Such forms as *ἔδολιούσαν* (in contr. verbs) are of regular occurrence in modern Greek.]

both pres. and fut. (Buttm. II. 325, Jelf 245). In the LXX, however, other persons occur, and these are circumflexed; as ἐκχεεῖς, ἐκχεείτε, Ex. iv. 9, xxix. 12, xxx. 18, Dt. xii. 16.

(b) From the two verbs διψάω, πεινάω, the forms in use in written (Attic) Greek were διψῆν, πεινῆν, in the infinitive, and διψῆς, διψῇ, κ.τ.λ., in the indicative (Buttm. I. 487, Jelf 239). In the N. T. we find instead διψᾶν, διψᾷ, Rom. xii. 20, Jo. vii. 37; πεινᾶν Ph. iv. 12, πεινᾷ Rom. xii. 20, 1 C. xi. 21: these forms in *a* are first found in Aristotle (*Anim.* 9. 21, comp. Sallier *ad Thom. M.* p. 699, Lob. p. 61). According to the same analogy we find the fut. πεινάσω (for πεινήσω) Rev. vii. 16, Jo. vi. 35 *v. l.* (Is. v. 27, Ps. xlix. 12), and 1 aor. ἐπείνασα Mk. ii. 25, xi. 12, Mt. xii. 1, 3, xxv. 35, L. iv. 2, al: both these forms are peculiarities of later Greek, see Lob. p. 204.¹

(c) Of the verbs in *ω* which retain *ε* in the future, etc. (Lob. *Pural.* p. 435, Jelf 233), καλέω and τελέω occur in the N. T.: thus we find καλέσω, τελ'σω (Buttm. I. 386).² We find also φορέσω and ἐφόρεσα 1 C. xv. 49 (Ecclus. xi. 5, Palaeoph. 52. 4): in Greek writers φορήσω is the ordinary form (so εὐφόρησεν L. xii. 16), but φορέσαι is found as early as Isæus: see *Irr. V.* s. v. φέρω. On ἀπολέσω, ἐπαινέσω, see below [§ 15].³

¹ [In the fut. and aor. διψάω is regular; διψάσω very seldom occurs as a variant. In Ps. xlix. 12 πεινάσω is aor. subj. See Veitch, *Gr. V.* s. vv.]

² [These are not the only verbs of this class in the N. T., for tenses with *ε* occur from ἀρκίω (ἱσπαρκίω), ἱμέω: of the verbs which have *ε* more partially (Jelf 233. 2. c), ἵπτανίω, ἄφ- and ἀναιρίω, δέω, are found in the N. T.: we might add κορέννυμι, σβέννυμι, (ἀμφιέννυμι). On φορέω see Veitch, *Gr. V.* s. v.]

³ [The present infin. of verbs in *ω* sometimes ends in *ων* in good MSS. Tisch. receives this form in Mt. xiii. 32, II. vii. 5: Westcott and Hort read *-ων* in these passages, and in Mk. iv. 32, 1 P. ii. 15. On the occasional neglect of contraction see § 5. 3.]

SECTION XIV.

UNUSUAL INFLEXIONS OF VERBS IN *μι* AND IRREGULAR VERBS.1. Verbs in *μι*:—

(a) Pluperf. active *ἔσθηκεσαν* Rev. vii. 11 *c. l.*, for *ἔσθηκεισαν*:¹ comp. *ξυνεσθήκεσαν* Thuc. 1. 15, *ἔφεσθήκεσαν* Xen. *An.* 1. 4. 4, *ἐόκεσαν* Heliod. 4. 16, and see especially Jacobs, *Achill. Tat.* pp. 400, 622, Ellendt, *Arr. Al.* II. 77.

(b) The 3 pers. plur. present *τιθέασι* (for *τιθέϊσι*) Mt. v. 15, *περιτιθέασι* Mk. xv. 17, *ἐπιτιθέασι* Mt. xxiii. 4. This is the better and more usual form, comp. Thuc. 2. 34, Aristot. *Metaph.* 11. 1, Theophr. *Plant.* 2. 6: see Georgi, *Hierocr.* I. 145 sq., where many examples are given, and Matth. 210, Schneider, *Plat. Civ.* II. 250 (Jelf 274). Similarly, *διδόασι* Rev. xvii. 13, in the best MSS.; comp. Her. 1. 93, Thuc. 1. 42. The contracted forms *τιθεῖσι* and (more especially) *διδούσι* belong to later Greek: see Lob. p. 244.

(c) The 3 pers. plur. imperf. of (a compound of) *δίδωμι* is *ἐδίδουν*, instead of *ἐδίδοσαν*, A. iv. 33, xxvii. 1, after the analogy of contracted verbs;² compare Hes. *ἔργ.* 123. In the singular *ἐδίδουν* is more common (Buttm. I. 509, Jelf 276).

(d) On the perf. infin. active *ἑστάναι* 1 C. x. 12 (a shortened form for *ἑστηκέναι*, but very common, and perhaps the only form in use), see *Irr. V.* s. v.; comp. Georgi, *Hier.* I. 182 sq. (Jelf 309).³

(e) The imperative pres. passive *περίστασο* is found in several MSS. in 2 Tim. ii. 16, Tit. iii. 9; *ἀφίστασο* 1 Tim. vi. 5 *c. l.*; *περίστω*, *κ.τ.λ.*, were more usual, see Thom. M. p. 75, Matth. 213.⁴

(f) There is weighty authority for some forms from a present *ιστάω* (Her. 4. 103, as *ἀφιστάω* Joa. Cinnam. p. 121, *ἐφιστάω* p. 65, *καθιστάω* p. 104); as *ιστῶμεν* Rom. iii. 31, *συνιστῶντες*

¹ [No uncial MS. reads *-σαν* in Rev. vii. 11. This person "always ends in *σαν*, as *πιοιήκεισαν* Mk. xv. 7, al., even where in Attic Greek *σαν* alone was in use, e.g. *ῥέεισαν*. We find, however, *ἀπ- ἰξήσαν* A. xvii. 15, al." A. Buttmann p. 43.]

² [Similarly *ἐτίθουν* A. iii. 2, iv. 35, and perhaps Mk. vi. 56 (but *ἐπιτίθεισαν* A. viii. 17): this is confined to very late Greek (Veitch, *Gr. V.* p. 562).]

³ [Veitch remarks that the longer form in the *simple* verb seems late (*Æl. Var. Hist.* 3. 18), but quotes *ἀφιστακίνεσι* from Demosthenes. The later perfect *ἴστακα* occurs A. viii. 11 in the infin. *ἰξιστακίνας* (Jelf 278. 5, Veitch p. 300).]

⁴ [Tisch. does not give *ἴστω* as a variant anywhere.]

2 C. vi. 4, x. 18 (Niceph. Bryenn. p. 41, comp. καθιστῶν Agath. 316. 2), ἀποκαθιστᾶ Mk. ix. 12 (Dan. ii. 21, 2 S. xviii. 12 [in some MSS.], Fabric. *Pseud.* II. 610, ξυνιστᾶ Plat. *Tim.* 33 a): see *Gram. Græci* (ed. Dindorf) I. 251, D'Orville, *Charit.* p. 542, Matth. 210 (Jelf 276). Similarly ἐμπιπλῶν (from ἐμπιπλάω) A. xiv. 17; comp. ἐμπιπρῶν Leo Diac. 2. 1.¹ [See Veitch p. 299.]

(g) The opt. pres. δῶῃ for δοίῃ, Rom. xv. 5, 2 Tim. i. 16, 18 (ii. 7), E. i. 17, iii. 16, Jo. xv. 16; ἀποδοῶ 2 Tim. iv. 14;² see Gen. xxvii. 28, xxviii. 4, Num. v. 21, xi. 29, al., Themist. *Or.* 8. p. 174 d, Philostr. *Apoll.* 1. 34, Dio Chr. 20. 267, Aristeeas p. 120 (Haverc.), al. This is a later form, rejected by the old grammarians (Phryn. p. 345, Moeris p. 117). In Plat. *Gorg.* 481 a, Lysias, c. *Andoc.* p. 215, t. iv, recent editors have restored δῶ; and in Xen. *Cyr.* 3. 1. 35, Schneider changed δῶῃς into δοίῃς: comp. Lob. p. 346, Sturz p. 52, Buttm. in *Mus. Antiq. Stud.* I. 238.³

(h) The 2 aor. imper. of βαίνω occurs in a contracted form; ἀνάβα Rev. iv. 1, κατάβα Mk. xv. 30 *v.l.*; comp. Eurip. *El.* 113, Aristoph. *Ach.* 262, *Vesp.* 979, and see Georgi, *Hier.* I. 153, *Irr. V.* s. v. The longer form is also found, as κατάβηθι Mt. xxvii. 40, Jo. iv. 49, μετάβηθι vii. 3: comp. Th. M. p. 495 and Ouden-dorp *in loc.* Quite analogous is ἀνάστα A. xii. 7, E. v. 14, comp. Theocrit. 24. 36, Menand. p. 48 (Mein.), Æsop. 62 (De Furia),—also ἀπόστα *Protev. Jac.* 2, παράστα *Act. Apocr.* 51: on the other hand, ἀνάστηθι A. ix. 6, 34, ἐπίστηθι 2 Tim. iv. 2.⁴ (Jelf 302, 274.)

(i) The N. T. MSS. vary as to the form of the neuter perf. partic. of ἵστημι, but ἐστός (ἐστηκός) is the reading of the better MSS. in both Mt. xxiv. 15 and Mk. xiii. 14: this is the form found in the oldest and best MSS. of Greek authors (*Irr. V.* s. v.,

¹ [In *Rec.* the form in -αω occurs in Mk. ix. 12, A. viii. 9, xvii. 15, Rom. iii. 31, 2 C. iv. 2, vi. 4, x. 18; -αω in A. i. 6, Rom. vi. 13, 16, 2 C. iii. 1, v. 12, x. 12, 1 C. xiii. 2. Lachm., Treg., and Tisch. read -αω in all these places, except 2 C. iv. 2, vi. 4 (συνιστάντις), 1 C. xiii. 2 (μεισιστάναι), 2 Cor. iii. 1 (Tisch. συνιστάνειν, Lachm. and Treg. συνιστᾶν): they also read συνιστάνω in G. ii. 18. In all these fifteen passages Westcott and Hort adopt -αω.]

² [We should read δάσει in 2 Tim. ii. 7, iv. 14, δῶ in E. iii. 16, Jo. xv. 16. In Rom. xv. 5, 2 Tim. i. 16, 18, we must certainly read the optative (δῶῃ). In E. i. 17, 2 Tim. ii. 25, Lachm. writes δῶῃ (for δῶῃ), as a *subjunctive*; so also Tisch. (ed. 7) in Jo. xv. 16. See Fritz. *Rom.* III. 230, A. Buttm. p. 46, in favour of δῶῃ in these passages; on the other side, Meyer on E. i. 17, and below § 41. b. 1. On these forms see Veitch p. 168, Jelf 274.]

³ This form in the N. T. is the more peculiar, since, wherever it occurs, ordinary N. T. usage would require the conjunctive.

⁴ [Μετάβα Mt. xvii. 20: καταβάτω Mk. xiii. 15, al., ἀνάβατι Rev. xi. 12.]

Don. p. 124) and it is adopted by Bekker in Plato throughout. The uncontracted forms of this participle also occur not unfrequently in good MSS. of the N. T.; as *ἑστηκότων* Mt. xxvii. 47, Mk. ix. 1, xi. 5, *ἑστηκώς* Jo. iii. 29, vi. 22, *παρεστηκόσιν* Mk. xiv. 69 : these forms have been for the most part received into the text.¹

The conjunctive *δώση* is fairly supported in Jo. xvii. 2, Rev. viii. 3, (*δώσωσιν* xiii. 16). This according to some is a Doric form ; it is found in Theoc. 27. 21, but has long been replaced there by the correction *δώσει*.² In later Greek, however, this form occurs frequently (Lob. p. 721, comp. Thilo, *Apocr.* I. 871, Index to Theophanes), and may probably have been one of the corrupt forms of the popular spoken language.³ [Veitch, *Gr. V.* p. 169.]

2. From *εἰμί* we find

(a) The imperat. *ἦτω* for *ἔστω* (the usual form in the N. T., as elsewhere) 1 C. xvi. 22, Ja. v. 12, Ps. ciii. 31, 1 Macc. x. 31, comp. Clem. Al. *Strom.* 6. 275, *Acta Thom.* 3, 7 ; once only in Plato (*Rep.* 2. 361 d), see Schneider *in loc.*,—also *Irr. V.* s. v. *εἰμί* (Jelf 286, Don. p. 229). According to Heraclides (in Eustath. p. 1411. 22) this is a Doric inflexion. The other imperative form *ἴσθι* occurs Mt. ii. 13, v. 25, Mk. v. 34, L. xix. 17, 1 Tim. iv. 15 (Buttm. I. 527).⁴

(b) *ἦμην*, 1 pers. sing. imperf. middle (*Irr. V. l. c.*, Jelf 286), is rejected by the Atticists, and is common in later writers only (who use it especially in conjunction with *ἄν*); see Lob. p. 152, Schæf. *Long.* 423, Valcken. *in N. T.* I. 478. In the N. T. it is the usual form ; see Mt. xxv. 35, Jo. xi. 15, A. x. 30, xi. 5, 17, 1 C. xiii. 11, al., and comp. Thilo, *Acta Thom.* p. 3 : with *ἄν* it

¹ [*ἑστώς* is well attested in Mt. *l. c.*, Rev. xiv. 1, but *ἑστώς* has not much authority anywhere : in Mk. xiii. 14 we should probably read *ἑστηκότες*, and *ἑστηκός* is generally received in Rev. v. 6 (-*κός* 8). The uncontracted forms of this partic. (in the simple verb and its compounds) occur frequently, though much less frequently than the contracted : in Mk. xiv. 69 *παριστώσιν* is the best reading.]

² [Tisch. still (but see § 13. 1. e) reads *δώση* in Jo. xvii. 2, but *δώσουσιν* in Rev. iv. 9 ; in Rev. viii. 3, xiii. 16, we should probably read *δώσει* and *δώσιν*.]

³ [In this verb some other peculiar forms deserve notice : the neuter partic. *ἁποδιδοῦν* Rev. xxii. 2 (Lachm., Westc. and Hort) ; pres. indic. *διδῶ* Rev. iii. 9 ; subj. pres. and aor. (3 sing.) *διδῶι*, *δῶι*, 1 C. xv. 24, Mk. iv. 29, al. (1 Macc. xi. 40, see below, p. 360) : all these forms follow the present tense of contracted verbs. In A. iv. 35, 1 C. xi. 23, *ἰδιδετο* (for -*οτο*, in a compound) is strongly supported, and there is good authority for *ἰξιδετο* Mk. xii. 1, Mt. xxi. 33, al. In Mt. xxi. 41 *Rec.* has the peculiar future *ἐκδόσεται*, but with no uncial MS.]

⁴ [So also *ἴστωσαν* L. xii. 35, 1 Tim. iii. 12.]

is found in G. i. 10 only. The plural *ἡμεθα* is found twice in Mt. xxiii. 30 in very good MSS., and was received into the text by Griesb.; in A. xxvii. 37 also Lachm. received it on the authority of A and B, but in G. iv. 3, E. ii. 3, it has not much support.¹ This form occurs in no good writer; see, however, Epiphani. *Opp.* II. 333, Malal. 16. p. 404.

(c) For *ἡσθα*, Mk. xiv. 67, MSS. of little weight have *ἦς*,² a form which in Attic Greek is unusual and indeed almost doubtful (Buttm. I. 528, Jelf 286). As to later usage see Lob. p. 149 [and *Pathol.* II. 267].

Rem. **Eni*—G. iii. 28, Col. iii. 11, Ja. i. 17 (and in 1 C. vi. 5 doubtful³), comp. Eccus. xxxvii. 2—is usually considered a contraction for *ἐνεστι*: this is the opinion of old grammarians (comp. Schol. Aristoph. *Nub.* 482), and it is defended by Fritzsche (*Mark* p. 642). Buttmann's view however is preferable (II. 375), that *ἐν* is the preposition (*ἐν, ἐνί*) with the accent thrown back, used without *εἶναι*, in the same way as *ἐπ, ἐπί*, etc. The contraction of *ἐνεστι* into *ἐν* would be very harsh and also without example; whilst Buttmann's view is supported by the analogy of *ἐπ* and *ἐπί*, the latter of which can hardly be considered a contraction of *ἐπρεστι*: see Krüger p. 25 (Jelf 63, 341). **Eni* is very common in Attic Greek, both poetry and prose (Georgi, *Hier.* I. 152, Schwarz, *Comm.* 486): the poets use it for *ἐνεσι*, as *ἐπ* for *ἐπεισι* Il. 20. 248, *Odys.* 9. 126; and *ἐπί* is even joined with the 1 personal pronoun.⁴

3. The following forms are connected with the primitive verb *ἴημι*:—

(a) *ἀφώνται* Mt. ix. 2, 5, Mk. ii. 5, L. v. 20, 23, vii. 47, 1 Jo. ii. 12 [Mk. ii. 9 *Rec.*, L. vii. 48, and perhaps Jo. xx. 23].⁵ The ancient grammarians do not agree in their explanation of this word. Some, as Eustathius (*Iliad* 6. 590), consider it equivalent to *ἀφώνται*, as *ἀφῆν* is used by Homer for *ἀφῆν*. Others, e. g. Herodian, the *Etym. Mag.*, and Suidas, more correctly take it as the perfect indic. (for *αφεῖνται*). According to the *Etym. Mag.* it is

¹ [In all these passages *Σ* has *ἡμεθα*: the other form *ἡμεν* is also found (Rom. vii. 5, al.). On *ἡμεν* see Veitch p. 199.]

² [*ἦς* occurs several times, as Mt. xxv. 21, 23, al., sometimes without any *ν. l.*; *ἦσθα*, Mt. xxvi. 69, Mk. xiv. 67. The "MSS. of little weight" are some of the most important of the cursive MSS.]

³ [Now generally received. See Elliott and Lightfoot on G. iii. 28.]

⁴ The *Etym. Mag.* (p. 357) regards *ἐν*, not as a contraction for *ἐνεστι*, but as used elliptically, the proper person of *εἶναι* being supplied.—Whether *ἐν* is ever used for *ἐν* is doubtful (Herm. Soph. *Trach.* 1020).

⁵ [In Matthew and Mark *ἀφώνται* is probably the true reading.]

an Attic form, but Suidas is certainly right in ascribing it to the Doric dialect: ¹ this perfect passive follows the analogy of the perf. act. ἀφέωκα. Comp. Fischer, *de Vitiis Lex.* p. 646 sqq., *Irr.* V. p. 145 (Jelf 284).

(b) Ἡφιε, Mk. i. 34, xi. 16 (Philo. *Log. ad Cajum* p. 1021), is the imperfect (for ἀφιε), formed from a present ἀφίω (Eccl. ii. 18, ἀφίομεν Mt. vi. 12 *v. l.*; comp. ξύμωρ for ξυνέσαν *Il.* 1. 273, *Irr.* V. p. 147. In ἡφιε the augment is prefixed to the prepos., as in other forms of this verb, e.g. ἡφέλθη Plutarch, *Sulla* 28. See Fischer, *Well.* II. 480.²

(c) Most MSS. have ἀφέθησαν in Rom. iv. 7³ (from Ps. xxxi. 1) as 1 aor. pass. of ἀφίημι: in some MSS. however (of N. T. and LXX) we find the augmented form ἀφέλθησαν, which is most commonly used by Greek authors (*Irr.* V. p. 146).

Ἀφείς (from a root ἀφέω) is now received into the text in Rev. ii. 20 (Ex. xxxii. 32), on the authority of good MSS.; comp. τιθείς for τίθης (Buttm. I. 506, Jelf 276).⁴

From συνίημι we have συνιῶσι Mt. xiii. 13 (3 pers. plur.), 2 (1. x. 12 (3 plur. or dative partic.), and the partic. συνιών Mt. xiii. 23 *v. l.* (Rom. iii. 11, from LXX. συνιών), instead of συνιείς which Lachm. and Tisch. have received into the text [in Mt. xiii. 23]. The first form (συνιῶσι) belongs to a root συνιέω, from which we also find an infin. συνιᾶν in Theogn. 565: the participle, which is particularly common in the LXX (1 Chr. xxv. 7, 2 Chr. xxxiv. 12, Ps. xl. 2, Jer. xx. 12), is perhaps more correctly written συνιών, from συνιών; see above [on ἡφιε], and Buttm. I. 523. Lachmann accordingly writes συνιῶσι in Mt. xiii. 13: see on the whole Fritz. *Rom.* I. 174 sq.⁵

¹ ["A Dorism not confined to the N. T. but somewhat widely diffused, and received even by Attic writers: see Ahrens, *Dial. Dor.* p. 344; Bredow, *Dial. Herod.* p. 395." A. Buttm. p. 49. Veitch (p. 293) quotes ἀνωτέας from *Tab. Heracl.* 1. 105. See also Cobet, *N. T. Vatic.* p. lxxiv.]

² [The root -ιω is implied by the forms ἡφισιν, ἀφίομεν (L. xi. 4), ἀφίουςι (Rev. xi. 9), ἀφίονται (Jo. xx. 23, Westcott and Hort, and elsewhere as a *v. l.*). Under this head will come συνιουςι (Mt. xiii. 13), συνιών (Rom. iii. 11) if thus accentuated, as by Lachm., Treg., Weste. and Hort: also, according to the last-named editors, συνιῶσι (Mk. iv. 12, L. viii. 10). In 2 C. x. 12 we should read συνιῶσι, in Mt. xiii. 23 συνιῶσι: in Mk. iv., L. viii., most editors read συνιῶσι, the ordinary form. Tisch. treats several of these words as belonging to a root -νω: συνιών (Rom. iii. 11, and in LXX), συνιῶσι (Mt. xiii. 13), συνιῶσι -σι -τιν (Job xv. 9, Pr. xxi. 12, Jer. ix. 24, al.), ἀφῶ -ων (Eccl. ii. 18, v. 11). See Veitch pp. 104, 291, 304, Jelf 283 sq.]

³ [No uncial MS. inserts the augment here, or in ἀνίθη, A. xvi. 26.]

⁴ [In Her. 2. 165 most MSS. have ἀνιόνται, and ἀφίονται is sometimes a *v. l.* in good MSS. of the N. T.: in Mk. viii. 17, B has συνιῶσι. Mullach (*Fulg.* pp. 24, 28, 50) quotes the pres. ἀφῶ from a Nubian inscription of the 3d or 4th century (*Corp. Inscr.* III. p. 486), and from a MS. of the 7th century.]

⁵ [In modern Greek, verbs in ω take the place of those in μι; thus διδάμι,

4. The imper. of κάθηναι is (not κάθησο, but) κάθου in Mt. xxii. 44, L. xx. 42, A. ii. 34, Ja. ii. 3 (1 S. i. 23, xxii. 5, 2 K. ii. 2, 6, al.): only in Mk. xii. 36 Tisch. has received κάθισον on the authority of B. Κάθου never occurs in the earlier Greek authors, and is therefore reckoned a corrupt form by Moeris (p. 234) and Thom. Mag. (p. 485).¹ Similarly κάθη for κάθησαι A. xxiii. 3; see Lob. p. 395, Greg. Cor. p. 411 (ed. Schaf.). [Lob. *Pathol.* II. 129, Jelf 301.]

SECTION XV.

DEFECTIVE VERBS.

We find in the N. T. several verbal forms, framed indeed according to rule, but rejected as unclassical by the ancient grammarians because they do not occur in Greek authors, or occur only in the later. In particular, we often meet with the active form of the future in verbs which in better writers have the middle form instead, see Buttm. II. 84 sq., Monk, Eur. *Alc.* 159, 645:² this point, however, needs closer examination. The following list contains all the forms which have been declared unclassical. Those in regard to which the grammarians, especially Thomas Magister and Moeris, have manifestly been too fastidious, are marked with an asterisk.³

ἀγγέλλω. The 2 aor. active and passive are rare in the better writers, and in many places doubtful (Buttm. II. 94 sq., *Irr. V.* s. v.); yet see Schaf. *Demosth.* III. 175, Schoem. *Isæus* p. 39. In the N. T. we find ἀνηγγέλη 1 P. i. 12 and Rom. xv. 21 (from LXX), διαγγελη Rom. ix. 17 (from LXX), κατηγγέλη A. xvii. 13. [See Veitch, *Gr. V.* p. 5.]

ἀφίημι, are replaced by δίδω, ἀφίνα, and similarly κάθ-μαι by κάδομαι (Mullach p. 261). Compare also στήνω with ιστάνω (ιστημι).]

¹ [Veitch (p. 307) quotes κάθου from comic writers (Meineke, *Fragm. Com.* 2. 1190, 3. 167, al.) and late prose. In L. xxii. 30 there is considerable authority for a future καθήσεις (1 S. v. 7, al.), which is quoted by the same writer from Eur. *Frag.* 77.]

² [Compare the lists in Jelf 321, Don. p. 270 sq. This reference is not repeated in each case. See also Veitch, *Greek Verbs* s. vv.]

³ [Winer incloses these words within brackets: the asterisk is here used instead, to avoid ambiguity. As κρέμαμαι and βάδα were manifestly placed within brackets for a different reason, the asterisk is not inserted before these verbs: possibly it should be omitted before μνάω also.]

ἀγνυμι. On the fut. κατεάξει Mt. xii. 20, aor. κατέαξα, see § 12. 2.

* ἄγω. On the 1 aor. ἤξα, which occurs 2 P. ii. 5 in the compound ἐπάξας, see *Irr. V.* p. 9, Lob. pp. 287, 735 [Veitch, *Gr. V.* p. 13 sq.]. In compounds this tense is not rare (2 S. xxii. 35, 1 Macc. ii. 67, Index to Malal. s. v. ἄγω, Schæf. *Index ad Æsop.* p. 135), even in good prose writers, Her. 1. 190, 5, 34, Xen. *Hell.* 2. 2. 20, Thuc. 2. 97, 8. 25.

* αἰρέω. The fut. ἐλῶ (Rev. xxii. 19, in the compound ἀφελῶ¹), is rare, see Buttm. II. 100; it is found however in Agath. 269. 5, and frequently in the LXX, as Ex. v. 8, Num. xi. 17, Dt. xii. 32, Job xxxvi. 7; comp. also Menand. Byz. p. 316. Against Reisig,² who claims this form for Aristophanes and Sophocles, see Herm. *Ed. Col.* 1454, and Eurip. *Hel.* p. 127.

* ἀκούω. Fut. ἀκούσω (for ἀκούσομαι) Mt. xii. 19, xiii. 14, Rom. x. 14 [*Ric.*], Jo. xvi. 13: ἀκούσομαι, however, is the more common future in the N. T., especially in Luke, see A. iii. 22 (vii. 37), xvii. 32, xxv. 22, xxviii. 28 (Jo. v. 28). Ἀκούσω occurs not only in poets (Jacobs, *Anthol. Gr.* III. 134, *Orac. Sibyll.* 8. 206, 345), but occasionally also in prose authors of the κοινή, as Dion. II. 980. 4 (Reiske).³ In the LXX comp. Is. vi. 9, 2 S. xiv. 16.

ἄλλομαι varies in the aorist between ἤλαμην and ἤλόμην (*Irr. V.* s. v.). In A. xiv. 10 both these forms are found in the MSS. (and even with λ doubled), but ἤλατο has most authority.⁴

ἁμαρτάνω, ἁμαρτέω. The 1 aor. ἡμάρτησα for 2 aor. ἡμαρτον, Rom. v. 14, 16, Mt. xviii. 15, L. xvii. 4, Rom. vi. 15 (1 S. xix. 4, Lam. iii. 41),⁵ Th. M. p. 420, Lob. p. 732; see however Diod. S. 2. 14 ἁμαρτήσας, Agath. 167. 18.⁶ The fut. active also, ἁμαρτήσω (Mt. xviii. 21, Ecclus. vii. 36, xxiv. 22, Dio C.

¹ [L. xii. 18 κατελῶ, 2 Th. ii. 8 ἀνελῶ; see Dion. H. *Ant.* 9. 26, Diod. S. 2. 25 (Veitch s. v.). On ἀνελῶ, the reading of α in 2 Th. ii. 8, see Veitch, p. 61.]

² *Comm. Crit. in Soph. (Ed. Col.* p. 365.

³ Comp. Schæf. *Dem.* II. 232, Wurm, *Demarch.* p. 153, Bachmann, *Lyc.* I. 92. [Mt. xii. 19, xiii. 14, A. iii. 22, xxviii. 28, are from the Old Testament. The best texts have -σω in John (v. 25, 28, x. 16), -σομαι in Acts (xvii. 32, xxi. 22, xxv. 22, xxviii. 28.)]

⁴ [In A. xix. 16 the best texts have ἐφαλόμενος.]

⁵ Still the 2 aor. ἡμαρτον predominates in the LXX: see especially 1 K. viii. 47, ἡμαρτομεν, ἡνομήσαμεν, ἐδικήσαμεν.

⁶ ["In the N. T. we find without exception the *second* aorist in the indic., the *first* aorist partic.; in the subj. both forms occur:" A. Buttm. p. 54.]

59. 20), is not very common: compare Monk, Eur. *Alc.* 159, Poppo, *Thuc.* III. iv. 361.¹

**ἀνέχομαι*. Fut. *ἀνέξομαι* Mt. xvii. 17, Mk. ix. 19, L. ix. 41, 2 Tim. iv. 3,—for which Mæris from pure caprice would have *ἀνασχίσομαι*: *ἀνέξομαι* occurs very frequently, comp. e.g. Soph. *Electr.* 1017, Xen. *Cyr.* 5. 1. 26, Plat. *Phædr.* 239 a.

ἀνοίγω. 1 aor. *ἤνοιξα* Jo. ix. 17 [*Rec.*], 21, al., for *ἀνέφωξα* (but comp. Xen. *Hell.* 1. 5. 13); 2 aor. pass. *ἤνοιγην* Rev. xv. 5. See § 12. 7.

ἀπαντάω. Fut. *ἀπαντήσω* (for *ἀπαντήσομαι*) Mk. xiv. 13 (Diod. S. 18. 15): see *Irr. V.* p. 33, Matth. Eur. *Supp.* 774.

ἀποκτείνω. The 1 aor. *ἀπεκτάνθη*, *ἀποκτανθῆναι*, Rev. ii. 13, ix. 18, 20, xi. 13, xiii. 10, xix. 21, Mt. xvi. 21, L. ix. 22, al.; comp. 1 Macc. ii. 9, 2 Macc. iv. 36. This form occurs indeed in Homer,² but belongs peculiarly to later prose, as Dio C. 65. c. 4, Menander, *Hist.* pp. 284, 304 (ed. Bonn); see Buttm. II. 227, Lob. pp. 36, 757.³ The un-Attic perf. *ἀπέκταγκα* occurs 2 S. iv. 11 (*Irr. V.* p. 200).

ἀπολλύμι. Fut. *ἀπολέσω* Mt. xxi. 41, Mk. viii. 35, Jo. vi. 39, xii. 25 [*Rec.*]; comp. Lucian, *Asin.* 33, Long. *Pastor.* 3. 17 (Buttm. II. 254, *Irr. V.* p. 238); but see Lob. p. 746. In 1 C. i. 19 we find the ordinary form *ἀπολωῶ*.⁴

¹ [*Ἀμφιέννυμι*. In L. xii. 28 good MSS. have *ἀμφιέζει* (Plut. *C. Gracch.* 2) for *-έννυσι*. Lachmann, Westcott and Hort read *ἀμφιᾶζει* with B; comp. *ἀπνημφιάζει* Plut. *Mor.* 340, Job xxix. 14, xl. 5: see A. Buttm. p. 49, Veitch p. 58.]

² [Not in Homer, see Lobeck on Buttmann *l. c.*, Lidd. and Scott s. v.: see also Veitch; *Gr. Verbs*, pp. 79, 349. In 2 Macc. *l. c.* we find the perfect, *ἀπεκτάνθαι*.]

³ In Rev. vi. 11 we find *ἀποκτείνεσθαι* (v. l. *ἀποκτείνεσθαι*), and in 2 C. iii. 6 (Rev. xiii. 10) *ἀποκτείνε* (v. l. *ἀποκτείνε*). This form is considered Æolic, since the Æolians were accustomed to change *ει* into *ε* before *λ*, *μ*, *ν*, *ρ*, *σ*, doubling the following consonant, e.g. *κτένω* for *κτείνω*, *σπίρρω* for *σπειρω*; see Koen, *Gregor. Cor.* pp. 587, 597 (ed. Schæf.), Matth. 14. 6, and comp. Dindorf, *Præf. ad Aristoph.* XII. p. 14. In Tob. i. 18 and Wis. xvi. 14 also we find this form amongst the variants. We must not (with Wahl) assume the existence of a present *ἀποκτείνω* for Mt. x. 28, L. xii. 4, xiii. 34: *ἀποκτενόντων* (if we do not regard it as an aorist partic., see Fritz. *Matt.* p. 383, may be a corruption of *ἀποκτενόντων*, which is the reading of a few good MSS., and which is received by Lachm. and in part by Tisch. See further Bornem. *Luc.* p. 81. [The form *-έννω* is received by Lachm., Tisch., Treg., Alford, in Mt. x. 28, Mk. xii. 5, L. xii. 4, 2 C. iii. 6, Rev. vi. 11 (except 2 C. iii. 6, Lachm.). In Rev. vi. 11 Westcott and Hort receive *-έννω*, but in Mk. xii. 5 they have the strange form *ἀποκτενύννυτες*. None of these editors receive *-ένω*. In 2 C. iii. 6, Rev. xiii. 10, Lachm. adopts ("de conjectura," Tisch. *ll. cc.*) *ἀποκταίνει*, on which see A. Buttm. p. 61.]

⁴ [1 C. i. 19 is from the LXX. In Jo. vi. 39 *ἀπολίσω* is 1 aor. subj., but this future often occurs in the N. T. The fut. midd. is always *ἀπολούμι*.]

ἀρπάζω. Aor. ἡρπάγην 2 C. xii. 2, 4, for ἡρπάσθην (Rev. xii. 5), Th. M. p. 424, Mær. p. 50, Buttm. I. 372 (Jelf 212. 6): fut. ἀρπαγήσομαι 1 Th. iv. 17. (Also ἀρπάσω, for ἀρπάσομαι, Jo. x. 28: this is said to be a rare form, but it occurs as early as Xen. *Mag. Eq.* 4. 17.)

***αὔξάνω.** The primitive form αὔξω, E. ii. 21, Col. ii. 19, is often found in Plato and Xenophon (Matth. 224).

βαρέω. From this root we find not only βεβαρημένος (Mt. xxvi. 43, L. ix. 32), but also, contrary to Attic prose usage (*Irr.* V. p. 51), βαρούμενοι 2 C. v. 4 (Mk. xiv. 40), βαρείσθω 1 Tim. v. 16, and the aor. ἐβαρήθην L. xxi. 34, 2 C. i. 8: for the last tense, ἐβαρύνθην (L. xxi. 34 *v. l.*) was used in the written language.¹

βασκαίνω. The 1 aor. (G. iii. 1) is ἐβάσκανε in *Rec.*, but in many [cursive] MSS. ἐβάσκηκε (without *ι* subscript), comp. Buttm. I. 438: the latter occurs in Dio C. 44. 39, Herodian 2. 4. 11, and in later writers.

βιόω. 1 aor. infin. βιώσαι 1 P. iv. 2, for which the 2 aor. βιώναι is more usual in Attic Greek (Buttm. II. 129 sq., *Irr.* V. s. v.); βιώσαι occurs however Aristot. *Nic.* 9. 8, Plutarch, *Opp.* II. 367 sq., and oftener in compounds (Steph. *Thes.* II. 260, ed. Hase). The other forms of the 1 aor. are more common, especially the partic. βιώσας.

βλαστάνω. Aor. ἐβλάστησα for ἔβλαστον Mt. xiii. 26, Ja. v. 18 (Gen. i. 11, Num. xvii. 8, al., *Acta Apocr.* p. 172); comp. Buttm. II. 131 (Jelf 255). From the time of Aristotle the 1 aor. is not uncommon in the written language (Steph. *Thes.* II. 273).²

***γαμέω.** Aor. ἐγάμησα Mk. vi. 17, Mt. xxii. 25 [*Rec.*], 1 C. vii. 9, instead of the older form ἔγημα (from γάμω) L. xiv. 20, 1 C. vii. 28 (see Georgi, *Hier.* I. 29, Lob. p. 742): yet ἐγάμησα is found (if not in Xen. *Cyr.* 8. 4. 20) in Lucian, *Dial. Deor.* 5. 4, Apollodor. 3. 15. 3. Better attested is ἐγαμήθην Mk. x. 12 (where however the reading is doubtful), 1 C. vii. 39 (Lob. p. 742).

¹ [In Mk. xiv. 40 recent editors receive καταβαρνόμενοι, the only instance in the N. T. of this form of the present.]

² ["Conj. pres. βλαστᾷ, Mk. iv. 27, from a cognate form βλαστᾶω, another example of which is hardly to be found; comp. Schol. Pind. *Py.* ἑάλλει καὶ βλαστᾷ:" A. Buttm. p. 48. Veitch quotes βλαστῶντα from Hermas, *Past.* p. 57 (p. 83, ed. Hilgenf.).]

γελάω. Fut. γελάσω (for γελάσομαι) L. vi. 21; see Buttm. II. 85, *Irr. V.* s. v.

γίγνομαι. Aor. pass. ἐγενήθην,¹ used for ἐγενόμην, A. iv. 4, Col. iv. 11, 1 Th. ii. 14, al.; comp. Th. M. p. 189. This form, originally Doric, is often found in writers of the κοινή (Lob. p. 109, *Irr. V.* p. 64).²

δίδωμι. The 1 aor. ἔδωκα is avoided by Attic writers in the 1 and 2 pers. plur., the 2 aor. being used instead (Buttm. I. 509, Jelf 277. 2). In the N. T., however, we find ἐδώκαμεν 1 Th. iv. 2, ἐδώκατε Mt. xxv. 35, G. iv. 15, al., as in Demosthenes. On δάσῃ see § 14. 1. Rem.³

*διώκω. Fut. διώξω (for διώξομαι) Mt. xxiii. 34, L. xxi. 12 (*Irr. V.* p. 89): comp. however Dem. *Nausim.* 633 c, Xen. *An.* 1. 4. 8 (and Krüg. *in loc.*), *Cyr.* 6. 3. 13.

δύναμαι. It is only necessary to remark that, beside ἐδυνήθην, the Ionic form ἡδυνάσθην (with augment η) is given amongst the variants in Mt. xvii. 16, as found in B; see Buttm. II. 155.⁴

δύω, δύνω. In Mk. i. 32 some good MSS. have the 1 aor. ἔδυσσα, which in earlier Greek has only a causative signification (*Irr. V.* p. 92).⁵ Another form of the 1 aor. is found L. iv. 40 (δύναντος) in some inferior authorities: this also occurs in *Æl.* 4. 1, Pausan. 2. 11. 7.⁶

εἶδω know. Perf. οἶδαμεν (for ἴσμεν) Mk. xi. 33, Jo. iii. 2, 1 C. viii. 1, al. (Poppo, Xen. *An.* 2. 4. 6); οἶδατε (ἴστε) Mk. x.

¹ [It has sometimes been maintained that ἐγενήθην has a passive meaning; against this see Meyer on 1 C. i. 30, Ellicott on Col. iv. 11.—In the N. T., as might be expected, γίνομαι is always found, not γίγνη; similarly γινώσκω.]

² [From ἔγνων, 2 aor. of γινώσκω, we find γνῶ Mk. v. 43, ix. 30, L. xix. 15, in the best texts (Herm. *Mand.* 4, in §); this is variously regarded as subj. (A. Buttm. p. 46), or optative (Tisch. *Proleg.* p. 57, ed. 7): comp. δαῖ, p. 95, and see below, p. 360.—Δίνομαι has the peculiar imperfect ἰδέϊτο L. viii. 38 in Lachmann's text; on this form (which is not well attested) see A. Buttm. p. 55.]

³ [A. Buttm. remarks (p. 46) that the 2 aor. is only found once in the indic. (L. i. 2), but that the other moods are regularly formed from the 2 aor. Veitch quotes ἰδόμενα from Eur. *Cycl.* 296, Xen. *An.* 3. 2. 5, *Hell.* 6. 3. 6, al.]

⁴ [Buttm. *l. c.* remarks that this form (with the augm. η) is confined to Hellenistic Greek: Tisch. now receives this form in Mk. vii. 24 (Jos. xv. 63). It is a v. l. in Her. 7. 106 (Veitch s. v.).]

⁵ [B has παρεισέδυσαν in Jude 4. The present form ἐνεδύσκει, Mk. xv. 17, L. xvi. 19 (L. viii. 27, Lachm.), 2 S. xiii. 18, al., is unknown in earlier Greek: see Fritz. *Mark.* p. 681.]

⁶ [Ἐβίλω: in the N. T. we have always ἡβίλων, ἡβίλησα, but in the present βίλω. (A. Buttm. p. 57.)]

38, xiii. 33, 1 C. ix. 13, Ph. iv. 15; οἶδασιν (ἴσασι) L. xi. 44, Jo. x. 5; see Buttm. I. 546 (Jelf 314): comp. however Aristoph. *Av.* 599, Xen. *Æc.* 20. 14. The 2 pers. sing. οἶδας (for οἶσθα) 1 C. vii. 16, Jo. xxi. 15, is rather Ionic and Doric, yet it occurs Her. 4. 157, Xen. *Mem.* 4. 6. 6, Eurip. *Alc.* 790, and frequently in later Greek (Lob. p. 236). The 3 pers. plur. pluperf. is ἤδεισαν Mk. i. 34, Jo. ii. 9, xxi. 4, al., for ἤδεσαν (Buttm. I. 547).¹ [Veitch, *Gr. V.* s. v.]

εἰπέιν (2 aor. εἶπον). The 1 aor. εἶπα occurs in the N. T. in the 2 pers. sing., Mt. xxvi. 25, Mk. xii. 32, and frequently. This person is also found in Attic writers, as Xen. *Æc.* 19. 14, Soph. *Æd. Col.* 1509 (along with εἶπες, which is often used by Plato), but is originally Ionic; see Greg. *Cor.* p. 481 (ed. Schæf.), Schæfer, *Dion. H.* p. 436 sq. The imperative εἶπατε Mt. x. 27, xxi. 5, Col. iv. 17, εἰπάτωσαν A. xxiv. 20, is also very common in Attic Greek (Plat. *Lach.* 187 d, Xen. *Cyr.* 3. 2. 28). Besides these forms, we find the following in good MSS.: 3 pers. plur. indic. εἶπαν Mt. xii. 2, xvii. 24, Mk. xi. 6, xii. 7, 16, L. v. 33, xix. 39, xx. 2, A. i. 11, 24, vi. 2, xxviii. 21, al. (Diod. S. 16. 44, Xen. *Hell.* 3. 5. 24, al., *v. l.*); partic. εἶπας (which is mainly Ionic) A. vii. 37, xxii. 24; and even the rarer 1 pers. εἶπα H. iii. 10 [Lachm.], A. xxvi. 15, for which εἶπον is generally used in the N. T.: see Sturz p. 61.² Recent editors have accepted these forms wherever they are attested by several MSS. In compounds we find ἀπειπάμην 2 C. iv. 2 (Her. 6. 100), and προεἶπαμεν 1 Th. iv. 6.³ Εἰπὼν—not εἶπον, see § 6. 1. *k.*—which occurs in good MSS. A. xxviii. 26, is to be regarded as a 2 aor. imper.; the same form now stands in the text in Mk. xiii. 4, L. x. 40, whilst in other passages εἰπέ has more authority.⁴ The 1 aor. pass. of this verb, ἐρρήθην (from ῥέω, *Irr. V.* p. 112) is sometimes written ἐρρέθην in N. T. MSS., e.g. Mt. v. 21, 31, 33;⁵ this form is often found in the MSS. of the later (non-Attic)

¹ [We find ἴσασι in A. xxvi. 4, ἴσας (indic. or imper.) E. v. 5, al.; the 2 pers. sing. pluperf. is always ἤδου. For ἤδου, Tisch. sometimes reads ἤδον (Rev. vii. 1, al.), ἤδω (Rev. xvii. 6).]

² Εἶπαν also occurs in the well known Rosetta inscription, at the end of line 8.

³ Comp. εἶπαμεν 1. *Turin. Papyrus.* p. 10. [On εἶπαμεν and εἰπάτωσαν, see Veitch s. v.]

⁴ [In most of the instances cited these forms are now generally received, and also in other passages, as εἶπον Mk. ix. 13, εἶπεν L. xz. 2, al. (see above, p. 58).]

⁵ [Recent editors agree in reading ἐρρέθην in Rom. ix. 12, 26, G. iii. 16, Rev. vi. 11, ix. 4: in Mt. v. (six times) Lachm. and Treg. read ἐρρήθην, but Meyer,

writers, and here and there in Attic (Lob. p. 447),—but not in Plato, see Schneider, *Plat. Civ.* II. 5 sq. [Veitch, *Gr. V.* p. 509.]

ἐκχέω: later form ἐκχύνω¹ (Lob. p. 726). The future is ἐκχεῶ for ἐκκείσω (Buttm. I. 396, *Irr. V.* p. 336): see § 13. 3.

(ἐλεάω for ἐλεέω occurs in certain good MSS. in several passages of the N. T., as ἐλεῶντος, ἐλεᾷ Rom. ix. 16, 18, ἐλεᾶτε Jude 23: also in Clem. Al. p. 54 (Sylb.) the Florentine edition has ἐλεᾷ. Compare further the *Etym. Mag.* 327. 30.² A similar form is ἐλλογᾶν Rom. v. 13, Phil. 18, which also is found in good MSS.: in Phil. 18 Lachmann has received it into the text, and after him Tischendorf. Fritzsche, *Rom.* I. 311, declares all these forms mistakes of transcription.³)

ἐλκω. From this root we find a present and imperf., Ja. ii. 6, A. xxi. 30, as in Greek authors regularly; but instead of the fut. ἐλξω (Matth. 233), the less usual ἐλκύσω from the other form ἐλκύω, Jo. xii. 32; comp. Job xxxix. 10.

*ἐπαινέω. Fut. ἐπαινέσω 1 C. xi. 22, for ἐπαινέσομαι (Buttm. I. 388); comp. however Xen. *An.* 5. 5. 8, Himer. 20: in this verb indeed the fut. active is not uncommon. See Brunck, *Gnom.* pp. 10, 64, Schæf. *Dem.* II. 465, Stallb. *Plat. Symp.* p. 139. [Veitch, *Gr. V.* p. 226: comp. Shilleto, *Dem. F. L.* p. 31.]

*ἐπιорκέω. Fut. ἐπιорκήσω for ἐπιорκήσομαι Mt. v. 33: see Buttm. II. 85.

ἐρχομαι. The fut. ἐλεύσομαι, both in the simple verb and in its compounds, is of frequent occurrence in the N. T.: it is

Tisch., Westcott and Hort adopt ἰρρίθην, which \aleph and B have in every instance (except Mt. v. 21 in B). The partic. is uniformly ἰρθείς, without a variant.]

¹ [The best MSS. double the ν in the present, as ἐκχυνόμενον Mt. xxiii. 35, al., and this form is now generally received: comp. ἀποκτίνω above.]

² [“Ἐλεῶ κατὰ μὲν τοὺς Ἀττικοὺς πρώτης συζυγίας τῶν περισπωμένων, ἐλεεῖς, . . . κατὰ δὲ τὴν κοινὴν, δευτέρας.”]

³ [Ἐλεῶ is very strongly supported in Rom. ix. 16, but not in ver. 18. In ed. 7, Tisch. received -άω in both verses; Lachm., Treg., Alford (doubtfully), Tisch. (ed. 8), Westcott and Hort, read ἐλεῖ in ver. 18. Fritzsche and Meyer retain -ίω in both verses, urging that different forms would not be used in the same passage: see, however, page 107, note 1. In favour of ἐλλογᾶν (Phil. 18, and probably Rom. v. 13) see Meyer and Ellicott on Phil. 18. Some instances of the substitution of -έω for -άω are found in good MSS. Tisch. and others receive ἐρώσων Mt. xv. 23 (Mk. iv. 10); and the participle of νικῶ in Rev. ii. 17 (see also ii. 7, xv. 2). Compare Mullach, *Vulg.* p. 252, and (A. Buttm. in) *Stud. u. Krit.* 1862, p. 188.]

principally met with in later prose (Arr. *Al.* 6. 12, Philostr. *Apoll.* 4. 4, Dio Chr. 33. 410, Max. Tyr. 24. p. 295), εἶμι being used instead in Attic Greek (Phryn. p. 37, Th. M. pp. 88, 336). In earlier writers, however, ἐλεύσομαι is not at all uncommon, as Her. 1. 142, 5. 125, Lys. *Dardan.* 12 (p. 233, Bremi). See in general Lob. p. 37 sq., Schæf. *Soph.* II. 323, and comp. Elmsl. Eur. *Heracl.* 210. For ἡρχόμεν¹ (Mk. i. 45, ii. 13, Jo. iv. 30, vi. 17, al.), Attic writers commonly use the imperf. of εἶμι (*Irr.* I. p. 134)—but see Bornem. *Luc.* p. 106, and comp. Thuc. 4. 120, 121, Xen. *An.* 4. 6. 22; and for ἔρχου, ἔρχεσθε, Jo. i. 47, the imper. of εἶμι (ἴθι, ἴτε). The partic. ἐρχόμενος also is said to be rare in the earlier Attic writers (*Irr.* I. l. c.), yet it occurs in Plat. *Crit.* c. 15.²

ἔσθιω. From the poetical form ἔσθω (*Irr.* I. p. 136) we find ἔσθων amongst the *v. ll.* in Mk. i. 6, L. vii. 33, 34, x. 7, xx. 47, xxii. 30 [ἔσθητε]; and Tisch. has received it into the text on the authority of (a few) good MSS.: see his *Præf.* p. 21 (ed. 2).³ In the LXX comp. Lev. xvii. 10, xix. 26, Eccus. xx. 16.

εὐρίσκω. Aorist middle εὐράμην, for εὐρόμην, II. ix. 12 (Pausan. 7. 11. 1, 8. 30. 4, al., comp. Lob. p. 139 sq.): see § 13. 1. A 1 aor. εὔρησα seems implied in the conjunctives εὐρήσης Rev. xviii. 14, εὐρήσωσιν ix. 6 (as at least several MSS. read), unless we consider these to be future conjunctives (§ 13. 1). Lobeck however (p. 721) quotes a participle εὐρήσαντος.⁴

ζάω. Future ζήσω Rom. vi. 2, 2 C. xiii. 4, Jo. vi. 51, 57, 58 (συζήσω Rom. vi. 8, 2 Tim. ii. 11): ζήσομαι Mt. iv. 4, Mk. v. 23,⁵ Jo. vi. 51, xi. 25, al.: 1 aor. ἔζησα Rev. ii. 8, L. xv. 24,

¹ [On ἡρχόμεν see Don. *New Crat.* p. 651, but compare Veitch s. v. Εἶμι is not found in the N. T., and occurs once only in the LXX, 3^d Pr. vi. 6; the compounds are sometimes found, chiefly in Acts (A. Buttm. p. 50).]

² Ηλθε for ἐλθούσ, G. iv. 4, Jo. xix. 39, al., is too hastily rejected by Thom. Mag. (p. 418); see Sallier *in loc.* [The note of Thom. Mag. which Winer thinks it worth while to notice is: ἡλθε κοινόν, ἐλθούσ δὲ Ἀπσικόν.]

³ Ἐσθω (found chiefly in B and D) is received by Tisch., Treg., Westc. and Hort, in Mk. i. 6, L. x. 7, xxii. 30; and by Westc. and Hort in L. vii. 33 (Treg.), 34, Mk. xii. 40 (Treg.). See Tisch. *Prol.* p. 49 (ed. 7).]

⁴ [Veitch quotes this aorist from Maneth. 5. 137, Schol. Æsch. *Prom.* 39.]

⁵ [Here we must read the aor. subj.: in Jo. vi. 51, quoted by Winer twice, ζήσῃ is probably the true reading. The fut. of ζάω (συζήσω) occurs 22 times, 6 times in quotations from the LXX (ζήσεται). In 11 of the remaining 16 places we must read ζήσω (5 times in John, 6 times in the Epistles); ζήσομαι occurs in Mt. ix. 18, x. 28, Jo. xi. 25, Rom. viii. 13, x. 5. On ἔζησα (and on ἔζην, the reading of B in Rom. vii. 9) see Veitch p. 260.]

Rom. vii. 9, al., and often in the LXX. The futures are in the main later forms, which occur but seldom in the earlier writers (Buttm. II. 192); the aorist is confined to later Greek. Earlier writers used in the fut. and aor. the corresponding tenses of βιόω.

ἦκω. From the 1 aor. ἤξα, a later form (*Irr.* V. p. 153, Lob. p. 744), we find the conjunct. ἤξωσι in Rev. iii. 9, where however better MSS. have the fut. ἤξουσιν. From the perf. ἦκα (Dt. xxxii. 17, Phot. *Biblioth.* 222, Malal. p. 136 sq., Leo Gramm. p. 98, al., Lob. p. 744) we find ἦκασιν Mk. viii. 3, but on doubtful authority: Lachm.¹ however receives it.²

θάλλω. The 2 aor. ἀνεθάλετε³ Ph. iv. 10,—a form never found in Greek prose, and seldom in poetry (*Irr.* V. p. 154).⁴

ῥιπτήμι. The present ῥιπτάνω, which occurs Rom. iii. 31, and in compounds, e.g. συνῥιστάνω, 2 C. iii. 1 (iv. 2), v. 12, vi. 4, x. 12, 18, G. ii. 18, is found in Attic writers (Matth. 210), but more frequently in later Greek (as ἐφιστάνειν Cinnam. 214, 256).⁵ On the later form ῥιπτάω see § 14 1. f.⁶

κατακαίω. Fut. κατακαήσομαι 1 C. iii. 15, 2 P. iii. 10 (from aor. κατεκάην,⁷ Her. 1. 51, 4. 79): the Attic future is κατακαυθήσομαι, Rev. xviii. 8. See Thom. M. p. 511, Buttm. II. 211 [Veitch, *Gr.* V. s. v.].

καταλείπω. 1 aor. κατέλειψα A. vi. 2 (Lob. p. 714).⁸

¹ [Meyer, Treg., and Tisch. read ἦκασιν. In L. xiii. 35 *Rec.* has ἤξῃ, but the best MSS. either omit the word or read ἤξι. The subj. ἤξω occurs Rev. ii. 25.]

² [Ἡπτάομαι: in 2 C. xii. 13 recent editors receive ἡσώθητε (for ἡπτήθητε), as if from the Ionic ἡσώομαι, the augment being added as in ἡδυνάσθη: see Cobet, *N. T. Vat.* p. xc.]

³ [A. Buttmann (p. 59) quotes this aor. from Ps. xxvii. 7, Wis. iv. 4, Ecclus. xlv. 12. Hermann reads ἐάλειν in *Æsch. Suppl.* 673, but see Paley in *loc.* Compare Lob. *Paral.* p. 557, and Lidd. and Scott s. v.]

⁴ [Θήσκω: the syncopated forms are not found in the N. T. In A. xiv. 19, σιθηγκίνασι now stands in the place of τείσθαι *Rec.*—From ἰλάσκομαι, the late aorist ἰλάσθη occurs L. xviii. 13: this aorist is used in modern Greek, see Mullach, *Uulg.* p. 258. Veitch quotes the compound ἐξιλάσθαι from Plat. *Legg.* p. 862.]

⁵ [On ῥιπτάνω (a doubtful form in classic writers, Veitch s. v.) and ῥιπτάω see above, p. 94. Of ῥιπτήμι we find the present (indic., imper., and subj.), and probably, if the reading οὐκ ῥιπτήμι is correct in Jo. viii. 44, the imperfect. See Mullach, *Uulg.* p. 299. In Mk. ix. 12 Westc. and Hort read ἀποκαταρσιπτάμεν.]

⁶ [Καθίζομαι: the 1 aor. partic. is well supported in L. x. 39. On this late aorist see Lob. p. 269, Veitch s. v.; and comp. Mullach pp. 25, 289.]

⁷ [This aor. occurs Rev. viii. 7: κατακαήσομαι, Is. xlviii. 14 *Al.*]

⁸ [In this verb the 1 aor. is frequently used in modern Greek (Mullach p. 258): the 2 aor. is used in the N. T., except in A. vi. 2.]

κεράννυμι. Perf. passive κεέρασμαι Rev. xiv. 10, for the more usual κέκραμαι (*Irr. V.* p. 183): analogous to this is the partic. συγκεκρασμένους II. iv. 2, in very good MSS.

κερδαίνω. Aor. ἐκέρδησα Mt. xxv. 20, xviii. 15, κερδήσαι A. xxvii. 21, κερδήσας L. ix. 25, κερδήσω conjunct. 1 C. ix. 19, 20, Mt. xvi. 26, and frequently; these forms belong to Ionic prose (*Irr. V.* p. 184, Lob. p. 740). In Attic Greek the verb is inflected regularly; comp. 1 C. ix. 21.¹

κλαίω. Fut. κλαύσω (properly Doric), for κλαύσομαι, L. vi. 25, Jo. xvi. 20, Rev. xviii. 9; comp. Bader. 98. 9, Buttm. II. 85, *Irr. V.* p. 189 [Veitch, *Gr. V.* s. v.]. The LXX have always κλαύσομαι [Rev. xviii. 9, *Rec.*, Tisch.].

κλέπτω. Fut. κλέψω, for κλέψομαι,² Mt. xix. 18, Rom. xiii. 9 (Buttm. II. 85, 221): it occurs in Lucian, *Dial. Deor.* 7. 4,—never in the LXX.

κράζω. Fut. κράξω L. xix. 40, according to good authorities, for κεκράξομαι (which is always used in the LXX); aor. ἔκραξα for ἔκραγον, Mt. viii. 29, xx. 30, al. (Buttm. II. 223).³ [Veitch, *Gr. V.* s. v.]

κρέμαμαι. The form ἐξεκρέμετο L. xix. 48, in B,⁴ is not even mentioned by Griesbach and Schulz, and undoubtedly is an error of transcription. Lachmann also has left it unnoticed.)

κρύπτω. The 2 aor. act. ἔκρυβον, L. i. 24 (*Theol. Biblioth.* I. 143, Bekk.); see *Irr. V.* p. 198 [Veitch, *Gr. V.* s. v.].

κύω (*to be pregnant*). The fut. and aor. are regularly κυήσω, ἐκύησα (*Irr. V.* p. 204); so ἀπεκύησε, Ja. i. 18. In the present κυέω also occurs, and not merely (as Eustathius asserts, p. 1548. 20) in the sense *bring forth*: see Lob. *Ajax* p. 182 sq., *Paral.* p. 556. Hence in Ja. i. 15 we may as correctly write ἀποκυεῖ as -κύει, but it is not necessary to prefer the former on account

¹ [Here κερδαίνω is generally received (but written as fut. indic., κερδανῶ, by Griesb. and by Westc. and Hort), though κερδανῶ precedes and follows. Comp. 1 C. vii. 28, where γαμίσσης and γήμη are found in the same verse; Rom. ix. 16, 18, where the best MSS. have ἐκιδόντες and ἐκιδῶ; L. vii. 33, 34, in the texts of Lachm. and Tregelles. See Lobeck's essay *De orthographiæ Græcæ inconstantia* (*Path.* II. 341-355).]

² [So Buttmann, Lobeck, Jelf, and others. Veitch reverses the statement: "fut. κλέψω Arist. *Eccl.* 667, Xen. *Mag. Eq.* 4. 17, Luc., and rare κλέψομαι Xen. *Cyr.* 7. 4. 13." Κλέψω, not κλέψομαι, is the form used in the LXX.]

³ [Also ἐκίκραξα A. xxiv. 21, as in the LXX frequently.]

⁴ [Also in B; now received by Tisch., Westcott and Hort. Compare p. 95, note³.]

of the form of the aorist in ver. 18. N. T. lexicons have *κνέω* only.

λάσκω. To this belongs the aor. *ἐλάκησα* A. i. 18, usually referred to the Doric present *λακέω*; Buttmann however (*Irr. V.* p. 208) maintains that it is immediately derived from the 2 aor. *λακεῖν*, which is in general use in Attic Greek.

**μιαίνω*: in Tit. i. 15 good MSS. have the perf. partic. *μεμιαμμένοι*, instead of the usual *μεμιασμένοι*; comp. Lob. p. 35. [Veitch, *Gr. V.* s. v.]

νίπτω Jo. xiii. 6, 14, *νίπτομαι* Mt. xv. 2. Instead of this present earlier writers use *νίζω*; see Buttm. II. 249, Lob. p. 241.

οἰκτείρω. Fut. *οἰκτειρήσω* Rom. ix. 15 (as if from *οἰκτειρέω*), instead of *οἰκτερῶ*: comp. Ps. ci. 15, Jer. xxi. 7, Mic. vii. 19, al. This fut. also occurs in the Byzantine writers, see Lob. p. 741.

ὀμνύω for *ὀμνυμι* (Buttm. II. 255) Mt. xxiii. 20, 21, 22, xxvi. 74, H. vi. 16, Ja. v. 12: in Mk. xiv. 71, however, the better MSS. have *ὀμνύναι* for *ὀμνύειν*, and this was received into the text by Griesbach.¹

**ὄράω*. Imperf. middle *ὠρώμην* A. ii. 25 (from Ps. xv. 8), for which *ἐωρώμην* was used in Attic Greek (Buttm. I. 325). From *ὄπτεσθαι* we find in L. xiii. 28 (though not without variant) the 1 aor. conj. *ὄψησθε*, which occurs in Libanius and the Byzantines: see Lob. p. 734.²

παίζω. Aor. *ἐνέπαιξα* Mt. xx. 19, xxvii. 31 (Pr. xxiii. 35), for which in Attic Greek *ἐπαισα* was used (*Irr. V.* p. 251). But we find *ἐπαιξα*, *παίξαι*, in Lucian, *Dial. Deor.* 6. 4, and *Encom. Demosth.* 15; comp. V. Fritzsche, *Aristoph.* I. 378, Lob. p. 240. The fut. *παίξω*³ occurs Anaer. 24. 8.⁴

¹ [Compare *δεικνύ-εις, -ειν, -οντος* (Jo. ii. 18, Mt. xvi. 21, Rev. xxii. 8). See A. Buttm. p. 45, and Mullach p. 294, and Veitch on the particular verbs. The proper inflexions of verbs in *νμι* are by no means rare in the N. T.]

² [In A. ii. 25 *προορώμην* is strongly supported (§ 12. 10). In the perf. *ἰόρακα* is often a variant: see especially 1 C. ix. 1, Col. ii. 1, 18. *ὠψησθε* is received by most in L. xiii. 28: comp. *ἰπύψατο*, Pindar, *P'r.* 58. 8, and *ἰπιοψωνται*, Plat. *Leg.* 947 c. See Veitch.]

³ [See Mk. x. 34 (Is. xxxiii. 4): *παίξομαι* is the usual fut. in the Alex. dialect, as in later writers generally. In the N. T. the other tenses are similarly formed, as *ἐπαιζέω, ἐπαίχθην*: see A. Buttm. p. 64, Veitch p. 450.]

⁴ [*Παύω*: the fut. *ἀναπαύσομαι* (see above, *κατακαίω*) occurs Rev. xiv. 13, L. x. 6. Comp. also *ἐπάην*, Bekk. *An.* p. 1324: see Veitch. These forms (or else the gloss of Hesychius, *ἀμπύζονται ἀναπαύονται*, pointing to a root *παζ-*) might lead us to regard *ἀκκαπαύστους*, 2 P. ii. 14 (Lachm., Westc. and Hort) as a by-form

πέτομαι. The partic. *πετώμενον* (for *πετόμενον*), which occurs Rev. xiv. 6 [and viii. 13] in B, is from *πετάομαι*, which is used only by Ionic (e.g. Her. 3. 111) and later writers (e.g. Lucian, *Dial. Mort.* 15. 3, v. l.); see Buttm. II. 271, *Irr.* V. p. 262. [Veitch, *Gr. V.* p. 467.] The pres. *πέταμαι*, found as early as Pindar, is given by Wetstein and Matthäi amongst the variants in Rev. xii. 14 [see also Rev. xiv. 6].¹

πίνω. From the fut. *πίομαι* the full form *πίεσαι* (Buttm. I. 347) occurs in L. xvii. 8, and in the same verse we have *φάγεσαι* from *φάγομαι*; both are found in Ez. xii. 18, Ruth ii. 9, 14. On the infin. *πῖν* Jo. iv. 9, received by Lachm. and Tisch. on the authority of good MSS., see Fritz. *De crit. conf.* p. 27 sq. *Πεῖν* only—not *πῖν*—occurs in later Greek; and this form (which is found in some MSS.) might perhaps be received here, if A had not distinctly *πίειν* in ver. 7 and 10, thus showing *πῖν* in ver. 9 to be an error of transcription.²

πίπτω. Aor. *ἔπεσα*: see § 13. 1.

ρέω. Fut. *ρέύσω* Jo. vii. 38, for *ρεύσομαι*; in Attic Greek *ῥυήσομαι* is the usual form (Lob. p. 739, *Irr.* V. p. 281). The 1 aor. also (Cant. iv. 16 *ῥενσάτωσαν*) is confined to later Greek; comp. Lob. p. 739.³ The 2 aor. *ἑῤῥήην*, which was in regular use, occurs in the compound *παραρυνῶμεν* H. ii. 1.

σαλπίζω. Fut. *σαλπίσω* for *σαλπίγξω*, 1 C. xv. 52, comp. also *Mechan. Velt.* p. 201 (Num. x. 3; the 1 aor. *ἐσάλπισα* also—for *ἐσάλπιγξα* Xen. *An.* 1. 2. 17—is common in the LXX). See Phryn. p. 191, Th. M. p. 789.⁴

σημαίνω. 1 aor. *ἐσήμανα* A. xi. 28, xxv. 27 (Jud. vii. 21, Esth. ii. 22, Plutarch, *Aristid.* 19, Menand. Byz. *Hist.* p. 308,

of *ἀκαταπαύστους*. But the word (which is not found elsewhere) may also be derived from the root of *πάσασθαι*, *πατίομαι*, and rendered *insatiable*: compare Athen. i. 43, p. 24. The most obvious derivation—from *καταπάσσω* (*σιεφάνοις κατάπαστος*, Arist. *Eg.* 502)—is excluded by the unsuitableness of the meaning, *unsprinkled*. The references to Athenæus and Hesychius I owe to the kindness of Dr. Hort. See A. Buttm. p. 65.]

¹ [*Πιέζω*: perf. partic. *πεπισμένους* L. vi. 38; elsewhere *πιάζω* (with 1 aor. *ιπίασα*, not *-ξα*). See A. Buttm. p. 66, Mullach p. 296.]

² [Tisch. now writes *πειν*, and receives this form in the passages quoted above, and in 1 C. ix. 4, x. 7, Rev. xvi. 6: so (more or less frequently) Alford, Treg., Westc. and Hort. See also A. xxiii. 12, 21 (B), Rom. xiv. 21 (D), 1 P. v. 8 (N). A. Buttm. (p. 66) regards this infin. as contracted from a form *πῖναι* (as *φῖν* from *φῦναι*), not from *πῖν*. See Tisch. on Jo. iv. 7.]

³ [See however Veitch s. v., where this aorist is quoted from Arist. *Eg.* 526, al.]

⁴ [*Σαλπῖω* is the form in Num. x. 3: *ισάλπισα* occurs Mt. vi. 2, Rev. ix. 1, al. Comp. *σαλπιστής* Rev. xviii. 22 (Polyb. 1. 45. 13 in some MSS.).]

309, 358, *Act. Thom.* p. 32), which occurs indeed in *Xen. Hell.* 2. 1. 28, but for which ἐσήμνηα was more commonly used by earlier Attic writers: see *Buttm.* I. 438, *Lob.* p. 24, and below s. v. φαίνω. [See § 13. 1. d.]

σκέπτομαι. The present (*H.* ii. 6, *Ja.* i. 27, comp. *Ps.* viii. 5, 1 *S.* xi. 8, xv. 4, al.) and the imperfect are seldom found in Attic writers (*Buttm.* II. 291, *Irr.* V. p. 288).

*σπουδάζω. Fut. σπουδάσω for the usual σπουδάσομαι, 2 *P.* i. 15 (*Buttm.* II. 85).

στηρίζω. The aor. imper. is in good MSS. στήρισον, *L.* xxii. 32, *Rev.* iii. 2; and in 2 *Th.* iii. 3, *B* has the fut. στηρίσει: the Greeks preferred στήριξον, στηρίξει (*Buttm.* I. 372).¹ Comp. in the LXX στήρισον *Jud.* xix. 5, *Ez.* xx. 46, and often; ἐστήρισα 1 *Macc.* xiv. 14, al. [also στηρίσει *Jerem.* xvii. 5].

τυγχάνω. The perf. τέτευχε (properly Ionic, then Attic, *Buttm.* II. 301)² is found in the received text of *H.* viii. 6: other MSS. however have the usual Attic perfect τετύχηκε, and *A.* *D.* etc., τέτυχε.³ On the last see *Lob.* p. 395.

φαγείν. Fut. φάγομαι *Ja.* v. 3, *Rev.* xvii. 16 [*L.* xiv. 15, *Jo.* ii. 17], *Gen.* xxvii. 25, *Ex.* xii. 8 (and often), whence the 2 pers. φάγεσαι *L.* xvii. 8. For this Greek authors use ἔδομαι, the fut. of ἔδω (*Irr.* V. p. 136).

φαίνω. 1 aor. infin. ἐπιφᾶναι (for ἐπιφῆναι) *L.* i. 79,⁴ contrary to the usage of the better writers. In later Greek however similar forms occur; see *Lob.* p. 26, *Thilo*, *Actu Thom.* p. 49 sq. (*Ælian*, *Anim.* 2. 11 and *Epil.* p. 396, ed. *Jac.*)

φαύσκω. From this we have the fut. ἐπιφαύσει *E.* v. 14; comp. *Gen.* xlv. 3, *Jud.* xvi. 2, 1 *S.* xiv. 36, *Judith* xiv. 2. This form does not occur in Greek writers, but is supported by the analogy of the subst. ὑπόφανσις; see *Irr.* V. p. 318.

*φέρω. Aor. partic. ἐνέγκας *A.* v. 2, xiv. 13, ἐνέγκαντες *L.*

¹ [In the N. T. also the forms from the κ characteristic are more common.]

² [Buttmann's words are: "τέτευχα was the true Ionic perfect, which in a later period became frequent in the non-Attic writers." (*Irr.* V. p. 238.) Compare *Veitch* p. 578.]

³ [Τέτευχε (which is also the reading of Σ) is now generally received. This form was not known to the ancient grammarians, but is often found in MSS. of later authors: see *Tisch.* on *H.* viii. 6 (where no uncial MS. has τετύχηκε), *Veitch* p. 578, and especially *Lobeck* l. c.]

⁴ [In *Rev.* viii. 12, xviii. 23, *Tisch.* and *Westcott* and *Hort* read φάνη, instead of φαίνη, φανῆ, of *Rec.*; and in *A.* xxi. 3, ἀννφάναντες.]

xv. 23 *v. l.* for ἐνεγκών (*Irr. V. p. 319*); but see Xen. *Mem.* 1. 2. 53, Demosth. *Timoth.* 703 c, Isocr. *Paneg.* 40. The indic. ἤνεγκα is frequently used by Attic writers, as also the imperative forms with α (*Jo. xxi. 10*).¹

*φθάνω. According to several Atticists, the 2 aor. ἐφθην is to be preferred to the 1 aor. ἐφθασα, which, however, often occurs even in Attic writers (*Irr. V. p. 324*), and is invariably used in the N. T. as Mt. xii. 28, Rom. ix. 31, 2 C. x. 14, Ph. iii. 16, 1 Th. ii. 16. In the last passage several MSS. have the perf. ἐφθακε.

φύω. 2 aor. passive ἐφύην, φυείς, L. viii. 6, 7, 8,—very common from the time of Hippocrates: for this Attic writers use the 2 aor. active ἐφυν, φύς (*Buttm. II. 321*). In Mt. xxiv. 32, Mk. xiii. 28, very good MSS. have ἐκφυῆ (conj. aor. passive) for ἐκφύη, and this may be the preferable reading; see Fritz. *Mark*, p. 578 sq.²

χαίρω. Fut. χαρίσομαι for χαίρησω, L. i. 14, Jo. xvi. 20, 22, Ph. i. 18 (*Hab. i. 16, Zach. x. 7, Ps. xcv. 12, and often*); see Mær. p. 120, Th. M. p. 910, Lob. 740.³ Buttm. II. 322: it also occurs in Diod. *Exc. Vat.* p. 95.

*χαρίζομαι. Fut. χαρίσομαι, Rom. viii. 32, is the non-Attic form for χαριοῦμαι.

ᾠθέω. Aor. ἀπώσατο,⁴ A. vii. 27, 39 (*Mic. iv. 6, Lam. ii. 7, and often*,—Dion. H. II. 759), for which the better writers used ἑώσατο with the syllabic augment (*Th. M. p. 403, Pol. 2. 69. 9, 15. 31. 12*). 1 aor. pass. ἀπώσθην *Ps. lxxxvii. 6, comp. Xen. Mem. 4. 3. 12, Dio C. 37. 47*. Also aor. act. ἐξῶσεν⁵ A. vii. 45, for which some MSS. have ἐξέωσεν (*Ellendt, Arr. Al. I. 181*). Strictly speaking, the rule for the use of the syllabic augment

¹ ["The partic. ἐνεγκών is in the N. T. entirely displaced by ἐνέγκας, whilst conversely, ἐνεγκῶν has taken the place of ἐνέγκας, which occurs once only." A. Buttm. p. 68. Tisch. reads ἐνέγκαι (not on in 1 P. ii. 5, but also) in L. xxii. 42. On these aorists see especially Veitch. *Gr. V.* pp. 592-4.]

² [The accentuated MSS. are divided between ἐκφυῆ (*Lachm., Treg., Alf., Fritz., A. Buttm.*) and ἐκφύη (*Tisch., Meyer, Weste. and Horv.*): the latter may be either 2 aor. act. intransitive, or (Meyer) present and transitive.]

³ [Lob. p. 740 refers to ἐχαίρησα solely. In Rev. xi. 10, *Rec.* has the fut. χαροῦσιν; this seems the only example of this form found in any writer.]

⁴ From the fut. ᾠσω (from ᾠθω). The aorist form from the other future ᾠθήσω occurs only in later authors; e.g. partic. ἐσωθήσας *Cinnam. p. 193.* [See Veitch, *Gr. V.* p. 614.]

⁵ [Accentuated ἔξωσιν by Tischendorf and Meyer.]

in this verb applies to Attic writers only: see Poppo, *Thuc.* III. ii. 407.

*ὠνέομαι. 1 aor. ὠνησάμην A.vii. 16, as frequently in writers of the κοινή, e.g. Plutarch, Pausanias (Lob. p. 139). Attic writers prefer ἐπριάμην.

Rem. The later verbal forms are not always found in the N. T. where they might be expected. We have, for instance, πίομαι (not πιόμαι) as the 2 fut. of πίνω, Rev. xiv. 10, see Buttm. I. 395; aor. κοινώσται¹ Mk. vii. 15, 18, Mœris p. 434 (vd. Piers.), Locella, *Xen. Ephes.* p. 254; fut. φεύξομαι, θαυμάσομαι, not φεύξω, θαυμάσω (Buttm. II. 85). In H. iv. 15, we find amongst the various readings πεπειραμένον from the older πεπράω (instead of πεπειρασμένον from πεπράζω), and Tisch. has received this into the text.²

That the same forms are sometimes produced from different verbs by inflexion is well known: we shall only specify ἐξένευσε Jo. v. 13, which (grammatically) may belong equally well to ἐκνέω (*Irr. V.* p. 230) and to ἐκνεύω.

SECTION XVI.

FORMATION OF DERIVATIVE AND COMPOUND WORDS.³

The N. T. contains a number of words not used by Greek authors, which were either derived from the popular spoken language, or were newly coined: we find most examples of the latter class in the writings of Paul. The more numerous such words are, the more necessary is it to compare the established laws of derivation in Greek with these formations peculiar to the N. T. In connexion with this it will be useful to notice the analogies which, though not unknown to ordinary Greek, yet appear more prominently in the N. T. language. The following observations are based

¹ [For which later writers used κοινώσασθαι (Mœris l.c.).]

² [Most editors (including Tisch. in ed. 8) read πεπειρασμένον, since (1) this has more external support, and (2) the ordinary meaning of πεπειραμ., "experienced," is unsuitable here. Winer (apparently) and Tisch. (in ed. 7) considered the two equivalent in meaning; and Tisch. argued that there could be no motive for altering πεπειρασμ. (comp. H. ii. 18), but the ambiguous πεπειραμ. would naturally be changed into the more familiar word. See Delitzsch.]

³ See Ph. Cattieri *Gazophylacium Græcor.* (1651, 1708), ed. F. L. Abresch (Utr. 1757, Leyd. 1809); but especially Buttmann, *Ausf. Gr.* II. 382 sqq. (with Lobeck's additions), Lobeck, *Parerga to Phrynichus*, and Lobeck's other works quoted above p. 3. Amongst commentaries, *Selecta e scholis Valckenarii* chiefly refers to this subject. Examples of the later formations are to be found in the Byzantine writers especially.

on Buttmann, whose lucid treatment of the subject (*Ausführl. Sprachl.* § 118 sqq.) embraces all points of importance. Comp. Krüger § 41 sq.¹

A. DERIVATION BY TERMINATIONS.

1. VERBS.

The derivative verbs in *ω* and *ιζω* (mostly but not entirely from nouns) are peculiarly frequent. In some instances verbs in *ω* superseded others in *ευω* or *ιζω*; as *δεκατόω* (*δεκατεύω* Xen. *An.* 5. 3. 9, al.), *ἐξουθενόω*² (*ἐξουθενίζω* in Plutarch), *σαρόω* (for *σαίρω*, Lob. p. 89), *κεφαλαιόω*³ (*κεφαλίζω*, Lob. p. 95), *δυναμόω* and *ἐνδυναμόω* (Lob. p. 605 note), *ἀφυπνόω* (*ἀφυπνίζω*, Lob. p. 224), *ἀνακαινόω* (*ἀνακαινίζω*, Isocr. *Areop.* c. 3); also *μεστόω*, *δολιόω*. From *δεκατόω* comes *ἀποδεκατόω*; with *ἀφυπνόω* comp. *καθυπνόω* Xen. *Mem.* 2. 1. 30. We find also *κραταιόω* for *κρατύνω*, *σθενόω* for *σθενέω*, *ἀναστατοῦν* for *ἀνάστατον ποιεῖν*; but *χαριτόω* is formed from *χάρις*, *δυναμόω* from *δύναμις* (Lob. p. 605).

Verbs in *ιζω* come from a great variety of roots; as *ὀρθρίζω* from *ὀρθρος*, *αἰχμαλωτίζω* from *αἰχμάλωτος*, *δειγματίζω* from *δείγμα*, *πελεκίζω* from *πέλεκυς*, *μυκτηρίζω* from *μυκτηήρ*, *σφυρνίζω*, *ἀνεμίζω*, *φυλακίζω*, *ἱματίζω*, *ἀναθεματίζω* (found also in the Byz. writers), *θεατρίζω* (Cinnam. p. 213), *σπλαγχνίζομαι*, *αἰρετίζω*, *συμμορφίζω* (Ph. iii. 10, in good MSS.). *Σκορπίζω* (*διασκορπίζω*) has no evident root in the Greek written language; it was however a provincial, perhaps a Macedonian word (Lob. p. 218).—On verbs in *ιζω* from names of nations and persons, see Buttm. II. 385 (Jelf 330. *Obs.* 3): we have

¹ [See also Jelf 329–347, Donalds. *Gr.* pp. 310–340, *New Crat.* pp. 449 sqq., 524 sqq., 664 sqq., Webster, *Syntax of the N. T.* c. ii.]

² On this word see Lob. p. 182. [There are four forms of this word, *ἔξου-θενέω*, *-δενέω*, *-δενόω*, *-θενόω*: the last is quoted by Lobeck from Eustratius (also *ἔξου-θένωμα* from Const. Porph.), and is received by Tisch. (ed. 8) in Mk. ix. 12; in this passage indeed each of the four forms is found in one or more of our best MSS. *Ἐξουθενέω* occurs frequently in the LXX and in the N. T.; *-δενέω* Mk. ix. 12 (Lachm., Treg., Westc. and Hort), 2 C. x. 10 (Lach.), Ez. xxi. 10; *-δενόω* Mk. ix. 12 *Rec.*, Jud. ix. 38, al.]

³ [*Κεφαλαιόω* occurs once in the N. T. in the ordinary texts of Mk. xii. 4, but its proper meaning is altogether unsuitable in this passage. Tisch. (ed. 8) and Westcott and Hort adopt the very probable reading (of NBL) *κεφαλίσαν*: *κεφαλίσω* stands to *κεφάλιον* in the same relation as *κεφαλίσω* to *κεφάλαιον*.]

only to mention *ἰουδαῖζω*, with which compare the later word *δανιδίζω*, Leo Gramm. p. 447.

There are also verbs in *αζω* that seldom or never occur elsewhere, as *νηπιάζω*, *σινιάζω* (*σήθω*); also in *ευω*, as *μεσιτεύω*, *μαγεύω*, *ἐγκρατεύομαι*, *αἰχμαλωτεύω* (Lob. p. 442), *παγιδεύω*, *γυμνητεύω*.¹ The last is from *γυμνήτης*, which (according to Buttm. II. 431) can only be vindicated as a collateral form of *γυμνής*. From *γυμνός* we should expect *γυμνίτης*, and thus we find *γυμνιτεύω* in 1 C. iv. 11, in the best MSS.:² we must not therefore, with Fritzsche (*Conform. Crit.* p. 21) and Meyer, regard this as a mistake in transcription.³

Amongst verbs in *υνω* which signify a *making to be* what the (concrete) root denotes (as *ἰλαρύνειν* = *ἰλαρὸν ποιεῖν*, Buttm. II. 387, Jelf 330. 2), *σκληρύνω* deserves mention; it is a collateral form of *σκληρόω*, which does not occur in the N. T.⁴

Verbs in *αινω*—*λευκαίνω*, *ξηραίνω*, *εὐφραίνω* (Buttm. II. 65 sq., Lob. *Prol. Path.* p. 37)—require no special remark.⁵

The formation of verbs in *θω* from primitives in *εω*, though not unknown to Attic writers (Buttm. II. 61, Lob. p. 151), may have been more frequently practised in later Greek; at all events *νήθω*, *κνήθω*, *ἀλήθω* [p. 22], are not used by the older writers. See however Lob. p. 254.

Verbs in *σκω*,⁶ with the exception of *εὐρίσκω* and *διδάσκω*, are rare in the N. T., as elsewhere (Buttm. II. 59 sq., Jelf 330. 1). We find *γηράσκω* as an inchoative (Buttm. II. 393): *μεθύσκω*, causative of *μεθύω*, occurs in the passive only: *γα-*

¹ [To these should be added *ζηλεύω*, which is well supported in Rev. iii. 19, and *ῥυπαρεύομαι* Rev. xxii. 11 (Tisch. ed. 7): the latter verb is not found elsewhere, and the former is very rare, see Lidd. and Scott s. v.]

² [The best texts now have *γυμνιτεύω*: see Alf. *in loc.*]

³ Comp. Lob. *Ajax*, p. 387. For *ὁλοθρεύω*, H. xi. 28, some good MSS. have *ὀλοθρεύω* (from *ὀλεθρός*); Lachm. and with him, Tisch. have received this form into the text. I am not aware that the latter form of this Alexandrian word has been preserved elsewhere. [Recent editors receive *ἑξολοθρεύω* in A. iii. 23, with most of the uncial MSS. We find the same form in the Alex. MS. of the LXX (both in the simple verb and in the compound), as Ex. xii. 23, Jos. xxiii. 4, 5, al. In H. xi. Tisch. now reads *ὀλοθρεύων*.]

⁴ [*Σκληρόω* is very rare: *σκληρύνω* is not uncommon in the LXX and in medical writers (Hippocr., al.).]

⁵ [To these verbs derived from adj. or subst. should be added *εὐπροσωπείω* G. vi. 12 ("not used by any earlier writer:" Ellic.), *ἀκαίριω* Ph. iv. 10 (Diod. S. *Exc. Vat.* p. 30).]

⁶ [On verbs in *σκω*, see Don. *New Cr.* p. 615; Curtius, *Elucidations*, p. 141 sqq., *Greek Verb*, chapters x. and xxii.]

μίσκω, equivalent in meaning to γαμίζω, is sufficiently attested in L. xx. 34 only.¹

Γρηγορέω (from the perfect ἐγρήγορα) and its cognate ἐγρηγορέω are altogether singular in formation (Lob. p. 119, Buttm. II. 158); but with this formation from a reduplicated perfect we may compare ἐπικεχειρέω *Papyri Taurin.* 7. line 7.

To derivative verbs in εω belongs also παραβολεύεσθαι Ph. ii. 30, which Griesb., Lachm., al., have received into the text, in accordance with the weightiest critical authorities. From παράβολος a verb παραβολεῖσθαι might certainly have been formed directly; but the ending εω is chosen to express the meaning παράβολον εἶναι, as in later Greek ἐπισκοπεύειν is used for ἐπίσκοπον εἶναι (Lob. p. 591), and, to give a still closer parallel, as we find περπερεύεσθαι from πέρπερος. It would not be right to make the admission of παραβολεύεσθαι depend on the assumption that there existed a verb βολεύεσθαι, which certainly is not to be found in any Greek writer.³

2. SUBSTANTIVES.⁴

a. *From Verbs.*⁵ Of nouns in μος (Buttm. II. 398) from verbs in αζω, we have to mention ἀγιασμός, which does not occur in Greek authors, as also πειρασμός from πειράζω, ἐνταφιασμός from ἐνταφιάζω.⁶ From verbs in ιζω we find μακαρισμός, ὀνειδισμός (Lob. p. 512), βασανισμός, παροργισμός, ραντισμός (ραντίζειν), σαββατισμός (σαββατίζειν), σωφρονισμός, ἀπελεγμός.

The most numerous formations, however, are those in μα (Lob. *Paral.* p. 391 sqq.) and σις, the former in great part peculiar to the N. T., but always framed in accordance with analogy; as βάπτισμα, ράπισμα (from βαπτίζειν, etc.), ψεύσμα (from ψεύδεσθαι), ιεράτευμα, κατάλυμα (καταλύειν), also ἐξέ-
ραμα (Lob. p. 64), ἀσθένημα, ἀντλημα, ἀντάλλαγμα, ἀπο-

¹ [This is the judgment of the best editors: γαμίζω, however, occurs not unfrequently. See Tisch. on Mt. xxii. 30.]

² Döderlein, *Ueber die Redupl. in der griech. und lat. Wortbildung*, in his *Reden und Aufsätzen* II. No. 2.

³ [Mullach (p. 258) mentions that in modern Greek verbs in εω have sometimes collateral forms in εω, as ἀφιελύω by the side of ἀφελίω; and compares τυραννεῖω, τυραννίω.]

⁴ Compare G. Curtius, *De nomin. Gr. formatione linguar. cognat. ratione habita*: Berlin 1842 (*Zeitschr. für Alterth.* 1846, No. 68 sq.).

⁵ Comp. Lobeck, *Paral.* p. 397 sqq., and especially *Technol.* lib. 3, p. 253 sqq.

⁶ [On the rare noun ἀπραγμός see Ellicott and Lightfoot on Ph. ii. 6, Donalds. *New Crat.* p. 451.]

σκίασμα, πρόσκομμα, ἀπαύγασμα, ἥττημα, αἵτημα, κατόρθωμα, στερέωμα (from contracted verbs, like φρόνημα, etc.).¹ These nouns mostly denote a product or state: only ἀντλημα denotes an instrument (a meaning which nouns in *μος* often have); and κατάλυμα, the place of καταλύειν (Eustath. *Odyss.* p. 146, 33).

The nouns in *σις*, which are particularly numerous in the Epistle to the Hebrews, are nearly all to be found in Greek authors; only θέλησις, κατάπαυσις, πρόσχυσις,² ἀπολύτρωσις, δικαίωσις, πεποιθήσις (Lob. p. 295), βίωσις (ἐπιπόθησις), require mention. On παρασκευή, formed from the root of a verb in *αζω*, see Buttm. II. 404; on οἰκοδομή, Lob. p. 490: and on the very common word διαθήκη (from 1 aor. of τιθέναι), Buttm. II. 401, Lob. *Paral.* p. 374.

To the abstract nouns belong also some in *μονή*; of these we find in the N. T. πλησμονή (Buttm. II. 405). Ἐπιλησμονή, however, is immediately derived from ἐπιλήσμων; πεισμονή (found also in Pachym. II. 100, 120) is formed from πείσμα, though it may be directly referred to πείθω, as πλησμονή to πλήθω.³ Among abstract nouns from verbs in *ευω* should be mentioned ἐριθεία.⁴

The concrete nouns have little that is peculiar. From verbs in *αζω*, *ιζω*, *υζω*, we find in the N. T. the paroxytone κτίστης, and the oxytone⁵ βιαστής, βαπτιστής, μεριστής, εὐαγγελιστής, γογγυστής, and ἑλλημιστής,⁶—all seldom or never found else-

¹ [In A. xxv. 7 αἰτίωμα (for αἰτίωμα) is very strongly supported: this word "is not found elsewhere, but Eustathius (p. 1422, 21) uses αἰτίωσις for αἰτίασις" (Meyer *in loc.*).—On the tendency of some nouns in *μα* to assume an active or abstract meaning, see Ellic. on Ph. iv. 6, Col. ii. 5.]

² The form *χυσια* seems to be used only when the first part of the compound is an appellative: the N. T. word αἱματικχυσία (Leo Gr. p. 287) may be compared with αἱματοχυσία (Theophan. p. 510), φωτοχυσία, and ῥινεγχυσία.

³ [On πεισμονή see Ellic. on G. v. 8; and on the termination, *New Crat.* p. 457.]

⁴ The connexion of ἐριθεία with ἔρις is not precluded by the mere presence of the *θ*, for this letter is found in this family of words in ἐρίθειν, ἐρεθίζειν; but the whole form of the word shows that it can only be referred to ἐριθεύω. That moreover the N. T. word ἐριθεία is no other than the ἐριθεία (*labour for hire*) which was already in use among the Greeks, is convincingly shown by Fritzsche (*Rom.* I. 143 sqq.). Amongst earlier writers, see Stolberg, *De Solœc. N. T.* p. 136 sqq. [See also Ellicott and Lightfoot on G. v. 20; Alford on Rom. ii. 8.]

⁵ On the accentuation see Buttm. II. 408 (Jelf 59, Don. p. 315).

⁶ Ἑλληνίζειν has the general meaning to *deport oneself as a Greek* (Diog. L. I. 102). It is most frequently applied to *speaking Greek*, and especially to the use of the Greek language by foreigners (Strabo 14. 662); and in this case it is

where: only in the case of *κολλυβιστής* (which however is not peculiar to the N. T.) there exists no intermediate verb *κολλυβίζειν*.¹ From *τελειοῦν* we have *τελειωτής*, comp. *ξηλωτής* and *λυτρωτής*: from *προσκυνεῖν*, *προσκυνητής* (Constant. Man. 4670): on *ἐπενδύτης* see Buttm. II. 411 (Jelf 331). The older writers preferred *διωκτῆρ* to *διώκτης*; similarly *δοτῆρ* has the collateral form *δότης*.²

Κατάνυξις, Rom. xi. 8 (from the LXX), if derived from *κατανυστάζω* (as it was at one time supposed to be), would be a very strange formation. It is however clear from Dan. x. 9 (Theodot.) that this noun was regarded as cognate with *κατανύσσειν*; and thus it might denote *stupefaction* (*הִתְרַשְׁתּוּת* Ps. lx. 5), and thence *torpor*:³ see Fritz. *Rom.* II. 558 sqq.

Ταμείον (for *ταμιεῖον*, from *ταμιεύω*) is the reading of all good MSS. in L. xii. 24, and of many MSS. in Mt. vi. 6⁴ (see Lob. p. 493, *Paral.* p. 28): similarly we find the compound *γλωσσόκομον* for *γλωσσοκομείον* or *γλωσσοκόμιον* (from *κομέω*), without any variant (see Lob. p. 98 sq.). In each case the abbreviated form was the result of a careless pronunciation of the word.

β. From Adjectives. Under this head come

(1) Some abstract nouns in *της, οτης*; as *ἀγιότης*, *ἀγνότης*, *ἀδελφότης* (Leo Gramm. p. 464), *ἀδρότης*, *ἀπλότης*, *ικανότης*, *ἀφελότης* (*ἀφέλεια* in earlier writers), *σκληρότης*, *τιμιότης*, *τελειότης*, *ματαιότης*, *γυμνότης*, *μεγαλειότης*, *κυριότης*, *αἰσχροτης*, *πιότης* (*ἀγαθότης*, LXX), see Lob. p. 350 sqq.: *ἀκαθάρτης*, Rev. xvii. 4, is not well attested.

often used without implying disparagement, e.g. in Xen. *Anab.* 7. 3. 25, Strabo 2. 98: De Wette's assertion (*Bibel* p. 17,—reprinted from the *Hall. Encycl.*) is incorrect. Hence the substantive *ἑλληνιστής* (which never occurs in Greek authors) very naturally signifies *one who speaks Greek, though not a Greek by birth*, e.g. a Greek-speaking Jew. That in Christian Greek phraseology *ἑλληνίζειν* also meant *to be a heathen* (as in Malal. p. 449) has no further connexion with our subject. [See page 29, note³.]

¹ [This verb occurs Schol. Aristoph. *Ran.* 507; and in Schol. Aristoph. *Par.* 1196 we should probably read *κολλυβισμένοι*.]

² [In Rev. xii. 10 recent editors receive from A the strange form *κατήγωρ*, for *κατήγορος*. "This form of the word is Hebraic=קטניגור. A complete parallel is presented by the Rabbinical designation of Michael, the סניגור, ὁ συνήγορ, i.e. *συνήγορος* (comp. Schöttg.). Similarly in later Greek *διάκων* for *διάκονος*; comp. Wetstein." Düsterd. *in loc.*]

³ [The Hebrew noun (מְרִיבָה) which the LXX render by *κατάνυξις* in Is. xxix. 10 (from which Rom. xi. 8 is freely quoted) is derived from the verb (מָרַב) which Theodotion renders by *κατανύσσω* in Dan. x. 9.]

⁴ [*Ταμείον* is certainly the true reading in Mt. xxiv. 26, L. xii. 3, 24, and most probably in Mt. vi. 6.]

(2) Those in *συνη*, denoting non-material qualities: as *ἐλεημοσύνη* and *ἀσχημοσύνη* (from *ἐλεήμων* and *ἀσχήμων*, comp. *σωφροσύνη* from *σώφρων*); or *ἀγιωσύνη*, *ἀγαθωσύνη*, *ἱερωσύνη*, *μεγαλωσύνη*, with *ω*, since derived from adjectives with short penultimate;¹—all later forms, found only in Hellenistic writers: see in general Lob. *Prol. Path.* p. 235 sqq.

Amongst nouns in *ια* also, derived from adjectives in *ος, ρος* (Buttm. II. 415), there are several later formations (Lob. p. 343), e.g. *ἐλαφρία*, like *αἰσχρία* (Eustathius) from *αἰσχροός*. In 2 P. ii. 16 we find *παραφρονία* from *παράφρων* (Lob. *Proleg. Path.* p. 238), like *εὐδαιμονία* from *εὐδαίμων*; but some [cursive] MSS. have the more usual *παραφροσύνη*.²

Lastly, the neuter of many adjectives in *ιος* is used as a substantive; as *ὑποζύγιον*, *μεθόριον*, *ὑπολήνιον*, *σφάγιον* (*προσφάγιον*), etc.: see Fritz. *Prälim.* p. 42.

γ. *From other substantives* (Buttm. II. 420 sqq., Jelf 335, Don. p. 319). *Εἰδωλεῖον*³ (*εἰδωλον*), *ἐλαιών* (*ἐλαία*), *μυλὼν* Mt. xxiv. 41 *v. l.* (*μύλος, μύλη*), Buttm. II. 422 sq.; and the femin. *βασίλισσα* (Buttm. II. 427). *Ἀφεδρών*, which is peculiar to the N. T., comes from *ἔδρα*. The gentile femin. from *Φοῖνιξ* is *Φοίνισσα*; hence we find *Συροφοίνισσα* Mk. vii. 26, as *Κίλισσα* from *Κίλιξ* (Buttm. II. 427). Perhaps however a femin. was also formed from *Φοινίκη*, the name of the country, for very many good MSS. have in this place *Συροφοινίκισσα* (comp. Fritz. *in loc.*):⁴ this might be immediately derived from a simpler form *Φοινικίς*, as we find *βασίλισσα* by the side of *βασιλὶς*, and as (in Latin at all events) *Scythissa* was used for *Σκυθίς*, or as in later Greek *φυλάκισσα* is found by the side of *φυλακίς*: see in general Lob. *Prol. Path.* p. 413 sq.

To the later and Latinising formation belong, of gentile nouns

¹ *Etym. Mag.* p. 275. 44. Yet we find *μεγαλοσύνη* in Glycas (p. 11), even in the later edition. That nearly all the nouns in *ωσύνη* belong to the later language, is shown by Buttm. (II. 420). On the termination *συνη* in general, see Aufrecht in the *Berl. Zeitschr. für vergleich. Sprachforsch.* 6. Heft. [Lüdemann adds a reference to G. Bühler, *Das griech. Secundärsuffix πης: ein Beitrag z. Lehre v. d. Wortbildung* (Gött. 1858).]

² Of substantives derived from adjectives in *ης*, some, as is well known, end in *ια* instead of *ια* (Buttm. II. 416, Jelf 334. *Obs.* 1). In others the spelling varies between *ια* and *ια*, e.g. *κακοπαβία* (comp. Poppo, *Thuc.* II. i. 154, Ellendt, *Proleg. ad Arrian.* p. 30 sqq., Weber, *Demosth.* p. 511), the form *ια* however being best attested in this word. [See also p. 49.]

³ [Written with *-ι-* (not *-ει-*) by Tischendorf, Westcott and Hort.]

⁴ [So Lachm., Tisch., Westc. and Hort; Tregelles, *Σύρα Φοινίκισσα*.]

and patronymics, Ἡρωδιανός, Mt. xxii. 16, and Χριστιανός, A. xi. 26, al.: comp. Καισαριανός Arr. *Epict.* 1. 19. 19, 3. 24. 117. In the earlier language the termination *ανος* was used only in forming gentile names for cities and countries out of Greece (Buttm. II. 429, Jelf 338. *g*).

Among diminutives deserves to be mentioned βιβλαρίδιον, formed immediately from βιβλάριον (which is mentioned by Pollux), and used instead of the older forms βιβλίδιον and βιβλιδάριον (like ἱματιδάριον from ἱματίδιον); see Lob. *Puthol.* I. 281. Γυναικάριον follows the ordinary analogy, but seems to have been of rare occurrence in Greek authors: the same may be said of ὠτάριον (Mk. xiv. 47, Jo. xviii. 10), κλινάριον, παιδάριον. Amongst diminutives in *ιον*, ψυχίον is decidedly a later form.¹

The substantives in *ηριον* are properly neuter adjectives (Buttm. II. 412 sq.), as ἱλαστήριον, θυμιατήριον, φυλακτήριον. This termination became more common in the later language: e. g. ἀνακαλυπτήριον Niceph. Gregor. p. 667. δεσπότηριον Cedren. II. 377, θανατήριον *ib.* I. 679, ἱματήριον *ib.* I. 190, al. Φυλακτήριος, formed immediately from φυλακτήρ, has like it an active meaning, *guarding, protecting*. ἱλαστήριον is properly *something that propitiates*, but can be specially applied to the place where the propitiation is accomplished (as φυλακτήριον denotes a *guardhouse, outpost*), and hence to the covering of the ark of the covenant. For Rom. iii. 25 the signification *propitiatory offering* (Index to Theophan. cont.) is equally suitable: Philippi has lately denied this, but without sufficient reason. Ζευκτηρία is a femin. subst. of the same kind; comp. στυπτηρία. Σωτηρία is immediately connected with σωτήρ: besides this, σωτήριον also occurs as a substantive. Ὑπερῶν, i. e. ὑπερώϊα, is in like manner to be regarded as the neuter of ὑπερώϊος, which is formed from the prepos. ὑπέρ, as πατρῶος from πατήρ, for there is no intermediate adjective ὑπερος.²

3. ADJECTIVES.

a. From Verbs. To adjectives immediately derived from a verbal root belongs πειθός, which is fully established in 1 C. ii. 4: compare ἐδός from ἔδω, βοσκός from βόσκω, φειδός from

¹ On diminutives in *ιον* see Fritz. *Prälim.* p. 43, and Janson, *De vocibus in ἰόν trisyllabis*, in Jahn's *Archiv* VII. 485 sqq.

² [In L. xxi. 11 we should probably read φέβητρον, for φέβητρον: compare κέρητρον, κύκητρον. See Lobeck in Buttm. II. 413. Here may also be mentioned the form συγγενεύς (συγγενῖς, Mk. vi. 4 and perhaps L. ii. 44): see A. Buttm. p. 25.]

(φείδω) φείδομαι, and see Lob. p. 434. These derivatives are as a rule oxytone; φάγος alone is also written as a paroxytone by the grammarians (Lob. *Paral.* p. 135), and this accentuation is followed in the N. T. Among those in ωλός, ἁμαρτωλός is most common (Buttm. II. 448); εἶδωλον, which is the neuter of εἶδωλος (Lob. *Path.* p. 134), belongs to the same class.

Verbals in τος¹ sometimes correspond to the Latin participles in *tus*, as γνωστός *notus*, σιτευτός *saginitus*, ἀπαίδευτος (*inept*), compare θεόπνευστος *inspiratus*; ² sometimes to adjectives in *bilis*, as ὁρατός, δυσβάστακτος, ἀνεκτός, ἀκατάσχετος, ἀκαταπαυστός, ἀνεκδιήγητος, ἀνεκλάλητος. Some verbals have an active meaning (Fritz. *Rom.* II. 185), as ἄπταιστος *not stumbling*, i.e. *not sinning*; ἀλάλητος however (*Rom.* viii. 26) certainly does not belong to this class. Ἀπείραστος, Ja. i. 13, like the classical ἀπείρατος, is either *untried*, *untempted*, or—what amounts to the same in this passage—*incapable of being tried* [see p. 242]. Only παθητός has the meaning *one who is to suffer*, A. xxvi. 23; comp. φευκτός, πρακτός, Aristot. *De Anima* 3. 9, p. 64 (Sylb.), Cattier, *Gazophyl.* p. 34. The verbal προσήλυτος is immediately connected with such forms as ἔπηλυς, μέτηλυς, and is an extended formation of which we find no examples in Greek authors.

Β. *From Adjectives.* Among adjectives derived from other adjectives (or from participles) a few deserve special notice: e.g. περιούσιος and ἐπιούσιος, like ἐκούσιος, ἐθελούσιος, (Lob. p. 4 sq.), which are formed from ἐκών and ἐθέλων in the same way as the feminines ἐκούσα, ἐθέλουσα. Ἐπιούσιος however has probably a direct connexion with the feminine (ἡ) ἐπιούσα, scil. ἡμέρα, so that ἄρτος ἐπιούσιος is *bread for the following day*: compare Stolberg, *Diss. de pane ἐπιουσίῳ* (*De Solæcismis N. T.* p. 220 sqq.), Valcken. *Select.* I. 190, and Fritz. *Matt.* p. 267 sq., where also the derivation of the word from οὐσία (which would be grammatically possible, comp. ἐνούσιος) is controverted.³

¹ See Buttm. I. 443 sqq., Lob. *Paral.* p. 478 sqq., Moisisstzig, *De Adj. Græc. Verbal.* (Conitz 1844). [Don. p. 191; Curtius, *Gr. Verb.* p. 515. On the accentuation of compound verbals, see Lob. *Paral.* pp. 473–498, A. Buttm. *Gr.* p. 42.]

² The *passive* interpretation of this word in 2 Tim. iii. 16 can admit of no doubt, and is also supported by the analogy of ἔμπνευστος; though several derivatives of this kind have an active meaning, as εὐπνευστος, ἄπνευστος.

³ [This word is most fully examined by Tholuck (*Serm. on the Mount*, pp. 341–348), Lightfoot (*Revision*, pp. 194–234), McClellan, *New Test.* pp. 632–647.

The meaning of *περιούσιος* in the Bible is not simply *proprius*, as opposed to what belongs to another, any more than *περιουσιασμός* in the LXX means simply *property*.

Πιστικός (Mk. xiv. 3, Jo. xii. 3), from *πιστός*, is explained by several ancient commentators as meaning *genuine*. In earlier writers the word signifies *convincing*, probably also *persuasive*, Plat. *Gorg.* 455 a, Diog. L. 4. 37, Dion. H. V. 631, Sext. Emp. *Math.* 2. 71, Theophrast. *Metaph.* 253 (Syll.); in nearly all the passages, however, some MSS. have *πειστικός*, and this form has usually been preferred by the critics, see Bekker and Stallb. on Plat. *l. c.*, and compare Lob. *Ajia*, v. 151. In later Greek it signifies *faithful, trustworthy*, of persons; see Lücke, *Joh.* II. 496, Index to Cedrenus p. 950. A transition to the meaning *genuine*, as a material predicate, would not be impossible, particularly as technical expressions (and such *νάρδος πιστική* may very well have been), and mercantile terms especially, are often strange.¹ Others, after Casaubon, take *πιστικός* for *drinkable* (Fritz. *Mark*, p. 598 sqq.), from *πιπίσκω* or the root *πίω*, like *πιστός* *drinkable* (Æschyl. *Prom.* 480), *πιστήρ*, *πίστρα*, *πίστρον*, and other words quoted by the old lexicographers. That the ancients did sometimes drink the hard oil we know from Athenæus (15. 689). But I cannot clearly see why both evangelists applied this particular epithet: if the thin liquid hard-oilment which they used for pouring out (*καταχέειν*, Mk. *l. c.*) did not differ from that which was drinkable, it would be just as superfluous

Launemann refers to articles by Leo Meyer (in Kuhn's *Zeitschr.* 1858, VII. 424 sq., 428), who maintains that the word is formed by the suffix *ος* from *ἰτί* and *ωπ*, and denotes "that which is *ἰτί*," so that *ἄρτος* i. signifies "the bread which is serviceable or necessary for the support of life,—which answers to our necessities." Lightfoot's objection to all derivations from *ἄρτι* (or *ὀψαίς*)—that the word would then be *ἰτῶσις*, not *ἰτιώσις*, the *ι* never being retained unless the second word was originally written with the digamma (as in *ἰσχυρός*, *ἰσχυρίς*, etc.)—appears decisive. His conclusion is that the phrase means *bread for the coming day*. McClellan refers the word to *ὁ ἰπῶν* (scil. *χρῶνος*, *αἰών*), "bread for the future world." In a second Appendix Bp. Lightfoot discusses *περιούσιος*.]

¹ They have this especial peculiarity, that words usually applied to persons only are transferred to articles of merchandise: compare the German *flau*, properly *weak, feeble* [but used for *dull, heavy*, in respect of sale], and such notices as "Sugar inactive, wheat unasked." Lobeck (*Paral.* p. 31) defends Scaliger's view, that *πιστικός* is derived from *πίσσω* (Fritz. *Mark*, p. 595), since euphony leads to the omission of *τ* after *π* and in some other cases: comp. *πρίνῃς*, *πρίνῃς*, but especially *πίστρον* and the Latin *piisso*. Meyer still adheres to the rendering *genuine*. [For other explanations see Alford on Mk. xiv. 3.]

to add the epithet *πιστική* as to speak of *fluid* nard. The *νάρδος λεπτή* of Dioscorides is properly only *fluid* nard, as opposed to the thick, viscid kind. In John's narrative, too, the mention of *drinkable* nard does not harmonise well with the manipulation indicated by *ἀλείφειν*. Lastly, Fritzsche's rendering of *πιστ.* by "*qui facile bibi potest, lubenter bibitur*" (p. 601) is not sufficiently supported; not to mention that it cannot be certainly shown that *πιστικός* anywhere has the meaning *drinkable*. Indeed *πιστός* itself was probably not much used—in Æschylus *l. c.* there is a play on words [*οὐ χριστὸν οὔτε πιστόν*]*—*being superseded by the unambiguous *ποτός, πόσιμος*.

γ. *From Substantives.* To adjectives derived from substantives belong amongst others *σάρκινος* and *σαρκικός*. The former signifies *fleshy*, i.e. *made of flesh* (2 C. iii. 3), as proparoxytone adjectives in *ινος* almost without exception denote the material of which a thing is made, e.g. *λίθινος* of *stone* (2 C. iii. 3), *ξύλινος* *wooden*, *πήλινος* of *clay*, *ἀκάνθινος*, *βύσσινος*, etc. (Buttm. II. 448): the latter is *fleshly*. There is however preponderant or considerable authority for *σάρκινος* in Rom. vii. 14, 1 C. iii. 1 (2 C. i. 12), H. vii. 16, where *σαρκικός* might have been expected; and even Lachmann has received it into the text.¹ But how easily might *σαρκικός*, a word found in the N. T. only,² be confounded in the MSS. with the familiar word *σάρκινος* (Fritz. Rom. II. 46 sq.). If Paul wrote *σάρκινος*, he must have intended some such special emphasis as Meyer attributes to the word in 1 C. iii. 1.³ But in the doctrinal system of Paul we find no support for any description of the natural man which the merely material word *σάρκινος* would be sufficient to convey; whilst *σαρκικός*, in antithesis to *πνευματικός*, is all that is required even in these passages. Besides, 1 C. iii. 3, taken in connexion with ver. 2, shows that Paul used the same designation in both verses.⁴

¹ [Not in 2 C. i. 12: in the other passages recent editors read *σάρκινος*. On adj. in *ινος* see Donalds. *New Crat.* p. 458, Trench, *Syn.* s. v. *σάρκινος*.]

² [It occurs in *Anth. Pal.* 1. 107, *Ps.-Arist. Hist. An.* 10. 2. 7, and is a *v. l.* in 2 Chr. xxxii. 8.]

³ [Meyer's view is that, to designate more emphatically the unspiritual nature of the Corinthians, Paul calls them *men of the flesh*—"men who had experienced so little of the Holy Spirit's operation, that the *σάρξ* appeared to constitute their whole being:" comp. Trench *l. c.*]

⁴ [That is, in verses 1, 3: *σαρκικοί* is undoubted in ver. 3. See Alford *in loc.*]

Such an expression as ἐντολὴ σαρκίνη, H. vii. 16, is hardly to be tolerated.¹

Among the oxytone adjectives in *ινος* which express notions of time (Buttm. II. 448, Jelf 338), καθημερινός, ὀρθρινός, πρωϊνός, are later forms, for which earlier writers used καθημέριος, κ.τ.λ.; ταχινός belongs to the same class. Some adjectives derived from substantives end in εῖνός, as σκοτεινός, φωτεινός; ἐλεεινός however—a form not uncommon in Attic Greek (V. Fritzsche, *Aristoph.* I. 456)—comes from the verb ἐλεέω, as ποθεινός from ποθέω (Buttm. II. 448). Κεραμικός (κεράμειος, κεράμιος) must also be reckoned with later adjectival formations.

Among adverbs derived from verbs, φειδομένως seems to be peculiar to the N. T.²

B. DERIVATION BY COMPOSITION.

4. *a. Substantives and Adjectives.* The compound nouns whose first part also is a noun are numerous in the N. T. Although many of these words are not to be found in Greek authors, yet there is nothing in their formation which is contrary to analogy. Compare in particular δικαιοκρισία (Leo Gr. p. 163), αίματεκχυσία, ταπεινέφρων—like εὐσεβέφρων, κραταιόφρων Constant. Porphyry. II. 33, and in later writers even ἰουδαϊόφρων, ἑλληνόφρων Cedren. I. 660, Theophan. I. 149—and ταπεινοφροσύνη (comp. ματαιοφροσύνη Constant. Man. 657), σκληροκαρδία, σκληροτράχηλος (from which we find σκληροτραχηλία and σκληροτραχηλιᾶν in Const. Man.), ἀκροβυστία,³ ἀκρογωνιαίος, ἀλ-

¹ In general, we might perhaps assume that the later popular language confounded the forms, and used *σάρκινος* also in the sense of *σαρκικός*, especially as adjectives in *ινος* do not *always* denote substance or material (comp. ἀνθρώπινος; see Fritz. *Rom.* II. 47, Tholuck, *Hebr.* p. 361 sq. Somewhat similar in German is the use of *das Inwendige* (of a man) for *das Innere*: the former had at one time a more limited meaning. Since, however, *σαρκινος* had beyond doubt already established itself for the language of the N. T., there is no ground for such an assumption in this case. [Comp. Delitzsch on H. vii. 16; also Tisch. on 1 C. iii. 1, who maintains that the two words are synonymous in the N. T.]

² [It also occurs in Plutarch (*Alex.* 25). For *κεραμικός* see Plato, *Polit.* 288 a.]

³ That is, if (with the *Etym. Mag.*) we derive this word from βύζω, βύω. This derivation has been recently controverted by Fritzsche (*Rom.* I. 136), on the ground that βύω does not seem to have the meaning *tegere* (as this etymology assumes), and that the word, so derived, would contain no reference to any part of the body in particular, and would therefore be unintelligible from its vague-

λοτριοεπίσκοπος¹ (comp. ἄλλοτριοπραγμοσύνη Plat. *Rep.* 4. 444 b), ἀνθρωπάρεσκος (Lob. p. 621), ποταμοφόρητος (comp. ὕδατοφόρητος Const. Man. 409), καρδιογνώστης (καρδιόπληκτος Theophan. I. 736, καρδιοκολάπτης Leo Gr. 441), σπητόβρωτος, ὀφθαλμοδουλεία, εἰδωλολάτρης,² εἰδωλόθυτον (Cedren. I. 286, comp. the abstract εἰδωλοθυσία Theophan. 415), δεσμοφύλαξ (νωτοφύλαξ Theophan. I. 608), ὀρκωμοσία (comp. ἀπωμοσία, κατωμοσία), πατροπαράδοτος (θεοπαράδοτος Theophan. I. 627), ἰσαγγελος (Theoph. I. 16), εὐπερίστατος, πολυποίκιλος, the adverb παμπληθεί (the adjective παμπληθής is found in good writers), εἰλικρινής, εἰλικρίνεια (Fuhr, *Diccionarch.* p. 198). The nearest approach to the compound δευτερόπρωτος, L. vi. 1 (?), is found in δευτεροδεκάτη (Hieron. in *Ezech.* c. 45); as the one means *second-tenth*, the other means *second-first*.³ Δαδεκάφυλος, the neuter of which is used as a substantive in A. xxvi. 7, is supported by τετράφυλος (Her. 5. 66).—The first part of the compound is more rarely a verb, as in ἐθελοθρησκεία *self-imposed worship*: compare ἐθελοδουλεία.

The adjectives whose first part is *a* privative exhibit nothing anomalous, though many of them may not have been used in the written language (ἀμετανόητος, ἀνεξερεύνητος, ἀνεξιχνίαστος). The only peculiar word is ἀνέλεος, which Lachm. has received in Ja. ii. 13 on good authority, in the place of ἀνίλεως; Greek writers used ἀνηλής, or at any rate ἀνελεής (Lob. p. 710). Ἀνέλεος would be formed on the analogy of ἀνελπισ, ἄπαις, and may have been chosen for its resemblance in sound to ἔλεος in the same clause. Buttmann (II. 467) maintains that the initial *a* of ἀτενίζειν (from the adj. ἀτενής) is the so-called “*a* in-

ness. The former argument seems to me to have more force than the latter. I am inclined however to think that ἀκρεβυστία is not an unintentional corruption of ἀκροποσία, but a euphemistic alteration of this word, made designedly in such a way that the latter part would convey the meaning *refertus, turgens* (βυω). It is in the nature of euphemistic expressions to be vague and general: those among whom they are current easily come to an understanding about their meaning.

¹ [Recent editors receive the more correct form ἄλλοτριοεπίσκοπος.]

² Comp. ἀνθρωπολάτρης Ephraem. p. 743, πυροσολάτρης Pachym. 134, Geo. Pisid. *Herac.* l. 14. 182, ψευδολάτρης Theodos. *Acroas.* 2. 73; also χριστολάτρης, a common word in the Byzantine writers.

³ [On this word see Tischendorf's long note (ed. 8), and comp. Tregelles and Alford *in loc.*, Wieseler, *Syn.* pp. 203-215, Ellicott, *Hist. L.* p. 174, Scrivener, *Critic.* p. 515, McClellan, *New Test.* p. 690 sq. The word is retained by Tisch., bracketed by Lachm. and Alford, banished to the margin by Tregelles and by Westcott and Hort.—On ἐθελοθρησκεία see *Expositor*, xii. 295-297.]

tensive ;" but it is better (with Lob. *Path.* I. 35) to take it for *a formativum*.¹ See further Döderlein, *De a intensico sermonis Græci* (Erl. 1830).²

5. *Verbs*. When the last part of the compound is a verb (that is, in *verba composita*), the verbal root is retained unaltered, as a rule, only when the first part is one of the so-called old prepositions (Scaliger in Lob. *Phrya.* p. 266, Buttm. II. 469 sq.). In other cases the verb properly takes its termination from a noun derived from the root ; as ἀδυνατεῖν, ὁμολογεῖσθαι, νουθετεῖν, εὐεργετεῖν, τροποφορεῖν,³ ὀρθοτομεῖν (comp. ὀρθοτομία Theophan. contin. p. 812), ἀγαθοεργεῖν and ἀγαθουργεῖν,⁴ μετριοπαθεῖν, etc.

It cannot however be denied that there are some isolated exceptions to this rule ; Scaliger himself had discovered δυσθνήσκω in Euripides, comp. Buttm. II. 472. Hence we must also derive εὐδοκεῖν from δοκεῖν directly, and not (as Passow maintained) through an intermediate noun δόκος, see Fritz. *Rom.* II. 370 : the word originated in a mere union of εὐ and δοκεῖν in pronunciation, comp. Buttm. II. 470. The same applies to παραδοκεῖν, which must not be referred to δοκεῖν (Fritzschior. *Orusc.* p. 151) ; a noun παραδόκος does not exist.⁵

Ὀμείρεσθαι also (the reading of the better MSS. in 1 Th. ii. 8, for ἰμείρεσθαι) would be admissible, even if derived from ὁμοῦ, ὁμός, and εἶρειν (Fritz. *Mark.* p. 792). We do not indeed meet with any other verb thus compounded with ὁμοῦ, for ὁμαδέω comes from ὁμαδος, and ὁμοδρομεῖν, ὁμοδοξεῖν, ὁμνευτεῖν, ὁμηρεῖν, ὁμοζυγεῖν, ὁμιλεῖν, and even ὁμονοεῖν (Buttm. II.

¹ [In favour of Buttmann's view see Don. *Gr.* p. 334, *New Cr.* p. 348 sq. Lobeck's words are : a χαῖνω, πείνω, σκίλλω, στήρχω, adjectiva in πs excentia fingi non potuerunt nisi accedente vel prepositione (εὐχαῖνός, ἐπείνός, περισκίρχνός), vel alia parte orationis (πρὸς εὐχαῖνός, ἐπείνός), quarum ubi nulla conveniebat, decursum est ad prepositionem loquacem α, quæ, quia per se nihil significat, ideo ad formandum aptissima est. Curtius (*Gr. Etym.* pp. 195, 217) takes ἀπείνός, ἀσπερχίς, as standing for ἀν-πείνός, ἀν-σπερχίς. In Curtius, *Studien*, vol. viii, will be found a full investigation of the subject by Clemm, who arranges all examples of prefixed α under the four heads, α protheticum, copulativum, privativum, prapositionale, agreeing with Curtius in connecting the two words (and also ἀσελγής, ἀκραγγής) with the prepos. ἀνά.]

² [In Rev. viii. 1, we should probably read ἡμῶρον for ἡμάριον.]

³ [For which several editors read τροποφορεῖν, A. xiii. 13 (Dt. i. 31).]

⁴ On these forms see Buttm. II. 457. Against οἰκουργεῖν and οἰκουργός (Tit. ii. 5 v. l.), comp. Fritz. *De Crit. Conf.* p. 29. [In Tit. l. c. οἰκουργός is strongly supported, and is received by recent editors.]

⁵ [See Jelf 346, Don. p. 339 sq., *New Cr.* p. 666 sq., Curt. *Elucid.* pp. 167 sqq.]

473), are in like manner directly derived from nouns. A difficulty would also be presented by the genitive which is here governed by the verb; compare Matth. 405. The first objection, however, should perhaps not be pressed in regard to a word borrowed from the popular spoken language. If *μείρεσθαι*—which is found in Nicand. *Ther.* 400, for *ἰμείρεσθαι*—were the original form, *μείρέσθαι* and *ὀμείρεσθαι* might exist together as collateral forms, as easily as *δύρεσθαι* and *ὀδύρεσθαι*: indeed *ὀμείρεσθαι* may perhaps be the true reading here (Lob. *Path.* I. 72).¹

A compound peculiar to Hellenistic Greek is *προσωποληπτεῖν*,—*προσωπολήπτης*, *προσωποληψία* (Theodos. *Acroas.* 1. 32), *ἀπροσωπολήπτως* (*Acta Apocr.* p. 86). A corresponding verb is *ἀκαταληπτεῖν*, Sext. Emp. I. 201; with the concrete derivative compare *δωρολήπτης* and *ἐργολήπτης* (LXX); and with the abstract *προσωποληψία* compare *ἐρωτοληψία*, Ephraem. pp. 3104, 7890, Nicet. Eugen. 4. 251. Several nouns like *προσωπολήπτης*, *θανατηφόρος*,² in which the second part is derived from a verb, whilst the first denotes the object, etc. (Buttm. II. 478), are peculiar to the N. T.; as *δεξιολάβος*, *one who takes a place at the right of any one*, hence *an attendant*. From these compounds are again derived, not only abstract nouns—to which class *σκηνοπηγία* belongs, formed as if from *σκηνοπηγός*, according to a common analogy, like *ελινοπηγία*,—but also verbs, as *λιθοβολεῖν* from *λιθοβόλος* (comp. *ἀνθοβολεῖν*, *θηροβολεῖν*, *ἡλιοβολεῖσθαι*, etc.), *ὀρθοποδεῖν* from *ὀρθόπους*, *δεξιολαβεῖν* (Leo Gr. p. 175): see Buttm. II. 479.

In *verba decomposita* that preposition by means of which the compound became a double compound naturally stands first, as in *ἀπεκδέχεσθαι*, *συναντιλαμβάνεσθαι*. *Διαπαρατριβή*, 1 Tim. vi. 5, would be at variance with this rule if it signified *misplaced diligence* or

¹ [The form with *ο* is now generally received here, and is the reading of good MSS. in Job iii. 21. Ellicott considers it a late form of *ἰμείρομαι*: “as it seems probable that *μείρομαι* is not an independent verb, but only an apocopated form of *ἰμείρομαι* ‘metri causa,’ it seems safer to consider *ὀμείρομαι* a corrupted and perhaps strengthened form of the more usual verb.” Similarly Jowett *in loc.*, who adds that the pseudo-form was supported perhaps by an imaginary derivation from *ὀμοῦ* and *εἰρεν*. Compare however Lobeck *l. c.*: “vocales autem longas deteritam contra naturam est, ut pæne credam prinitivum fuisse *ἀμείρω* *απο* vel *ὀμείρω* quod codd. optimi N. T. præbent.” Westcott and Hort agree with Lobeck in writing *ὀμ.*, not *ὀμ.*]

² A similar compound is *αὐθάδης*; from *αὐτός*, *ἥδιον*, *ἥδισθαι* (Buttm. II. 458).

useless disputing. The only meaning which διαπαρατρ. can have is *continued* (endless) *enmities, collisions*; the other signification would require παραδιατριβή. As however most of the MSS. are in favour of διαπαρατρ., which Lachmann has received into the text, it has been supposed—even by Fritzsche (*Mark*, p. 796¹)—that in this particular instance the prepositions are transposed. But διαπαρατριβή, in the sense given above, is not unsuitable in this passage. The other compounds with διαπαρα, viz. διαπαρακίπτεσθαι 1 K. vi. 4, and διαπαρατηρεῖν² 2 S. iii. 30, are in accordance with the rule as regards their meaning: the former word however is doubtful, see Schleusner, *Thes. Phil.* s. v.

Παρακαταθήκη is equivalent in meaning to παραθήκη, see Lennep, Phalar. *Ep.* p. 198 (Lips.), Lob. p. 312; the latter is better supported in the N. T. The MSS. similarly vary between the two words in Thuc. 2. 72 (see the commentators), and also in Plutarch, *Ser. Vind.* (see Wytttenb. II. 530): comp. also Heinichen, *Ind. ad Euseb.* III. 529.

In Biblical Greek we meet with many compounds and double compounds which do not occur in Greek authors.³ In particular, we find the simple verbs of earlier writers strengthened through the addition of prepositions, which, so to speak, exhibit to the eye the mode of the action; as indeed a love for what is vivid and expressive is a general characteristic of the later language. Thus we have καταλιθάζειν, *to stone down*; εξορκίζειν, as if *to extract an oath from a man, put on oath*; εξαστράπτειν, *to flush forth*; ἐγκαμίζειν, *to give away in marriage (out of the family), elocare*; διεγείρειν, ἐξανατέλλειν, ἐξομολογείν, and many others. See my 5 *Progr. de Verbor. cum Prepos. compositor. in N. T. usu* (Lips. 1834–43).

In the same way, and for the same reason, compound and doubly compound adverbs (and prepositions) came into use in later Greek, as ἐπάνω, κατενώπιον, κατέναντι. In the Byzantine writers such formations are carried to a still greater extent than in the Bible; compare for instance κατεπάνω in Constantine Porphyrogenitus.

Rem. 1. Personal names, particularly such as are compound, are frequently found in the N. T. in the contracted forms which especially belong to the popular spoken language, and these abbreviations are sometimes very bold (Lob. p. 434, comp. Schmid on Horat. *Err.* 1. 7. 55); as Ἀπολλῶς for Ἀπολλώνιος, Ἀρτεμᾶς for Ἀρτεμίδωρος (Tit. iii. 12), Νυμφᾶς for Νυμφόδωρος (Col. iv. 15),⁴

¹ [All uncial MSS. have διαπαρατριβαί. No one now will agree with Fritzsche l. c.: “patet igitur voc. διατριβαί miris modis præpositione παρα-esse diremtum, quum expectes παραδιατριβαί.”]

² [To these Ellicott adds διαπαράγω Greg. Nyss. II. 177, διαπαρασύρω Schol. Lucian II. 796 (Hemst.). The Lexicons give also compounds of διαπαρα with σιωπάω, λαμβάναω, δοχῆ, ὀξύνω (?), but all from late writers.]

³ [Comp. Ellicott's notes on Ph. iii. 11, E. i. 21.]

⁴ Keil (*Philologus* II. 468) believes he has found this name in an inscription

Ζηνᾶς for Ζηνόδωρος (Tit. iii. 13), Παρμενᾶς for Παρμενίδης (A. vi. 5), Δημᾶς probably for Δημέας, Δημέτριος, or Δήμαρχος (Col. iv. 14, 2 Tim. iv. 10), probably also Ὀλυμπᾶς for Ὀλυμπιόδωρος (Rom. xvi. 15), Ἐπαφρᾶς for Ἐπαφρόδιτος (Col. i. 7, iv. 12), and Ἑρμᾶς for Ἑρμόδωρος (Rom. xvi. 14), Θεωδᾶς for Θεόδωρος (i.e. Θεόδωρος), and Λουκᾶς for Lucanus. In Greek writers, compare Ἀλεξᾶς for Ἀλέξανδρος (Jos. Bell. J. 6. 1. 8), Μηνᾶς for Μηνόδωρος, Πυθᾶς for Πυθόδωρος, Μετρᾶς (Euseb. H. E. 6. 41).¹

Many names in *as* not circumflexed are abbreviated forms; as Ἀμπλίας for Ampliatus (Rom. xvi. 8),² Ἀντίπας for Ἀντίπατρος (Rev. ii. 13), Κλεόπας for Κλεόπατρος (L. xxiv. 18), and perhaps Σίλας for Σιλονανός, see Heumann, *Pœcile* III. 314. If Σώπατρος (A. xx. 4) is for Σωσίπατρος, which is found in some MSS., the contraction is nearer the commencement of the word, but is also very bold: Σώπατρος may however be an uncontracted name. On the other hand, those proper names which are compounds of *λαος*, and which by the Dorians (Matth. 49)—and probably by others also—were contracted into *λας*, appear in the N. T. in their uncontracted form, as Νικόλαος, Ἀρχέλαος. That at an earlier period also the Greeks contracted personal names on euphonic grounds is shown by examples in K. Keil's *Spec. Onomatolog. Gr.* p. 52 sqq. (Lips. 1840). In German there are numerous examples of similar abbreviations and contractions, sometimes very harsh; as Klaus from Nikolaus, Käthe (Kathi) from Katharina. Several of these have become independent names, occurring even in the written language; as Fritz (Friedrich), Heinz (Heinrich), Hans, Max: comp. Lobeck, *Prolegg. Path.* p. 504 sqq.³

Rem. 2. The Latin words taken up into the Greek of the N. T.—almost without exception substantives,⁴ denoting Roman judicial institutions, coins, articles of clothing—have nothing peculiar in their form. Latin verbs in a Greek dress first appear at a later period, in the Greek of the *Libri Pseudepigraphi*, the Byzantine writers, etc. See Thilo, *Acta App. Petri et Pauli* I. 10 sq. (Hal. 1837).

in Böekh. [Lachm. writes Νύμφαν as the name of a woman (reading αὐτῆς for αὐτοῦ): so Westcott and Hort. See Lightfoot's note.]

¹ [See Mullach, *Vulg.* pp. 22, 165.]

² [In this passage Ἀμπλίας (Tisch., Ἀμπλίας) is well supported.]

³ On Greek personal names in general, see Sturz, *Progr. de Nominib. Græcor.* (included in his *Opuscula*: Lips. 1825), W. Pape, *Wörterb. der griech. Eigennamen* (Brschw. 1842), (Hall. L. Z. 1843, No. 106-108), and Keil, *Beiträge zur Onomatologie*, in Schneidewin, *Philologus* Vol. 2 and 3.

⁴ [The only exception appears to be φραγελλών. The remark here made as to the meaning of these substantives is hardly correct: see an article by Prof. Potwin in *Bibliotheca Sacra* 1875, pp. 703-714 (also 1880, p. 503). See further Mullach, *Vulg.* pp. 52, 54.]

PART III.

S Y N T A X.

A.

SIGNIFICATION AND USE OF THE DIFFERENT PARTS OF SPEECH.

CHAPTER FIRST. THE ARTICLE.¹

SECTION XVII.

THE ARTICLE AS A PRONOUN.

1. The Article \acute{o} , η , $\acute{\tau}\acute{o}$, was originally a demonstrative pronoun, and in epic poetry (to which belongs the quotation from Aratus in A. xvii. 28, $\tau\acute{o}\upsilon\ \gamma\acute{\alpha}\rho\ \gamma\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\varsigma\ \acute{\epsilon}\sigma\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu$) it is regularly used as such. Compare Soph. *El. R.* 1082, $\tau\eta\varsigma\ \gamma\acute{\alpha}\rho\ \pi\acute{\epsilon}\phi\upsilon\kappa\alpha\ \mu\eta\tau\rho\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ (Matth. 286): for prose compare Athen. 2. p. 37. (Jelf 444, Don. p. 345.) This use of the article is not usual in prose, except—

¹ A. Kluit, *Vindicicæ Artic. in N. T.* (Traj. et Alcm. 1768-1771; the book itself is written in Dutch); G. Middleton, *The Doctrine of the Greek Article applied to the criticism and the illustration of the N. T.* (London 1808). Compare Schulthess in the *Theol. Annal.* 1808, p. 56 sqq.; E. Valpy, *A short treatise on the doctrine of the Greek Article, according to Middleton; etc., briefly and compendiously explained as applicable to the criticism of the N. T.*,—prefixed to his *Greek Testament with English notes* (3 vols.: ed. 3, Lond. 1834). Emmerling's *Einige Bemerk. über den Artikel im N. T.* (in Keil and Tzschirner's *Analekt.* I. ii. 147 sqq.) are of no importance. On the other hand, Bengel has some brief but striking remarks on the subject in his note on Mt. xviii. 17. [See also A. Buttmann, *Gr.* pp. 85-103. Webster, *Syntax*, pp. 26-44, and especially Green, *Gr.* pp. 5-82, where the subject is very carefully treated. The references to Middleton in the following pages are made to the edition by Rose (Cambridge, 1841).]

(a) In the very common formulas $\acute{o} \mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu . . . \acute{o} \delta\acute{\epsilon}$, $\acute{o}\acute{\iota} \mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu . . . \acute{o}\acute{\iota} \delta\acute{\epsilon}$,¹—sometimes standing in relation to a subject previously mentioned, *the one . . . the other*, as in A. xiv. 4, xvii. 32, xxviii. 24, G. iv. 23 [?], H. vii. 20, 21 (Schæf. *Dion.* 421); sometimes simply partitive, without any such reference, as in E. iv. 11, $\epsilon\delta\omega\kappa\epsilon\nu \tau\omicron\upsilon\varsigma \mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu \acute{\alpha}\pi\omicron\sigma\tau\omicron\lambda\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$, $\tau\omicron\upsilon\varsigma \delta\acute{\epsilon} \pi\rho\omicron\phi\acute{\eta}\tau\alpha\varsigma$, $\tau\omicron\upsilon\varsigma \delta\acute{\epsilon} \kappa.\tau.\lambda.$, *some . . . others*.

(b) In the course of a narration, when the simple $\acute{o} \delta\acute{\epsilon}$ ($\acute{o}\acute{\iota} \delta\acute{\epsilon}$) is used for *but he*, etc., in opposition to some other subject; as $\acute{o} \delta\acute{\epsilon} \epsilon\phi\eta$ Mt. xiii. 29, $\acute{o}\acute{\iota} \delta\acute{\epsilon} \acute{\alpha}\kappa\omicron\upsilon\sigma\alpha\nu\tau\epsilon\varsigma \epsilon\pi\omicron\rho\epsilon\upsilon\theta\eta\sigma\alpha\nu$ ii. 9, ii. 14, ix. 31, L. iii. 13, viii. 21, xx. 12, Jo. i. 39, ix. 38, A. i. 6,² ix. 40, al.; Xen. *An.* 2. 3. 2, Æsch. *Dial.* 3. 15, 17, Philostr. *Apr.* 1. 21. 5, Diod. S. *Exc. Vat.* pp. 26, 29, al.

For $\acute{o}\acute{\iota} \mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu . . . \acute{o}\acute{\iota} \delta\acute{\epsilon}$ are used also $\acute{o}\acute{\iota} \mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu . . . \acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omicron\iota \delta\acute{\epsilon}$ Jo. vii. 12, $\acute{o}\acute{\iota} \mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu . . . \acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omicron\iota \delta\acute{\epsilon} . . . \epsilon\tau\epsilon\rho\omicron\iota \delta\acute{\epsilon}$ Mt. xvi. 14 (Plat. *Legg.* 2. 658 b, Æl. 2. 34, Palæph. 6. 5), $\tau\alpha\upsilon\tau\epsilon\varsigma . . . \acute{o}\acute{\iota} \delta\acute{\epsilon}$ A. xvii. 18, compare Plat. *Legg.* 1. 627 a, and Ast *in loc.* In Greek authors we find still greater variety in expressions of this kind (Matth. 288. Rem. 6, Jelf 764). The relative is sometimes used instead of the article in such opposed clauses: as 1 C. xi. 21, $\delta\varsigma \mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu \pi\epsilon\iota\nu\acute{\alpha}$, $\delta\varsigma \delta\acute{\epsilon} \mu\epsilon\theta\acute{\upsilon}\epsilon\iota$ Mt. xxi. 35, $\delta\omicron\nu \mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu \epsilon\delta\epsilon\iota\rho\alpha\nu$, $\delta\omicron\nu \delta\acute{\epsilon} \acute{\alpha}\pi\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\tau\epsilon\iota\nu\alpha\nu$ κ.τ.λ., A. xxvii. 44, Rom. ix. 21, Mk. xii. 5; compare Polyb. 1. 7. 3, 3. 76. 4, Thuc. 3. 66, and see Georgi, *Hier.* I. 109 sqq., Herm. *Vig.* p. 706. Once, $\delta\varsigma \mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu . . . \acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omicron\varsigma \delta\acute{\epsilon}$, 1 C. xii. 8 (Xen. *An.* 3. 1. 35); δ $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu$ (neuter) . . . $\kappa\alpha\iota \epsilon\tau\epsilon\rho\omicron\nu$, L. viii. 5 sqq.:³ in 1 C. xii. 28 there is evidently an anacoluthon. See, in general, Bernh. p. 306 sq. (Jelf 816. 3. b).

In Rom. xiv. 2 $\acute{o} \delta\acute{\epsilon}$ does not stand in relation to $\delta\varsigma \mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu$; \acute{o} is simply the article, and belongs to $\acute{\alpha}\sigma\theta\epsilon\nu\acute{\omega}\nu$.

2. In Mt. xxvi. 67, xxviii. 17, we find the partitive $\acute{o}\acute{\iota} \delta\acute{\epsilon}$ without a preceding $\acute{o}\acute{\iota} \mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu$, so that only the second member of the partition is expressed. The former passage, $\epsilon\nu\acute{\epsilon}\pi\tau\upsilon\sigma\alpha\nu \epsilon\acute{\iota}\varsigma \tau\omicron \pi\rho\acute{o}\varsigma\omega\pi\omicron\nu \alpha\upsilon\tau\omicron\upsilon \kappa\alpha\iota \epsilon\kappa\omicron\lambda\acute{\alpha}\phi\iota\sigma\alpha\nu \alpha\upsilon\tau\omicron\nu$, $\acute{o}\acute{\iota} \delta\acute{\epsilon} \epsilon\rho\acute{\rho}\acute{\alpha}\pi\iota\sigma\alpha\nu$, would be more regular if $\acute{o}\acute{\iota} \mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu$ were inserted before $\epsilon\kappa\omicron\lambda\acute{\alpha}\phi\iota\sigma\alpha\nu$. When however Matthew wrote this word, a second member of the sentence was not as yet definitely before his mind; but when he adds $\acute{o}\acute{\iota} \delta\acute{\epsilon} \epsilon\rho\acute{\rho}$, it becomes evident that the $\epsilon\kappa\omicron\lambda\acute{\alpha}\phi$.

¹ On the accentuation see Herm. *Vig.* p. 700, and on the other side Krüger p. 97. [Jelf 444. Obs. 6, Lidd. and Scott s. v.]

² [A mistake: perhaps Jo. xxi. 6. In Jo. v. 11 we find $\delta\varsigma \delta\acute{\epsilon}$ without $\delta\varsigma \mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu$.]

³ [Also $\delta \mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu . . . \kappa\alpha\iota \acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omicron$, Mk. iv. 4, 5. A. Buttmann (p. 102) remarks that \acute{o} , $\acute{\eta}$, $\acute{o}\acute{\iota}$, $\acute{\alpha}\acute{\iota}$ are the only forms of the article which are used with $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu$ and $\delta\acute{\epsilon}$ in the N. T., if we except E. iv. 11.]

applied to a part only of the mockers. Compare Xen. *Hell.* 1. 2. 14, οἱ αἰχμάλωτοι . . . ὄχοντο ἐς Δεκέλειαν, οἱ δ' ἐς Μέγαρον; Cyr. 3. 2. 12; and see Porro, Xen. *Cyr.* p. 292, Bremi, *Demosth.* p. 273 (Jelf 767. 2). Similarly, in Mt. xxviii. 17 we have first the general statement, οἱ ἑνδεκα μαθηταὶ . . . ἰδόντες αὐτὸν προσεκύνησαν: that this, however, refers only to the greater part, is clear from the words which follow, οἱ δὲ ἐδίστασαν.¹

In L. ix. 19, οἱ δέ would regularly refer to the μαθηταί mentioned in the preceding verse, and would indicate that *all* returned the answer which follows; but from ἄλλοι δὲ . . . ἄλλοι δέ, it is clear that it was given by a part only. The corresponding verse in Matthew (xvi. 14) is expressed with more exactness: οἱ δὲ εἶπον· οἱ μὲν Ἰωάννην . . . ἄλλοι δὲ . . . ἕτεροι δέ.

SECTION XVIII.

THE ARTICLE BEFORE NOUNS.

1. When *ὁ, ἡ, τό*, stands before a noun as a true article, it indicates that the object is conceived as definite,² either from its nature, or from the context, or by reference to a circle of ideas which is assumed to be familiar to the reader's mind:³ Mk. i. 32, ὅτε ἔδυν ὁ ἥλιος· Jo. i. 52, ὄψεσθε τὸν οὐρανὸν ἀνεργότα· 1 C. xv. 8, ὥσπερ εἰς τῷ ἐκτρώματι ὥφθη κάμοι (he is the only abortion among the apostles); A. xxvii. 38, ἐκβαλλόμενοι τὸν σῖτον εἰς τὴν θάλασσαν, *the wheat* (the ship's store of provisions); L. iv. 20, πτύξας τὸ βιβλίον (which had been handed to him, ver. 17) ἀποδοὺς τῷ ὑπηρέτῃ, *the synagogue-attendant*; Jo. xiii. 5, βάλλει ὕδωρ εἰς τὸν νιπτῆρα, *the basin* (which, as usual, was standing by), comp. Mt. xxvi. 26 sq.;⁴ Jo. vi. 3,

¹ [So Bengel (as an alternative) and Meyer: Alford, Ellicott (*Hist. Lect.* p. 411), Ebrard (*Gospel Hist.* p. 462, Trans.), Stier (*Words of the Lord Jesus*, VIII. 278, Trans.), object to this interpretation, though not on grammatical grounds.]

² Compare Epiphanius. *Hær.* 1. 9. 4.—Herm. *Præf. ad Eurip. Iphig. Aul.* p. 15: "Articulus quoniam origine pronomen demonstrativum est, definit infinita idque duobus modis, aut designando certo de multis aut que multa sunt, cunctis in unum colligendis."

³ [See Jelf 446 sq., Don. p. 350, Middleton p. 32 sq., Madvig 8: for the N. T. see especially Green, *Gr.* ch. II., sections 1 and 2.]

⁴ [The article should probably be rejected in these two verses: comp. L. xxiv. 30, 1 C. xi. 25.]

ἀνῆλθεν εἰς τὸ ὄρος, *into the mountain* (which was situated on the farther shore, ver. 1); 1 C. v. 9, ἔγραψα ἐν τῇ ἐπιστολῇ (which Paul had written to the Corinthians before this present epistle); A. ix. 2, ἡτήσατο ἐπιστολὰς εἰς Δαμασκὸν πρὸς τὰς συναγωγάς, *to the synagogues* (which were in Damascus); Rev. xx. 4 [*Rec.*], ἐβασίλευσαν μετὰ Χριστοῦ τὰ χίλια ἔτη, *the thousand years* (the known duration of Messiah's kingdom); Ja. ii. 25, Ῥαὰβ ἡ πόρνη ὑποδεξαμένη τοὺς ἀγγέλους, *the spies* (familiarily known from the history of Rahab); H. ix. 19, λαβὼν τὸ αἷμα τῶν μόσχων καὶ τῶν τράγων, with allusion to Ex. xxiv. 8. So in 1 C. vii. 3, τῇ γυναικὶ ὁ ἀνὴρ τὴν ὀφειλὴν ἀποδιδότω, *the debt* (of marriage); vii. 29, ὁ καιρὸς συνεσταλμένος ἐστίν, comp. ver. 26, διὰ τὴν ἐνεστῶσαν ἀνάγκην.

The article thus refers to well-known facts, arrangements, or doctrines (A. v. 37, xxi. 38, H. xi. 28, 1 C. x. 1, 10, 2 Th. ii. 3, Jo. i. 21, ii. 14, xviii. 3, Mt. viii. 4, 12); or to something previously mentioned, Mt. ii. 7 (ver. 1), L. ix. 16 (ver. 13), A. ix. 17¹ (ver. 11), Jo. iv. 43 (ver. 40), A. xi. 13 (x. 3, 22), Ja. ii. 3 (ver. 2), Jo. xii. 12 (ver. 1), xxi. 1 (xix. 41), H. v. 4 (ver. 1), Rev. xv. 6 (ver. 1). Thus ὁ ἐρχόμενος signifies *the Messiah*, ἡ κρίσις *the (Messianic) universal judgment*, ἡ γραφή *the Scriptures*, ἡ σωτηρία *the salvation of Christ*, ὁ πειράζων *the tempter* (Satan), etc. So also of geographical designations: ἡ ἔρημος, *the wilderness par excellence*, עֲרֵבָה,—i. e., according to the context, either the Arabian wilderness (of Mount Sinai), Jo. iii. 14, vi. 31, A. vii. 30, or the wilderness of Judah (Mt. iv. 1, xi. 7).

Another case deserving mention is the use of a singular noun with the article to denote, in the individual which it particularises, the whole class,²—as we ourselves say, *The soldier must be trained to arms*: 2 C. xii. 12, τὰ σημεῖα τοῦ ἀπρστόλου Mt. xii. 35, ὁ ἀγαθὸς ἄνθρωπος . . . ἐκβάλλει ἀγαθὰ xk. 11, xviii. 17, L. x. 7, G. iv. 1, Ja. v. 6. Akin to this is the use of the singular in parables and allegories: Jo. x. 11, ὁ ποιμὴν ὁ καλὸς τὴν ψυχὴν αὐτοῦ τίθησιν (it is the *ideal* Good Shepherd that is spoken of), Mt. xiii. 3, ἐξῆλθεν ὁ σπείρων τοῦ σπείρειν, where Luther incorrectly has *a sower*. See Krüger p. 103 sq.

¹ [Corrected (for ix. 7) from ed. 5, where the words of the verse are quoted.]

² [Jelf 446. β, Green p. 21, where the very common use of the *plural* to denote a class is also noticed.]

Rem. According to Kühnöl, the article sometimes includes the pronoun *this*; ¹ e.g. in Mt. i. 25 [*Rec.*], τὸν υἱὸν for τοῦτον τὸν υἱόν. Jo. vii. 17, γινώσεται περὶ τῆς διδασκαλίας ver. 40, ἐκ τοῦ ὄχλου. A. xxvi. 10, τὴν παρὰ τῶν ἀρχιερέων ἐξουσίαν λαβών. Mk. xiii. 20, A. ix. 2. In all these instances, however, the definite article is quite sufficient. Heumann has been still more liberal in this doctrine of the article, and he has been followed by Schulthess (*N. Krit. Journ.* I. 285): both Schulthess and Kühnöl refer most incorrectly to Matth. § 286, where such a use of the article (which indeed is hardly to be found in prose, except Ionic) is not the subject of discussion. As to Col. iv. 16, ὅταν ἀναγνωσθῇ παρ' ὑμῶν ἡ ἐπιστολή, we too say *when the letter is read*, and nothing more than the article was required, since no other epistle than the present could be thought of: some authorities annex αὐτή, but the ancient versions must not be reckoned with these.² In 1 Tim. i. 15 the demonstrative pronoun is not required even in German [or English], any more than in vi. 13 [? 14]. In 2 C. v. 4 τῷ is not put δεικτικῶς for τοῦτῳ; the article simply points to the σκῆνος spoken of in ver. 1. In Col. iii. 8 τὰ πάντα is not "*these, all of them*" (intensive), but *the whole*, viz. the sins which are (a second time) specified in the words which immediately follow. In Rom. v. 5, too, ἡ (ἐλπίς) is simply the article; see Fritz. *in loc.* Least of all can ὁ κόσμος be taken for οὗτος ὁ κόσμος: it is *the world* as opposed to *heaven, the kingdom of heaven*, not *this world* as opposed to another κόσμος. The passages in Greek authors which might be claimed as instances of this idiom (Diog. L. 1. 72. 86) are to be judged of in the same way. Indeed one cannot see what could induce the apostles to avoid *expressing* the demonstrative pronoun in certain passages, in which it was present to their *thought*, and to substitute for it the article, which in any case has much less force: mere instinct would revolt at this. Besides, expressiveness of language is a characteristic of N. T. Greek, and of later Greek in general.

In Greek authors, especially the Ionic and Doric,³ and afterwards in the Byzantine writers (Malal. pp. 95, 102), the article is sometimes used for the relative. In the N. T., Σαῦλος ὁ καὶ Παῦλος (A. xiii. 9) has been regarded as an example of this usage (see Schleusner s. v. ὁ), but wrongly; ὁ καὶ Π. is here equivalent to ὁ καὶ καλούμενος Παῦλος (Schæfer, *L. Bos.* p. 213), and the article retains its ordinary meaning, just as in Σαῦλος ὁ Ταρσεύς. Comp. the similar phrase Πίκος ὁ καὶ Ζεὺς, Malal. p. 19 sq. (ed. Bonn), *Act. Thom.* p. 34. One example however may be quoted from Hellenistic writers, viz. *Psalt. Sal.* 17. 12, ἐν τοῖς κρίμασι, τὰ

¹ Compare Siebelis, *Pausan.* I. 50, Boisson. *Babr.* p. 207. Compare the German *das* when emphasised.

² ["The genius of the language into which the translation is made may require the introduction of connecting particles or words of reference, as can be seen from the italicised words in the Authorised Version." Westcott in *Smith's Dict. of Bible*, II. 528.]

³ Matth. 292: comp. Ellendt, *Lex. Soph.* II. 204 (Jelf 445).

ποιεῖ ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν, if the reading is correct.¹ In Wisd. xi. 15, where ὃν (*Alex.*) is probably a correction, τόν must be regarded as the article.

2. So far, Greek usage agrees with that of all languages which possess an article. In the following cases, in which the definite article would not be employed in German [or English], the use of the Greek article is idiomatic:—

(a) Rev. iv. 7, τὸ ζῶον ἔχον τὸ πρόσωπον ὡς ἀνθρώπου (*Xen. Cyr.* 5. 1. 2, ὁμοίαν ταῖς δούλαις εἶχε τὴν ἐσθῆτα *Theophr. Ch.* 12 (19), τοὺς ὄνυχας μεγάλους ἔχων *Polyæn.* 8. 10. 1, al.); *A.* xxvi. 24 [*Rec.*], μεγάλη τῇ φωνῇ ἔφη *xiv.* 10 [*Rec.*], 1 *C.* xi. 5 (*Aristot. Anim.* 2. 8, 10, *Lucian, Catapl.* 11, *Diod. S.* 1. 70, 83, *Pol.* 15. 29. 11, *Philostr. Ap.* 4. 44). We say, *He had eyes as, He spoke with a loud voice*, etc. By the use of the article here something which belongs to the individual is pointed out as possessed of a certain quality.² This is shown still more clearly by *H.* vii. 24, ἀπαράβατον ἔχει τὴν ἱερωσύνην, *He hath the priesthood as unchangeable* (predicate), *Mk.* viii. 17, 1 *P.* ii. 12, iv. 8, *E.* i. 18; and by *Mt.* iii. 4, εἶχε τὸ ἔνδυμα αὐτοῦ ἀπὸ τριχῶν καμήλου *Rev.* ii. 18 (which differ from the previous examples through the addition of the pronoun). With the former examples compare further *Thuc.* 1. 10, 23, *Plat. Phædr.* 242 b, *Lucian, Dial. Deor.* 8. 1, *Fugit.* 10, *Eun.* 11, *Diod. S.* 1. 52, 2. 19, 3. 34, *Æl. Anim.* 13. 15, *Pol.* 3. 4. 1, 8. 10. 1; and see *Lob. p.* 265, *Krüg. Dion. H.* 126. (The article is sometimes omitted, e.g. in 2 *P.* ii. 14: comp. *Aristot. Anim.* 2. 8, 10, with 2. 11.)

(b) 1 *C.* iv. 5, τότε ὁ ἔπαινος γενήσεται ἐκάστῳ, *the praise* (that is due to him); *Rom.* xi. 36, αὐτῷ ἡ δόξα εἰς τ. αἰῶνας *xvi.* 27, *E.* iii. 21, *G.* i. 5, 1 *P.* iv. 11, *Rev.* v. 13; *Rev.* iv. 11, ἄξιός ἐστι λαβεῖν τὴν δόξαν κ. τὴν τιμὴν *Ja.* ii. 14 [*Rec.*], τί τὸ ὄφελος εἰς τὴν πίστιν λέγει τις ἔχειν, *the advantage* (to be expected), 1 *C.* xv. 32; 1 *C.* ix. 18, τίς μοί ἐστιν ὁ μισθός (*Ellendt, Lex. Soph.* II. 212). In all these cases the article denotes that

¹ [The Vienna MS. reads οἷς ποιεῖ.]

² ["Something is assumed as belonging to the subject, and a quality is then predicated of that something." *Clyde, Syntax p.* 22. We must use the personal pronoun, or change the construction of the sentence: e.g. in *H.* vii. 24, *He hath His priesthood unchangeable*, or *The priesthood which He hath is unchangeable*. See *Don. p.* 528, *Green, Gr. p.* 50 sq.]

which is due, requisite (Krüg. p. 98, Jelf 477. 1). And thus the article is often found where we should use a personal pronoun; as Rom. iv. 4, τῷ ἐργαζομένῳ ὁ μισθὸς οὐ λογίζεται *his reward*, ix. 22, L. xviii. 15; compare Fritzsche, Aristot. *Amic.* pp. 46, 99.

No example occurs of the use of the article in appellations (Matth. 268, Rost p. 428, Schæf. *Dem.* IV. 365); for in Rev. vi. 8, ὄνομα αὐτῷ ὁ θάνατος· viii. 11, τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ ἀστέρος λέγεται ὁ ἄψινθος·¹ xix. 13, κέκληται τὸ ὄνομα αὐτοῦ ὁ λόγος τοῦ θεοῦ, a name is in each case mentioned which belongs individually and exclusively to the object spoken of.

3. Adjectives and participles when used as substantives are, like substantives, made definite by the article: 1 C. i. 27, οἱ σοφοί· E. vi. 16, βέλη τοῦ πονηροῦ· G. i. 23, ὁ διώκων ὑμᾶς· Tit. iii. 8, οἱ πεπιστευκότες τῷ θεῷ· 1 C. ix. 13, οἱ τὰ ἱερὰ ἐργαζόμενοι· Mt. x. 20, 2 C. ii. 2, x. 16, 1 C. xiv. 16, H. xii. 27. Instead of a noun we may have an indeclinable word, as an infinitive or an adverb (2 C. i. 17), or a phrase, as Rom. iv. 14, οἱ ἐκ νόμου· H. xiii. 24, οἱ ἀπὸ τῆς Ἰταλίας (Diod. S. 1. 83), A. xiii. 13, οἱ περὶ Παῦλον· Ph. i. 27, τὰ περὶ ὑμῶν κ.τ.λ., 1 C. xiii. 10 (Krüg. p. 106 sq., Jelf 436, 457). Even a complete sentence may have the article (τό) prefixed to it; e.g. A. xxii. 30, γινῶναι τὸ τί κατηγορεῖται (iv. 21, 1 Th. iv. 1, L. xxii. 2, 23, 37), Mk. ix. 23, εἶπεν αὐτῷ τό· εἰ δύνη; G. v. 14, ὁ πᾶς νόμος ἐν ἐνὶ λόγῳ πεπλήρωται, ἐν τῷ· ἀγαπήσεις τὸν πλησίον σου, Rom. viii. 26, xiii. 9, L. i. 62:² these sentences are for the most part quotations or interrogations, which are in this way rendered more prominent. Compare Plat. *Gorg.* 461 e, *Phæd.* 62 b, *Rep.* 1. 352 d, Demosth. *Con.* 728 c, Lucian, *Alex.* 20, Matth. 280, Stallb. Plat. *Euthyph.* p. 55, and *Men.* 25. When a mere adverb or a genitive thus receives the article (especially the neuter τό), it becomes a virtual substantive:³ L. xvi. 26 [*Rec.*], οἱ ἐκεῖθεν· Jo. viii. 23, τὰ κάτω, τὰ ἄνω· Jo. xxi. 2, οἱ τοῦ Ζεβεδαίου· L. xx. 25, τὰ Καίσαρος· Ja. iv. 14, τὸ τῆς αὔριον· 2 P. ii. 22, τὸ τῆς ἀληθοῦς παροιμίας· 1 C. vii. 33, τὰ τοῦ κόσμου· 2 P. i. 3, 2 C. x. 16, Ph. i. 5, Jo. xviii. 6, al. (Krüg. pp. 32, 107 sq.). We are often obliged to use a periphrasis, *the import of the true proverb, what*

¹ [The article is somewhat doubtful in Rev. vi. 8.]

² [Lünemann adds Mt. xix. 18. The use of τό with indirect questions is most common in St. Luke (A. Buttm. p. 96).]

³ Ellendt, Arr. *Al.* I. 84, Weber, *Dem.* p. 237.

is due to *Cæsar*.¹ In 1 P. iv. 14, Huther (in ed. 1) wrongly takes τὸ τῆς δόξης as a mere periphrasis for ἡ δόξα: such a use of the neuter article is not found in the N. T.

The neuter τό is sometimes prefixed to nouns in order to designate them materially, as sounds or combinations of sounds: G. iv. 25, τὸ γὰρ Ἄγαρ κ.τ.λ., the word *Hagar*.²

The substantivised participle with the article occurs in several combinations in which our idiom will not allow the article; viz. as a definite predicate of an indefinite subject, e.g. G. i. 7, τινές εἰσιν οἱ παράσσοντες ὑμᾶς Col. ii. 8, μή τις ὑμᾶς ἔσται ὁ συλαγωγῶν and also Jo. v. 32, L. xviii. 9,—or as a definite subject where logically an indefinite might have been expected, e.g. Rom. iii. 11, οὐκ ἔστιν ὁ συνιῶν (Jo. v. 45), 2 C. xi. 4, εἰ ὁ ἐρχόμενος ἄλλον Ἰησοῦν κηρύσσει. In all these cases, however, the quality is conceived as a definite concrete, only the person who really acts as this concrete remains undefined. The παράσσοντες ὑμᾶς actually exist, but they are not particularised:³ if he that cometh (the preacher appearing among you, who will certainly come,—person and name are of no consequence), etc.; the man of understanding does not exist, etc. The following examples are similar: Lucian, *Abdic.* 3, ἥσάν τινες οἱ μανίας ἀρχὴν τοῦτ' εἶναι νομίζοντες. Lysias, *Bon. Aristoph.* 57, εἰσὶ τινες οἱ προσαναλίσκοντες. Dio. Chr. 38. 482, ἤδη τινές εἰσιν οἱ καὶ τοῦτο δεδοικότες.⁴ and the common phrase εἰσὶν οἱ λέγοντες (Matth. 268 *init.*, Jelf 817, *Obs.* 3); also Xen. *An.* 2. 4. 5, ὁ ἡγησόμενος οὐδεὶς ἔσται Thuc. 3. 83, οὐκ ἦν ὁ διαλύσων. Porphy. *Abst.* 4. 18, οὐδεὶς ἔστιν ὁ κολάσων. Gen. xl. 8, xli. 8, Dt. xxii. 27, 1 S. xiv. 39: see Bernh. p. 318 sq. (Jelf 451. 2).⁵ In A. ii. 47, ὁ κύριος προσετίθει τοὺς σωζομένους τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ means. *He added to the church those who became saved* (through becoming believers); He increased the church by the addition of those in the case of whom the preaching proved effectual: comp. Krüg. p. 103 sq.

Between πολλοί and οἱ πολλοί, used as a substantive, the usual distinction is observed. Οἱ πολλοί, which is very rare in the N. T., means *the well-known many* (2 C. ii. 17) in marked contrast

¹ We might however say in German *das drohen*, *das des morgenden Tags* (*the morrow's* = what will happen on the morrow), *die des Zebedæus* (those who belong to Zebedee, e.g. his sons): see § 30. 3.

² [“Τό denotes that ‘Hagar’ is regarded not as a person, but as an object of thought or of speech. It need not necessarily mean ‘the word Hagar;’ compare for instance E. iv. 9, τὸ δὲ ἀνέβη τί ἔστιν; where τό is the *statement*, for the preceding word was not ἀνέβη, but ἀναβάς.” Lightfoot, *Gal.* p. 193 (ed. 6).]

³ Compare in Latin *sunt qui existimant*, as distinguished from *sunt qui existiment*: see Zumpt § 563. [Don. *Lat. Gr.* p. 353, Madvig, *Lat. Gr.* § 365.]

⁴ [Also Demosth. *De Cor.* p. 330, ἥσάν τινες οἱ διασύροντες. Xen. *De Re Eq.* 9. 2, ἡκιστ' ἂν ὀργίλοι τις ὁ μήτι λέγων κ.τ.λ. (where some omit ὁ): these examples are given by Bernhardt, *l.c.*]

⁵ Herm. Soph. *Æd. R.* 107, Doederl. Soph. *Æd. C.* p. 296, Dissen, *Dem. Cor.* p. 238.

with a unity (Rom. xii. 5, οἱ πολλοὶ ἐν σῶμά ἐσμεν· 1 C. x. 17) or with a particular individual (Rom. v. 15, 19), or, without such contrast, *the multitude, the great mass, vulgus* (with the exception of a few individuals), Mt. xxiv. 12 : compare Schæf. *Melet.* pp. 3, 65.

4. A noun defined by οὗτος, ἐκεῖνος, as attributives,¹ always takes the article, as denoting a particular individual singled out from a class ; in this respect the Greek idiom differs from our own : L. ii. 25 ὁ ἄνθρωπος οὗτος, L. xiv. 30 οὗτος ὁ ἄνθρωπος, Mt. xiii. 44² τὸν ἀγρὸν ἐκείνου, Mt. vii. 22 ἐν ἐκείνῃ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ, Mt. xxiv. 48 ὁ κακὸς δοῦλος ἐκεῖνος. In L. vii. 44, too, the correct reading is βλέπετε ταύτην τὴν γυναῖκα, though—according to Wolf, Dem. *Lept.* p. 263, Ellendt, *Loc. Soph.* II. 243, Krüg. p. 126 (Jelf 655. 4)—there would be no reason for rejecting ταύτην γυναῖκα, since the woman was present. Names of persons also with which οὗτος is joined usually take the article : see H. vii. 1, A. i. 11, ii. 32, xix. 26 (vii. 40).

The noun with which πᾶς is joined may either have the article or not. Πᾶσα πόλις is *every city*, πᾶσα ἡ πόλις *the whole city* (Mt. viii. 34), compare Rom. iii. 19, ἵνα πᾶν στόμα φραγῇ καὶ ὑπόδικος γένηται πᾶς ὁ κόσμος : πᾶσαι γενεαί *all generations*, whatever their number, πᾶσαι αἱ γενεαί (Mt. i. 17) *all the generations*,—those which (either from the context or in some other way) are familiar as a definite number. Compare for the singular Mt. iii. 10, vi. 29. xiii. 47, Jo. ii. 10, L. vii. 29, Mk. v. 33, Ph. i. 3 ; for the plural, Mt. ii. 4, iv. 24, L. xiii. 27, A. xxii. 15, G. vi. 6, 2 P. iii. 16 (where there is not much authority for the article). This rule is not violated³ in Mt. ii. 3, πᾶσα Ἱεροσόλυμα *all Jerusalem*, for Jerusalem is a proper name (see below, no. 5) ; or in A. ii. 36, πᾶς οἶκος Ἰσραὴλ *the whole house of Israel*, for this too is treated as a proper name (1 S. vii. 2 sq., Neh. iv. 16, Judith viii. 6). E. iii. 15, πᾶσα πατριά, is obviously

¹ It is otherwise when these pronouns are predicates, as in Rom. ix. 8, ταῦτα τέκνα τοῦ βιοῦ· L. i. 36, οὗτος μὴν ἔκτος ἐστίν· Jo. iv. 18, τοῦτο ἀληθές· Jo. ii. 11, al. ; compare Fritz. *Matt.* p. 663, Schæf. *Plut.* IV. 377 (Don. p. 352).

² [Corrected for L. ii. 35, xiv. 13, Mt. xiii. 14.]

³ Such nouns as those specified in § 19. 1 may dispense with the article even with πᾶς *all, whole*, as πᾶσα γῆ ; comp. Poppe, *Thuc.* III. ii. p. 224. In the N. T. this particular word always has the article, as Mt. xxvii. 45, ἐπὶ πᾶσαν σὺν γῆν· Rom. x. 18, al. Most of the passages quoted by Thiersch (*de Pentat. Aler.* p. 121) to prove that the LXX omit the article with πᾶς (*all*) are quite unsuitable.

every race ; Col. iv. 12, ἐν παντὶ θεληματι τοῦ θεοῦ, *in every will of God*, in everything that God wills ; 1 P. i. 15, ἐν πάσῃ ἀναστροφῇ, *in omni vitæ modo*. Still less can Ja. i. 2 πᾶσαν χαρὰν ἡγήσασθε, E. i. 8 ἐν πάσῃ σοφίᾳ (2 C. xii. 12, A. xxiii. 1), in the sense of *all* (full) *joy*, *in all* (full) *wisdom*, be considered exceptions ; the nouns here are abstracts denoting a whole, and hence the meaning is the same whether we say *every wisdom* or *all wisdom* (Krüg. p. 124). In E. ii. 21, however, the weight of authority is in favour of πᾶσα οἰκοδομή, though, as the subject is the church of Christ as a whole, *the whole building* is the correct translation :¹ yet the article is actually found in A and C, and it might easily be left out through itacism.

Πᾶς with the participle—which is not in itself equivalent to a noun—deserves special notice. Πᾶς ὀργιζόμενος means *every one being angry* (if, or when he is angry, in being angry), comp. 1 C. xi. 4 ; but πᾶς ὁ ὀργιζόμεν., Mt. v. 22, is *every angry man*, = πᾶς ὅστις ὀργίζεται. Compare L. vi. 47, xi. 10, Jo. iii. 20, xv. 2, 1 C. ix. 25, 1 Th. i. 7, al. (Krüg. p. 103). The same remarks apply to the two readings in L. xi. 4, παντὶ ὀφείλοντι, παντὶ τῷ ὀφ. ; see Meyer.²

Τοιοῦτος³ is joined to an anarthrous noun in the sense of *any such*, *of such a kind* ; Mt. ix. 8 ἐξουσία τοιαύτη, Mk. iv. 33 τοιαῦται παραβολαί, A. xvi. 24 παραγγελία τοιαύτη, 2 C. iii. 12. But if a particular object is pointed out as *such* or *of such a sort*, the noun naturally takes the article : Mk. ix. 37 ἐν τῶν τοιούτων παιδιῶν (in allusion to the παιδίον mentioned in ver. 36, which as it were represented the world of children), Jo. iv. 23, 2 C. xii. 3 (comp. ver. 2), 2 C. xi. 13 (Schæf. *Demosth.* III. 136, Schneider, *Plat. Civ.* II. p. 1).

Ἐκαστος, which is seldom used as an adjective in the N. T., is always joined to an anarthrous noun ;⁴ as L. vi. 44 ἕκαστον δένδρον, Jo. xix. 23 ἕκαστῳ στρατιώτῃ, H. iii. 13 καθ' ἑκάστην ἡμέραν (Bornem.

¹ [See Ellicott *in loc.* As however this rendering is altogether opposed to the usage of the N. T., it is surely preferable to regard St. Paul as speaking of the many οἰκοδομαί which together make up the temple : Vaughan quotes Mt. xxiv. 1, Mk. xiii. 1, 2, as aptly illustrating this meaning of the word. On itacism see Scrivener, *Crit.* p. 10.]

² [On πᾶς see Jelf 454. 1, Don. p. 354, Green p. 54 sq., Middleton p. 102 sqq. Πᾶς rarely comes between the art. and the noun, as in A. xx. 18, G. v. 14, 1 Tim. i. 16 (ἅπας) ; plural A. xix. 7, xxvii. 37 : see Green p. 55, Jelf *l. c.* On the meaning of πᾶς when used with abstracts, see Ellicott on E. i. 8 ; comp. Shilleto, *Dem. Fals. Leg.* pp. 49, 100.]

³ ["The article with τοιοῦτος denotes a known person or thing, or the whole class of such, but not an undefined individual out of the class ; as in that case τοιοῦτος is anarthrous : see Kühner on Xenoph. *Mem.* I. 5. 2, and Krüger, *Sprachl.* § 50. 4. 6." Ellicott (on G. v. 21). Compare Buttm. *Griech. Gr.* p. 337, Jelf 453. β.]

⁴ Orelli, Isocr. *Antid.* p. 255 (9).

Xen. *An.* p. 69). In Greek authors the article is not uncommon ; see Stallb. Plat. *Phileb.* p. 93, *Hipp. Maj.* 164 (Jelf 454. 2, Don. p. 354).

Τὸ αὐτὸ πνεῦμα is the same Spirit ; αὐτὸ τὸ πνεῦμα, *He Himself* (of Himself) the Spirit (Krüg. p. 125). For the former, comp. Rom. ix. 21, Ph. i. 30, L. vi. 38 [*Rec.*], xxiii. 40, 2 O. iv. 13 ; for the latter, Rom. viii. 26, 1 C. xv. 28, 2 C. xi. 14, Jo. xvi. 27. In both cases the article is always inserted in the N. T. with appellatives.¹ In Greek authors it is sometimes omitted ; in the former case chiefly in epic poetry (Herm. *Opusc.* I. 332 sqq.) and later prose (Index to Agath. p. 411, Bonn ed.) ; in the latter, in the better prose writers also.²

5. Proper names, as they already denote definite individuals, do not need the article, but they frequently receive it as the existing symbol of definiteness. First, in regard to geographical names :³—

(a) The names of countries (and rivers) take the article more frequently than those of cities : comp. in German *die Schweiz, die Lausitz, die Lombarden, das Elsass, das Tyrol*, etc. [in English, *the Tyrol, the Morea*]. The article is never or very seldom omitted with Ἰουδαία, Ἀχαΐα, Ἰορδάνης, Ἰταλία, Γαλλία, Μυσία, Ἀσία (A. ii. 9, yet see vi. 9, 1 P. i. 1), Σαμάρεια (L. xvii. 11), Συρία (A. xxi. 3), Κρήτη (yet see Tit. i. 5). Αἴγυπτος never takes the article ;⁴ in regard to Μακεδονία the usage varies.

(b) With names of cities the omission of the article is most common when a preposition precedes (Locella, *Xen. Eph.* pp. 223, 242), especially ἐν, εἰς, or ἐκ ; see the Concordance under the words Δαμασκός, Ἱερουσαλήμ, Ἱεροσόλυμα, Τάρσος, Ἐφεσος, Ἀντιόχεια, Καπερναούμ : only Τύρος⁵ and Ρώμη vary strangely.

(c) Sometimes a geographical name, when it first occurs in the narration, is without the article, but takes it on renewed mention. Thus we find ἕως Ἀθηνῶν in A. xvii. 15, on the first mention of the city, but in ver. 16 and in xviii. 1 the article is

¹ Hence L. xx. 42, xxiv. 15 [where the article is omitted *with proper names*], are not exceptional instances : see Bornem. *Schol.* p. 158. In Mt. xii. 50 it is quite unnecessary (with Fritzsche) to take αὐτός for ὁ αὐτός.

² Krüg. *Dion. H.* 454 sq., Bornem. *Xen. An.* p. 61, Poppo, *Ind. ad Cyr.* s. v.

³ [Jelf 450. 2, Don. p. 347, Green p. 29, Middleton p. 82. In the N. T. names of rivers *always* have the article, except perhaps in Rev. xvi. 12.]

⁴ [Lachmann, Tregelles, Westcott and Hort, accept the article in A. vii. 36.]

⁵ [Τύρος never has the article in the N. T. In the 7th edition Winer substitutes for Τύρος Καισάρεια and Τρωάς.]

inserted; εἰς Βέροϊαν A. xvii. 10, but ἐν τῇ B. ver. 13; διαβὰς εἰς Μακεδονίαν A. xvi. 9, and then ἡ Μακ. six times, the article being omitted in xx. 3 only; ¹ ἤλθομεν εἰς Μιλητον A. xx. 15, ἀπὸ τῆς Μιλ. ver. 17.

Ἱεροσαλήμ has the article only four times, G. iv. 25, 26, Rev. iii. 12 (in which passages it is accompanied by an attributive), and A. v. 28 (τὴν Ἱ.—contrast with this L. xxiv. 18, A. i. 19, al.). With Ἱεροσόλυμα the article is used by John only,—in v. 2, x. 22, xi. 18 [and ii. 23]; in each instance the word is in an oblique case.

6. The use of the article with names of persons can hardly be reduced to any rule; see Bernh. p. 317, Madv. 13 (Don. p. 347, Jelf 450. 1): a comparison of passages will readily show that the practice of the writers in this respect is very irregular.² The rule³ that a proper name has not the article when first introduced, but receives it on repeated mention, will not go far in explaining the actual usage: comp. Matt. xxvii. 24, 58, with ver. 62; Mk. xv. 1, 14, 15, with ver. 43; L. xxiii. 1 sqq. with verses 6 and 13; Jo. xviii. 2 with ver. 5; A. vi. 5 with ver. 8 sq.; viii. 1 with ver. 3 and ix. 8; viii. 5 with verses 6, 12.⁴ The same may be said of the remark of Thilo (*Apocr.* I. 163 sq.), that proper names are usually without the article in the nominative, but often take it in oblique cases.⁵ Hence the authority of the best MSS. must in the main decide whether the article shall be inserted or not.⁶ Proper names which are rendered definite by

¹ [The best texts omit the article in A. xvi. 10, 12, xx. 1.]

² It is well known that in German the use of the article with names of persons is peculiar to certain provinces; *Der Lehmann*, which is the regular form in the South of Germany, would in the North be considered incorrect.

³ Herm. *Præf. ad Iph. Aul.* p. 16, Fritz. *Matt.* p. 797, Weber, *Dem.* p. 414.

⁴ A person mentioned for the first time may take the article as being well known to the reader, or as being in some other way sufficiently particularised. [A combination of these rules (Middleton p. 80) will perhaps explain most cases. We may at least say (with A. Buttmann, p. 86) that when a writer wishes simply to name a person he may omit the article; but he may use it to indicate notoriety or previous mention, or for the sake of perspicuity, e. g. to point out the case of an indeclinable noun: see further Green p. 29. In the examples which follow Winer sometimes quotes readings which are now doubtful, but the fluctuation is quite sufficient to establish the truth of his remarks.]

⁵ Compare especially the want of uniformity in the use of the article with Παῦλος and Πέτρος in the Acts of the Apostles. Παῦλος always has the article in John [except (probably) in xviii. 31], and almost always in Matthew and Mark; but in the Acts never. Τίτος never takes the article.

⁶ That in the superscriptions of letters the names of persons are without the article, may be seen from the collections of Greek letters, from Diog. L. (e. g., 3. 22, 8. 49, 80, 9. 13), from Plutarch, *Apophth. Lac.* p. 191, from Lucian, *Parasit.* 2, al. Compare 2 Jo. 1. To this rule we should probably refer the superscrip-

explanatory appositions, denoting kindred or office, do not usually take the article, since it is only by means of the apposition that they are made definite: the practice of Greek authors agrees with this (Ellendt, *Arr. Al.* I. 154,—see however Schoem. *Isacus* p. 417 sq., *Diod. S. Exc. Vat.* p. 37). Thus we find Ἰάκωβον τὸν ἀδελφὸν τοῦ κυρίου G. i. 19, Ἰούδας ὁ Ἰσκαριώτης Mt. x. 4, ii. 1, 3, iv. 21, xiv. 1, Mk. x. 47, xvi. 1, Jo. xviii. 2, 1 Th. iii. 2, Rom. xvi. 8 sqq., A. i. 13, xii. 1, xviii. 8, 17: so also Pausan. 2. 1. 1, 3. 9. 1, 7. 18. 6, Æschin. *Tim.* 179 c, Diog. L. 4. 32, 7. 10, 13, 8. 58, 63, Demosth. *Theocr.* 511 c, *Apatur.* 581 b, *Phorm.* 605 b, al., *Conon.* 728 b, Xen. *Cyr.* 1. 3. 8, 2. 1. 5, *Diod. S. Exc. Vat.* pp. 20, 22, 39, 41, 42, 51, 69, 95, al. When however the personal name is indeclinable, and its case is not at once made evident by a preposition or by an appositional phrase (as in Mk. xi. 10, L. i. 32, Jo. iv. 5, A. ii. 29, vii. 14, xiii. 22, Rom. iv. 1, H. iv. 7), the insertion of the article was more necessary, for the sake of perspicuity: Mt. i. 18, xxii. 42, Mk. xv. 45, L. ii. 16, A. vii. 8, Rom. ix. 13, xi. 25, G. iii. 8, H. xi. 17, al. (Hence in Rom. x. 19¹ Paul would certainly have written μὴ τὸν Ἰσραὴλ οὐκ ἔγνων; had he intended Ἰσραὴλ to be the object of ἔγνων: comp. 1 C. x. 18, L. xxiv. 21.) In the genealogical tables of Mt. i. and L. iii. this principle is observed throughout, and even extended to the declinable names. It should be observed that the MSS. frequently vary in regard to the use of the article with proper names.

We may remark in passing that the proper name Ἰούδα, where it is to be characterised as the name of a territory, never occurs in the LXX in the form ἡ Ἰούδα, τῆς Ἰ., κ.τ.λ.: we always find either ἡ γῆ Ἰούδα (1 K. xii. 32, 2 K. xxiv. 2), or the inflected form ἡ Ἰουδαία (2 Chr. xvii. 19). Hence the conjecture of τῆς Ἰουδα in Mt. ii. 6 is destitute of probability even on philological grounds.

7. The substantive with the article may as correctly form the predicate as the subject of a sentence (though from the nature of the case it will more frequently be the subject), since the predicate may be conceived as a definite individual. In the N. T. the predicate has the article much more frequently than

tion 1 P. i. 1, Πέτρος . . . ἐκλεκτοῖς παρεπιδήμοις and also Rev. i. 4. Even those predicates which are characteristic of the subject dispense with the article in addresses, Diog. L. 7. 7, 8.

¹ Fritzsche *in loc.* has adduced dissimilar passages; and for G. vi. 6 he must have meant vi. 16.

is commonly supposed¹ (Krüg. p. 106): Mk. vi. 3, οὐχ οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ τέκτων, *is not this the* (well-known) *carpenter?* vii. 15, ἐκεῖνά ἐστι τὰ κοινούντα τὸν ἄνθρωπον, *those are the things that defile the man*; xii. 7, οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ κληρονόμος. xiii. 11, οὐ γάρ ἐστε ὑμεῖς οἱ λαλοῦντες. Mt. xxvi. 26, 28, τοῦτό ἐστι τὸ σῶμά μου, τοῦτό ἐστι τὸ αἷμά μου. Jo. iv. 42, οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ σωτὴρ τοῦ κόσμου. 1 C. x. 4, ἡ δὲ πέτρα ἦν ὁ Χριστός. xi. 3, παντὸς ἀνδρὸς ἡ κεφαλὴ ὁ Χριστός ἐστι. xv. 56, ἡ δύναμις τῆς ἁμαρτίας ὁ νόμος. 2 C. iii. 17, ὁ κύριος τὸ πνεῦμά ἐστιν. 1 Jo. iii. 4, ἡ ἁμαρτία ἐστὶν ἡ ἀνομία. Ph. ii. 13, ὁ θεός ἐστιν ὁ ἐνεργῶν. E. ii. 14, αὐτὸς γάρ ἐστιν ἡ εἰρήνη ἡμῶν. Compare also Mt. v. 13, vi. 22, xvi. 16, Mk. viii. 29, ix. 7, xv. 2, Jo. i. 4, 8, 50, iii. 10, iv. 29,² v. 35, 39, vi. 14, 50, 51, 63, ix. 8, 19, 20, x. 7, xi. 25, xiv. 21, A. iv. 11, vii. 32, viii. 10, ix. 21, xxi. 28, 38, Ph. iii. 3, 19, E. i. 23, 1 C. xi. 3, 2 C. iii. 2, 1 Jo. iv. 15, v. 6, Jude 19, Rev. i. 17, iii. 17, iv. 5, xvii. 18, xviii. 23, xix. 10, xx. 14. In the following passages the MSS. vary more or less: Rev. v. 6, 8, A. iii. 25, 1 Jo. ii. 22, 1 C. v. 28, Jo. i. 21. In one instance two substantives, one of which has the article and the other not, are combined in the predicate: Jo. viii. 44, ὅτι ψεύστης ἐστὶ καὶ ὁ πατὴρ αὐτοῦ (ψεύδους), *he is a liar and the father of it*. In Greek authors also the predicate frequently has the article: compare Xen. *Mem.* 3. 10. 1, Plat. *Phædr.* 64 c, *Gorg.* 483 b, Lucian, *Dial. M.* 17. 1, and see Schæf. *Demosth.* III. 280, IV. 35, Matth. 264. Rem.

Hence the rule often laid down, that the subject of a sentence may be known from its having the article, is incorrect; as was already perceived by Glass and Rambach (*Instit. Hermen.* p. 446).³

¹ [These exceptions may be classified and explained without giving up the general rule that the article usually distinguishes the subject from the predicate (Don. p. 346, Jelf 460). When the predicate receives the article, it is usually in reference to a previous mention of the word, or because the proposition is such that the subject and predicate are convertible (Middl. p. 54, Don. *New Crat.* p. 522). Compare Green's remarks (p. 35 sq.), which perhaps will explain most of the examples: "When the article is inserted after a verb of existence, the real predicate of the sentence is a simple identity, the identity of the subject with something else, the idea of which is a familiar one. But when the word or combination of words following the verb of existence is anarthrous, then the circumstances or attributes signified by it form the predicate, instead of a mere identity." See Don. p. 348 sq., Ellicott on 1 Th. iv. 3 and 1 Tim. vi. 10. Lünemann refers to Dornseiffen, *De articulo apud Græcos ejusque usu in predicato* (Amstel. 1856), as affording a copious collection of examples, without any real enlargement of the theory.]

² Probably also Jo. iv. 37; see Meyer. [The article before ἀληθινός is probably spurious.]

³ Compare also *Jen. Lit. Z.* 1834: No. 207.

8. In the language of living intercourse it is utterly impossible that the article should be omitted where it is absolutely necessary (compare on the other hand § 19), or inserted where it is not required :¹ ὄρος can never be *the mountain*, nor can τὸ ὄρος ever mean *a mountain*.² The very many passages of the N. T. in which older commentators—professedly following the analogy of the Hebrew article (Gesen. *Lg.* p. 655)³—supposed ὁ, ἡ, τό, to stand for the indefinite article,⁴ will be easily disposed of by the careful reader. 1 Th. iv. 6, πλεονεκτεῖν ἐν τῷ πράγματι, means to *overreach in business* (in business affairs):⁵ Jo. ii. 25, ἐγίνωσκειν τί ἦν ἐν τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ, in *the man* with whom he (on each occasion) had to do,—in every man (Krüg. p. 98); compare Diog. L. 6. 64, πρὸς τὸν σινιστάντα τὸν παῖδα καὶ λέγοντα ὡς εὐφύεστατός ἐστι . . . εἶπε κ.τ.λ., to *him who recommended the boy*, i.e. to every one who did this. In Jo. iii. 10, σὺ εἶ ὁ διδάσκαλος τοῦ Ἰσραὴλ, Nicodemus is regarded as *the teacher of Israel* κατ' ἐξοχὴν, as the man in whom all erudition was concentrated, in order that more force may be given to the contrast expressed in καὶ ταῦτα οὐ γινώσκεις; compare Plat. *Crit.* 51 a, καὶ σὺ φήσεις ταῦτα ποιῶν δίκαια πράττειν ὁ τῇ ἀληθείᾳ τῆς ἀρετῆς ἐπιμελόμενος (Stallb. Plat. *Euth.* p. 12, Valcken. Eur. *Phæn.* p. 552, Krüg. p. 101, Jelf 447). In II. v. 11, ὁ λόγος is *the (our) discourse*, that which we have to say: comp. Plat. *Phædr.* 270 a.

On the other hand, there are cases in which the article may be either inserted or omitted with equal objective correctness⁶

¹ Sturz, in his *Leric. Xenoph.* III. 232, even quotes passages from Xenophon as containing examples of the use of ὁ for τις. To all this applies what Schieffer (*ad Plutarch.*) somewhere says: Tanta non fuit vis barbaræ linguæ, ut Græcæ ipsa fundamenta convellere posset.

² Kuinoel on Mt. v. 1, Jo. xix. 32, iii. 10.

³ [In his *Lehrgeb.* l. c. Gesenius thus explained several passages in the O. T. (as 1 S. xvii. 34, Gen. xiv. 13, al.), but he afterwards entirely retracted this opinion; see his *Thesaur.* p. 361, *Hebr. Gramm.* p. 185 (Bagst.): see also Ewald, *Ausf. Lehrb.* p. 686, Kalisch, *Hebr. Gr.* I. 238 sq.]

⁴ This frivolous principle is not justified by reference to commentators who in particular passages have attributed a *false* emphasis to the article (Glass 138 sqq.), or have pressed it unduly. Böhmer has discovered an extraordinary mode of mediating between the old view and the new (*Introd. in Ep. ad Coloss.* p. 291).

⁵ [See Ellicott, Alford, and Jowett *in loc.*, who agree in the rendering, “in the matter” (of which we are speaking): see also Green p. 26 sq.]

⁶ Thus it is easy to explain how one language even regularly employs the article in certain cases (αὐτός ὁ ἄνθρωπος, τοὺς φίλους ποιῶσθαι), in which another does not (*this man*, *Götter glauben*). Compare Sintenis, Plut. *Themist.* p. 190:

(Förtsch, *ad Lys.* p. 49 sq.). In Ja. ii. 26, τὸ σῶμα χωρὶς πνεύματος νεκρόν means *the body without spirit*; χωρὶς τοῦ πν. would be, *without the spirit* belonging to this particular body. In L. xii. 54, good MSS. have ὅταν ἴδῃτε νεφέλην ἀνατέλλουσαν ἀπὸ δυσμῶν, whereas the received text has τὴν νεφ. Both expressions are correct: with the article the words mean *when ye see the cloud* (which appears in the sky) *rising from the west*,—when the course of the cloud is from the west. In Col. i. 16, ἐν αὐτῷ ἐκτίσθη τὰ πάντα, the meaning of τὰ πάντα is *the* (existing) *all*, the totality of creation, *the universe*: πάντα would mean *all things*, whatever exists. The article but slightly affects the sense, yet the two expressions are differently conceived: comp. Col. iii. 8, where the two are combined. In Mt. xxvi. 26 [*Rec.*] we have λαβὼν ὁ Ἰησοῦς τὸν ἄρτον (which lay before him); but in Mk. xiv. 22, L. xxii. 19, 1 C. xi. 23, the best MSS. have ἄρτον, *bread*, or *a loaf*. Compare further Mt. xii. 1 with Mk. ii. 23 and L. vi. 1; Mt. xix. 3 with Mk. x. 2; L. ix. 28 with Mk. ix. 2. So also in parallel members: L. xviii. 2, τὸν θεὸν μὴ φοβούμενος καὶ ἄνθρωπον μὴ ἐντρεπόμενος; xviii. 27, τὰ ἀδύνατα παρὰ ἀνθρώποις δυνατὰ ἐστὶ παρὰ τῷ θεῷ; xvii. 34, ἔσονται δύο ἐπὶ κλίνης μιᾶς· εἰς¹ παραληφθήσεται καὶ ὁ ἕτερος ἀφεθήσεται (*one . . . the other*; contrast Mt. vi. 24, xxiv. 40 sq.); 1 Jo. iii. 18, μὴ ἀγαπῶμεν λόγῳ μὴδὲ τῇ γλώσσῃ (according to the best MSS.; comp. Soph. *Æd. Col.* 786, λόγῳ μὲν ἐσθλά, τοῖσι δ' ἔργοισιν κακά); 2 Tim. i. 10, 1 C. ii. 14, 15, Rom. ii. 29, iii. 27, 30, H. ix. 4, xi. 38, Jude 16, 19, Jo. xii. 5, 6, Ja. ii. 17, 20, 26, Rev. xx. 1.² Compare Plat. *Rep.* I. 332 c and d, Xen. *An.* 3. 4. 7, Galen. *Temper.* 1. 4, Diog. L. 6. 6, Lucian, *Eunuch.* 6, Porphyry. *Abstin.* 1. 14. (The antithesis ἐν οὐρανῷ καὶ ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς is not fully established in any passage, see Mt. xxviii. 18, 1 C. viii. 5;³ in E. iii. 15 the article is omitted in both members, without any variant.)

There is however a clear necessity for the respective omission

"Multa, quæ nos indefinite cogitata pronuntiamus, definite proferre soliti sunt Græci, ejus, de quo sermo esset, notitiam animo informatam præsumentes." Kühnöl misuses such remarks (*ad Matt.* p. 123).

¹ This lends support to my exposition of G. iii. 20, to which it has always been objected that I have taken *eis* for *ὁ εἰς*. [The reading is doubtful in L. xvii. 34.]

² See Porson, Eurip. *Phæn.* p. 42 (ed. Lips.), Ellendt, Arr. *Al.* I. 58, *Lex. Soph.* II. 247.

³ [In Mt. xviii. 18, Tisch. (ed. 8) and others read ἐπὶ τῆς γ. and ἐν οὐρ. in contrasted clauses. In xxviii. 18 the reading is uncertain.]

or insertion of the article in L. ix. 13, οὐκ εἰσὶν ἡμῖν πλεῖον ἢ πέντε ἄρτοι καὶ ἰχθύες δύο· and ver. 16, λαβὼν τοὺς π. ἄρτους καὶ τοὺς δ. ἰχθύας. Also in Rom. v. 7, μόλις ὑπὲρ δικαίου τις ἀποθανεῖται, ὑπὲρ γὰρ τοῦ ἀγαθοῦ τάχα τις καὶ τολμᾷ ἀποθανεῖν, for a righteous man (one who is upright, without reproach), for the kind man (i.e., for the man who has shown himself such to him,—for his benefactor); Rückert has unquestionably misunderstood the passage. In Col. iii. 5 we find four nouns in apposition without the article, and then a fifth, πλεονεξία, marked by the article as a notorious immorality, especially to be avoided,¹ further characterised by the Apostle in the words which follow,—for I cannot regard ἥτις κ.τ.λ. as referring to all the preceding nouns. In 2 C. xi. 18 there is no doubt that Paul designedly wrote (καυχῶνται) κατὰ τὴν σάρκα, as differing from κατὰ σάρκα (a kind of adverb), though all recent commentators consider the two expressions identical in meaning. See also Jo. xviii. 20, Rev. iii. 17; also Rom. viii. 23, where a noun which has the article stands in apposition to an anarthrous noun, εὐδοσίαν ἀπεκδεχόμενοι, τὴν ἀπολύτρωσιν τοῦ σώματος, waiting for adoption (namely) the redemption of the body.

9. The indefinite article (for which, where it seemed necessary to express it, the Greeks used τις) is in particular instances expressed by the (weakened) numeral εἷς: this usage is found mainly in later Greek.² In the N. T., see Mt. viii. 19, προσελθὼν εἷς γραμματεὺς· Rev. viii. 13, ἤκουσα ἐνὸς ἀετοῦ. In Jo. vi. 9 εἷν is probably not genuine (comp. Mt. ix. 18); and in Mt. xxi. 19 μίαν συκὴν perhaps signifies one fig-tree, standing by itself. Εἷς τῶν παρεστηκότων, Mk. xiv. 47, is like the Latin unus adstantium: compare Mt. xviii. 28, Mk. xiii. 1, L. xv. 26 (Herod. 7. 5. 10, Plutarch, *Arat.* 5, *Cleom.* 7, *Æschin. Dial.* 2. 2,³ Schoem. *Isæus* p. 249). The numeral retains its proper meaning in Ja. iv. 13 [*Rec.*], ἐνιαυτὸν ἓνα; and still more distinctly in 2 C. xi. 2, Mt. xviii. 14, Jo. vii. 21. See, in general, Boisson. *Eunap.* 345. Ast, Plat. *Legg.* 219, Jacobs, *Achill. Tat.* p. 398, Schæf. *Long.*

¹ Weber, *Dem.* p. 327. Another case, in which, of several connected nouns the last only has the article, for the sake of emphasis, is discoursed by Jacobitz, *Luc. Pisc.* p. 209 (ed. min.).

² So also sometimes the Hebrew עֶחָד, see Gesen. *Lg.* p. 655, [*Heb. Lex.* s. v., Ewald, *Ausf. L.* p. 693]. The use of εἷς in this sense arises from that love of expressiveness which has already been noticed as a peculiarity of later Greek.

³ Τις τῶν παρ. might indeed have been used instead (compare L. vii. 36, xi. 1, al.), as in Latin *suorum aliquis*, etc. Both expressions are logically correct, but they are not identical. *Unus adstantium* really suggests a numerical unity,—one out of several. [Meyer (on Mt. viii. 19) denies that εἷς is ever used in the N. T. in the sense of τις: on the other side see A. Buttm. p. 85.]

399.¹—An antithesis is probably designed in Mt. xviii. 24. εἰς ὀφειλέτης μυρίων ταλάντων. In εἰς τις also, unus aliquis (Mk. xiv. 51 *v. l.*, and, in a partitive sense, Mk. xiv. 47,² L. xxii. 50, Jo. xi. 49), τις does not destroy the arithmetical force of εἰς.³

Rem. 1. In some few instances the use or omission of the article is also a mark of the distinctive style of the writer. Thus Gersdorf has shown (*Sprachchar.* pp. 39, 272 sqq.) that the four evangelists almost always write ὁ Χριστός—the expected *Messiah*, like ὁ ἐρχόμενος,—while Paul and Peter write Χριστός, when this appellation had become more of a proper name. In the Epistles of Paul and Peter, however, those cases are to be excepted in which Χριστός is dependent on a preceding noun [which has the article],⁴ as τὸ εὐαγγέλιον τοῦ Χριστοῦ, ἡ ὑπομονὴ τοῦ Χριστοῦ, τῷ αἵματι τοῦ Χριστοῦ, for in these Χριστός always receives the article: see Rom. vii. 4, xv. 19, xvi. 16, 1 C. i. 6, 17, vi. 15, x. 16, 2 C. iv. 4, ix. 13, xii. 9, G. i. 7, E. ii. 13, 2 Th. iii. 5, al. But besides these instances, the article is not unfrequently used by Paul with this word, not only after prepositions, but even in the nominative, e.g. Rom. xv. 3, 7, 1 C. i. 13, x. 4, xi. 3, al. There is no less variation in the Epistle to the Hebrews: see Bleek on H. v. 5.

Rem. 2. MSS. vary extremely in regard to the article, especially where its insertion or omission is a matter of little consequence; and critics must be guided more by the value of the MSS. than by any supposed peculiarity of a writer's style. Compare Mt. xii. 1, στάχυν· Mk. vi. 17, ἐν φυλακῇ (better attested than ἐν τῇ φ.), vii. 37, ἀλάλους· x. 2, Φαρισαῖοι· x. 46, υἱός· xi. 4, πῶλον· xii. 33, θυνῶν· xiv. 33.

¹ Bretschneider makes an unfortunate attempt to bring under this head 1 Tim. ii. 2, 12, Tit. i. 6, μίς γυναῖκός ἀνὴρ translating, *He must be the husband of a wife*, i.e. he must be married. But, not to mention that 1 Tim. iii. 4 sq. would not assign a sufficient reason for an injunction that only married men should be admitted to the office of ἐπίσκοπος, no careful writer could use εἰς for the indefinite article where his doing so would give rise to any ambiguity, for we speak and write that we may be understood by others. It is true that in the expression “there came a man” numerical unity is implied, and *homo aliquis* suggests to every one *homo unus*; but μίαν γυναῖκα ἔχειν cannot be used for γυναῖκα ἔχειν, as it is possible for a man to have several wives (at the same time or successively), and hence the expression necessarily conveys the notion of numerical unity. Besides, one who wished to say a bishop must be married, would hardly say, a bishop must be husband of a wife.

² [Quoted above without τις, which is omitted by some recent editors.]

³ Heindorf, Plat. *Soph.* 42, Ast *l. c.*, and on Plat. *Polit.* 532, Boisson: *Marin.* p. 15.

⁴ [I have inserted these words from the 5th edition of the German work; in the 6th and 7th they are omitted, no doubt by accident. In a single Epistle for instance, 2 Corinthians, we find ten examples of τοῦ Χριστοῦ after a noun with the article, and nearly as many of Χριστοῦ after an anarthrous noun. Such instances as κεφαλὴ τοῦ Χρ. 1 C. xi. 3 (Col. i. 7), or τὸ ἔργον Χριστοῦ Ph. ii. 30 Lachm. (1 P. i. 11), are very rare. The copious tables given by Rose in his edition of Middleton (pp. 486–496) cannot be fully relied on, as in many instances doubtful readings are followed.]

Ἰάκωβον· xiv. 60, εἰς μέσον· L. ii. 12, ἐν φάτιγ· iv. 9, ὁ υἱός· iv. 29, ἕως ὁφρύος τοῦ ὄρους· vi. 35, ἐψέστον· Jo. v. 1, Rom. x. 15, xi. 19, G. iv. 24, 2 P. ii. 8, al.

Rem. 3. It is singular that commentators (with the exception indeed of Bengel), when, contrary to their usual practice, they have noticed the article in any passage, have in most instances explained it wrongly. Thus Kühnöl, after Krause (a very poor authority), supposes that the use of the article with ἐκκλησίᾳ in A. vii. 38 requires us to understand this word as meaning *certe populi concio*. The context may indeed render this probable, but in point of mere grammar it is just as correct to render ἡ ἐκκλ. (with Grotius and others) *the congregation*, ἐκκλησίᾳ, and this would be as regular an example as any other of the use of the article. Nor are Kühnöl's remarks on A. viii. 26 more than half true. Luke must have written ἡ ἔρημος (ὁδός), if he had wished to distinguish one particular road, well known to his readers, from the other road: if however he meant to say, *this (road) is (now) desert, unfrequented, lies waste*, the article would be as inadmissible in Greek as in our own language. In 2 Th. iii. 14 also (διὰ τῆς ἐπιστολῆς) the commentators have noticed the article, and have maintained that its presence makes it impossible to join this clause with the following verb σημειώσθε. This may perhaps afford an explanation of the omission of the article in two MSS. But Paul might very well say διὰ τῆς ἐπιστολῆς σημειώσθε, if he at that time assumed an answer on the part of the Thessalonians: "Note him to me in *the letter*,"—that which I hope to receive from you, or which you have then to send to me. See however Lünemann.¹

Rem. 4. The article properly stands immediately before the noun to which it belongs. Those conjunctions however which cannot stand first in a sentence are regularly placed between the article and the noun: Mt. xi. 30, ὁ γὰρ ζυγός μου· iii. 4, ἡ δὲ τροφή· Jo. vi. 14, οἱ οὖν ἄνθρωποι, etc. This is a well-known rule, which needs no further illustration by examples. See Rost p. 427, and compare Herm. Soph. *Antig.* p. 146.

SECTION XIX.

OMISSION OF THE ARTICLE BEFORE NOUNS.

1. Appellatives which, as denoting definite objects, should naturally have the article, are in certain cases used without it, not only in the N. T., but also in the best Greek writers: see Schæfer, *Melet.* p. 4. Such an omission, however, takes place

¹ [Most commentators connect these words with λέγει· see Ellicott and Jowett.]

only when it occasions no ambiguity, and does not leave the reader in doubt whether he is to regard the word as definite or indefinite. Hence

(α) The article is omitted before words which denote objects of which there is but one in existence, and which therefore are nearly equivalent to proper names.¹ Thus ἡλίος is almost as common as ὁ ἡλίος, and γῆ is not unfrequently used for ἡ γῆ, in the sense of *the earth* (Poppo, *Thuc.* III. iii. 46). Hence also abstract nouns denoting virtues, vices, etc.,² as ἀρετή, σωφροσύνη, κακία, and the names of the members of the animal body,³ very often dispense with the article. The same may be said of a number of other appellatives—as πόλις, ἄστυ, ἀγρός, δειπνον, and even πατήρ, μήτηρ, ἀδελφός,⁴—when the context leaves no room for doubt as to the particular town, field, etc., intended. This omission, however, is more frequent in poetry than in prose (Schæfer, *Demosth.* I. 329), and is again more common in Greek prose generally than in the N. T.⁵

Of anarthrous abstracts⁶ in the N. T., 1 Tim. vi. 11, Rom. i.

¹ [Jelf 447. 2, Don. p. 348, Green p. 42 sq.]

² To which must be added the names of sciences and arts (as ἱππική, see Jacob on Lucian, *Toxar.* p. 98), of magistracies and offices of state (Schæf. *Demosth.* II. 112, Held, *Plut. Aem. P.* p. 138), of seasons of the year, of corporations (Held *l. c.* p. 238), with many other names (Schoem. *Isæus*, p. 303, and on Plutarch, *Cleom.* p. 199). See also Krüg. p. 101 sq. As to abstract nouns, see Schæf. *Demosth.* I. 329, Bornem. *Xen. Conv.* p. 52, Krüg. p. 101.

³ Held, *Plut. Aem. P.* p. 248. On πόλις, ἄστυ, see Schæf. *Plutarch*, p. 416, Poppo, *Thuc.* III. i. 111, Weber, *Dem.* p. 235.; on ἀγρός, Schæf. *Soph. Œd. R.* 630; and on δειπνον, Jacobs, *Achill. Tat.* p. 490, Bornem. *Xen. Conv.* p. 57.

⁴ Schæf. *Melet.* p. 4, *Demosth.* I. 328, Eur. *Hec.* p. 121, *Plutarch l. c.*, Stallb. *Plat. Crit.* p. 134.

⁵ Thus in Greek authors we usually find γένει *by nation*, πλῆθει, etc.; in the N. T. always τῷ γένει, A. iv. 36, xviii. 2, 24: also τῷ πλῆθει, H. xi. 12. In Greek authors the omission of the article with the nominative case of the noun is not uncommon, e.g. ἡλίος ἰδύετο, *Xen. An.* I. 10. 15, Lucian, *Scyth.* 4: with this contrast Mk. i. 32, ὅτι ἔδυν ὁ ἡλίος L. iv. 40, δύνοντος τοῦ ἡλίου E. iv. 26, ὁ ἡλίος μὴ ἐπιδύτω. Σιλήνη also and other similar words always have the article in the N. T., when they are in the nominative case.

⁶ Harless (*Ephes.* p. 320) maintains that the article is not omitted with abstracts unless they denote virtues, vices, etc., as properties of a subject: but this assertion has not been proved, and cannot be proved on rational principles. Compare also Krüger in Jahn's *Jahrb.* 1838. I. 47. [Middleton (p. 91) says that the article is usually omitted with an abstract noun, except in the following cases: (1) When the noun is used in its most abstract sense (see Ellicott on Phil. 9, E. iv. 14); (2) When the attribute, etc., is personified (Rom. vi. 12); (3) When the article is employed in the sense of a possessive pronoun (G. v. 13); (4) Where there is reference of any kind (E. ii. 8, comp. ver. 5). Of special omissions of the article with these nouns, that with the adverbial dative (E. ii. 5) is the most important. See further Green p. 16 sq., Jelf 448, Ellicott on G. ii. 5, Ph. ii. 3.]

29, and Col. iii. 8 will serve as general examples. Passing to particular words, we have *δικαιοσύνη*, Mt. v. 10, A. x. 35, Rom. viii. 10, H. xi. 33, al.; *ἀγάπη*, G. v. 6, 2 C. ii. 8; *πίστις*, A. vi. 5, Rom. i. 5, iii. 28, 2 C. v. 7, 1 Th. v. 8, al.; *κακία*, 1 C. v. 8, Tit. iii. 3, Ja. i. 21; *πλεονεξία*, 1 Th. ii. 5, 2 P. ii. 3; *ἁμαρτία*, G. ii. 17, 1 P. iv. 1, Rom. iii. 9, vi. 14, al.; *σωτηρία*, Rom. x. 10, 2 Tim. iii. 15, H. i. 14, vi. 9. To these should be added *ἀγαθόν* Rom. viii. 28 (comp. Fritz. *in loc.*), *πονηρόν* 1 Th. v. 22, *καλόν τε καὶ κακόν* H. v. 14. The article is also frequently omitted in the N. T. with the concretes *ἥλιος*, *γῆ* (*Earth*), *θεός*, *πρόσωπον*, *νόμος*, etc., and also with a number of other words, at all events when, in combination with prepositions, etc., they form certain phrases of very frequent occurrence.¹ We subjoin a list of anarthrous concretes in the N. T., following the best attested readings.

ἥλιος (Held, Plut. *Timol.* p. 467), e. g. Mt. xiii. 6, *ἡλίου ἀνατείλαντος* (Polyæn. 6. 5, Lucian, *Ver. Hist.* 2. 12, Ælian 4. 1): especially when it is joined in the genitive to another noun, and a single notion is expressed by the combination, as *ἀνατολὴ ἡλίου sunrise*, Rev. vii. 2, xvi. 12 (Her. 4. 8), *φῶς ἡλίου sunlight*, Rev. xxii. 5 *v. l.* (Plat. *Rep.* 5. 473 e), *δόξα ἡλίου sun-glory*, 1 C. xv. 41; or where the sun is mentioned in an enumeration² (in connexion with moon and stars), L. xxi. 25, *ἔσται σημεῖα ἐν ἡλίῳ καὶ σελήνῃ καὶ ἀστροῖς*, *in sun, moon, and stars*, A. xxvii. 20 (Æsch. *Dial.* 3. 17, Plat. *Crat.* 397 d).

γῆ (*Earth*), 2 P. iii. 5, 10, A. xvii. 24; *ἐπὶ γῆς*, L. ii. 14, 1 C. viii. 5, E. iii. 15, (H. viii. 4); *ἀπ' ἄκρου γῆς*, Mk. xiii. 27.³ In this signification, however, *γῆ* usually has the article: when used for *country* it is anarthrous, as a rule, if the name of the country follows: e. g. Mt. xi. 24, *γῆ Σοδομών* A. vii. 29, *ἐν γῇ Μαδιάμ* vii. 36, *ἐν γῇ Αἰγύπτου* xiii. 19, *ἐν γῇ Χαναάν*, al.; but in Mt. xiv. 34, *εἰς τὴν γῆν Γεννησαρέτ*.⁴ See below, (b). Van Hengel's observations (1 *Cor.* xv. p. 199) are not to the point.

οὐρανός (*οὐρανοί*) is seldom anarthrous.⁵ In the Gospels the article

¹ Kluit II. 377, Heindorf, Plat. *Gorg.* p. 265.

² [This is an example of irregularity noticed by Bp. Middleton (p. 99),—that nouns coupled together by conjunctions very frequently reject the article though they would require it if they stood singly: he refers to this under the name of omission "in Enumeration," and gives Mt. vi. 19, x. 28, 1 C. iv. 9, al., as examples. See also Krüg. p. 100, Jelf 447. 2. b, Green p. 45.]

³ Compare Jacobs, Philostr. *Imag.* p. 266, Ellendt on Arrian, *Al.* I. 91, Stallb. Plat. *Gorg.* p. 257.

⁴ [In A. vii. 36 we should probably read *ἐν τῇ Αἰγύπτῳ*, and in Mt. xiv. 34 *ἐν τῇ γῇ εἰς Γεννησαρέτ*. Linem. adds Mt. iv. 15.]

⁵ Compare Jacobs in the *Schulzeit.* 1831. No. 119, and Schoem. Plut. *Agis* p. 135.

is omitted only in the phrases ἐν οὐρανῷ, ἐν οὐρανοῖς, ἐξ οὐρανῶν, ἐξ οὐρανοῦ,¹ and in these by no means invariably (comp. Mt. vi. 1, 9, xvi. 19, Mk. xii. 25, L. vi. 23); John also always writes ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ, except in i. 32 [and vi. 58]. By Paul the article is omitted, as a rule, in such phrases as ἀπ' οὐρανοῦ, ἐξ οὐρανοῦ;² and in 2 C. xii. 2 we find ὥς τρίτον οὐρανοῦ (Lucian, *Philopatr.* 12), see below, (b). Peter omits the article even with the nominative οὐρανοί, 2 P. iii. 5, 12. In the Apocalypse the article is always inserted.³

θάλασσα: e. g. A. x. 6, 32, παρὰ θάλασσαν L. xxi. 25 [*Rec.*], ἡχοῦσης θαλάσσης καὶ σάλου; comp. Demosth. *Aristocr.* 450 c, Diod. S. I. 32, Dio Chr. 35. 436, 37. 455, Xen. Eph. 5. 10, Arrian, *Al.* 2. 1, 2, 3, Held in *Act. Philol. Monac.* II. 182 sqq. In A. vii. 36 we even find ἐν ἐρυθρᾷ θαλάσῃ (but in H. xi. 29, τὴν ἑρ. θάλ.) As a rule, however, θάλασσά has the article, especially when opposed to ἡ γῆ.⁴

μεσημβρία, in the phrases κατὰ μεσημβρίαν southwards, A. viii. 26, and περὶ μεσημβρίαν, xxii. 6: compare Xen. *An.* 1. 7. 6, πρὸς μεσημβρίαν Plat. *Phædr.* 259 a, ἐν μεσημβρίᾳ. The article is also omitted with the other words which denote the cardinal points, e. g. Rev. xxi. 13, ἀπὸ ἀνατολῶν, ἀπὸ βορρᾶ, ἀπὸ νότου, ἀπὸ δυσμῶν; similarly πρὸς νότον Strabo 16. 719, πρὸς ἐσπέραν Diod. S. 3. 28, πρὸς ἄρκτον Strabo 15. 715, 719, 16. 749, πρὸς νότον Plat. *Crit.* 112 c. (Compare Mt. xii. 42, βασιλίσσα νότου; here however νότος is a kind of proper name.) The same may be said of the words which denote the divisions of the day; see L. xxiv. 29, A. xxviii. 23 (Krüg. p. 99).

ἀγορά.⁵ Mk. vii. 4, καὶ ἀπ' ἀγορᾶς, ἐὰν μὴ βαπτίσωνται, οὐκ ἐσθίουσι.⁶ This word is often anarthrous in Greek authors (Her. 7. 223, 3. 104, Lys. *Agor.* 2, Dion. H. IV. 2117. 6, 2230. 2, Theophr. *Ch.* 19, Plat. *Gorg.* 447 a, Lucian, *adv. Ind.* 4, *Eunuch.* 1), especially in the phrase πληθούσης ἀγορᾶς, Her. 4. 181, Xen. *Mem.* 1. 1. 10, *An.* 1. 8. 1, Ælian 12. 30, Diod. S. 13. 48, al.

ἀγρός: Mk. xv. 21, ἐρχόμενον ἀπ' ἀγροῦ (L. xxiii. 26), L. xv. 25, ἦν ὁ υἱὸς ἐν ἀγρῷ. Here however there is no reference to any particular field (ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀγροῦ); the expression is general, *from the country* (as opposed to the town, etc.). Similarly, εἰς ἀγρόν Mk. xvi. 12, Jud. ix. 27, ἐξ ἀγροῦ Gen. xxx. 16, 1 S. xi. 5, al., Plat. *Theet.* 143 a, *Legg.* 8. 844 c.

θεός is frequently anarthrous,⁷—most frequently by far in the

¹ [Add to these ἀπ' οὐρ. L. xvii. 29, xxi. 11, ἐπ' οὐρανόν L. xvii. 24, ὡς ε', Mt. xi. 23, L. x. 15, ὡς ἄκρου οὐρ. Mk. xiii. 27; ἀπ' ἄκρων οὐρ. Mt. xxiv. 31.]

² Ἐκ τοῦ οὐρ. (Van Hengel, 1 *Cor.* xv. p. 199) is not used by Paul. [After ἐν the article is as frequently inserted as omitted.]

³ [*Rec.* wrongly omits the article in vi. 14: xxi. 1 is of course no exception.]

⁴ [The two words have a common article in Rev. xiv. 7.]

⁵ Compare Bremi, *Lys.* p. 9, Sintenis, *Plut. Pericl.* p. 80.

⁶ [This and L. vii. 32 are the only certain examples of ἀγορά anarthrous.]

⁷ Compare Herin. Arist. *Nub.* 816, Bornem. Xen. *Conv.* p. 142, Jacob on Lucian, *Toxar.* p. 121.

Epistles.¹ In the following cases especially the article is omitted with this word :—

(1) When the genitive *θεοῦ* is dependent on another (anarthrous) noun : L. iii. 2, Rom. iii. 5, viii. 9, xv. 7, 8, 32 [*Rev.*]. 1 C. iii. 16, xi. 7, 2 C. i. 12, viii. 5, E. v. 5, 1 Th. ii. 13.²

(2) In the phrases *θεὸς πατήρ*, 1 C. i. 3, 2 C. i. 2, G. i. 1, Ph. i. 2, ii. 11, 1 P. i. 2 ; *υἱὸς* or *τέκνα θεοῦ*, Mt. v. 9, Rom. viii. 14, 16, G. iii. 26, Ph. ii. 15, 1 Jo. iii. 1, 2 (where these governing nouns also are without the article³).

(3) With prepositions : as *ἀπὸ θεοῦ*, Jo. iii. 2, xvi. 30, Rom. xiii. 1 [*Rev.*], 1 C. i. 30, vi. 19 ; *ἐν θεῷ*, Jo. iii. 21, Rom. ii. 17 ; *ἐκ θεοῦ*, A. v. 39, 2 C. v. 1, Ph. iii. 9 ; *κατὰ θεόν*, Rom. viii. 27 ; *παρὰ θεῶν*, 2 Th. i. 6, 1 P. ii. 4. Similarly with an adjective in 1 Th. i. 9, *θεῶν ζῶντων καὶ ἀληθινῶν*.—In Jo. i. 1 (*θεὸς ᾧν ὁ λόγος*), the article could not have been omitted if John had wished to designate the *λόγος* as *ὁ θεός*, because in such a connexion *θεός* without the article would be ambiguous. It is clear, however, both from the distinct antithesis *πρὸς τὸν θεόν*, ver. 1, 2, and from the whole description (*Characterisation*) of the *λόγος*, that John wrote *θεός* designedly.⁴ Similarly, in 1 P. iv. 19 we find *πιστὸς κτίστης* without the article.

πνεῦμα ἅγιον (rarely *πνεῦμα θεοῦ*), A. viii. 15, 17, Rom. viii. 9, 14, H. vi. 4, 2 P. i. 21, 1 C. xii. 3 ; *πνεῦμα* Ph. ii. 1 ; also *ἐν πνεύματι* E. ii. 22, vi. 18, Col. i. 8 ; *ἐν πνεύματι ἁγίῳ* Jude 20. (The baptismal formula, *εἰς τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ πατρὸς κ. τοῦ υἱοῦ κ. τοῦ ἁγίου πνεύματος*, is thus quoted in *Apost. Burn.* p. 74, *εἰς ὄνομα πατρὸς κ. υἱοῦ κ. ἁγίου πνεύματος*.⁵)

πατήρ : H. xii. 7, *υἱὸς δὲν οὐ παιδεύει πατὴρ* Jo. i. 14, *μονογενοῦς παρὰ πατρός* ;⁶ also in the phrase *θεὸς πατήρ* (*ἡμῶν*). With *μήτηρ*

¹ [That is, the article is much more frequently omitted in the Epistles than elsewhere in the N. T. : even in the Epistles the instances in which the article is used with this word are twice as numerous as those in which it is omitted.]

² [E. v. 5 is remarkable on other grounds (*τοῦ Χρ. καὶ θεοῦ*), but has no place here since the governing noun has the article. In Rom. xv. 7 *τοῦ ε.* is the best reading : in 2 C. i. 12 *θεοῦ* is used both with and without the article after an anarthrous noun. In 1 Th. i. 9, 1 P. iv. 19 (quoted below), the renderings *a living and true God, a faithful Creator*, are clearly to be preferred.]

³ [So that this case coincides with that first mentioned.]

⁴ ["Even *ἕψιστος*, which, when it is used for *God*, ought as an adjective to have the article, is anarthrous in L. i. 32, 35, 76, vi. 35." (A. Buttm. p. 89.)]

⁵ Middleton's canon is, that the article is never omitted when the Person of the Holy Spirit is signified, "except indeed in cases where other terms, confessedly the most definite, lose the article"—i.e., according to his theory, after a preposition or an anarthrous noun. Similarly Westcott (on Jo. vii. 39) : "When the term occurs in this form" (i.e., without the article), "it marks an operation, or manifestation, or gift of the Spirit, and not the personal Spirit." See also Vaughan's note on Rom. v. 5. In favour of Winer's view see Fritzsche and Meyer on Rom. viii. 4, Ellicott on G. v. 5, Alford on Mt. i. 18, G. v. 16.]

⁶ [If St. John's usage be examined, it will appear very doubtful whether we have a right to take *πατὴρ* as simply equivalent to *τοῦ πατρὸς* in this passage. The true rendering must surely be : "as of an only son from a father." See Westcott *in loc.*]

the article is omitted only in the phrase ἐκ κοιλίας μητρός (Mt. xix. 12).¹

ἀνὴρ (*husband*): 1 Tim. ii. 12, γυναῖκὶ διδάσκειν οὐκ ἐπιτρέπω, οὐδὲ αἰθεντεῖν ἀνδρός. E. v. 23; contrast 1 C. xi. 3. L. xvi. 18, πᾶς ὁ ἀπολύων τὴν γυναῖκα αὐτοῦ . . . πᾶς ὁ ἀπολελυμένην ἀπὸ ἀνδρός γαμῶν, does not necessarily come under this head, though γυνή has the article in the first clause; for the last words should be translated, *he who marries a woman dismissed by a man*. In A. i. 14, however, we might have expected the article before γυναιξί (see De Wette *in loc.*); not so much in A. xxi. 5; but compare what is said above.

πρόσωπον: L. v. 12, πρῶτον ἐπὶ πρόσωπον. xvii. 16, 1 C. xiv. 25; comp. Ecclus. i. 17, Tob. xii. 16, Heliod. 7. 8, ῥίπτει αὐτὸν ἐπὶ πρόσωπον. Achill. Tat. 3. 1, Eustath. *Amor. Ismen.* 7. p. 286 (Heliod. 1. 16); κατὰ πρόσωπον, A. xxv. 16, 2 C. x. 7 (Ex. xxviii. 27, xxxix. 13, al.).

δεξιὰ, ἀριστερά, and similar words, in the phrases ἐκ δεξιῶν, Mt. xxvii. 38, xxv. 41,² L. xxiii. 33; ἐξ ἐωνύμων, Mat. xx. 21, xxv. 33; Mk. x. 37 (Krüg. p. 100).

ἐκκλησία: 3 Jo. 6, οἱ ἐμπαύρησάν σου τῇ ἀγαπῇ ἐνώπιον ἐκκλησίας. 1 C. xiv. 4 (ἐν ἐκκλησίᾳ, 1 C. xiv. 19, 35?).

θάνατος: Mt. xxvi. 38, ἕως θανάτου (Ecclus. xxxvii. 2, li. 6); Ph. ii. 8, 30, μέχρι θανάτου (Plat. *Rep.* 2. 361 c, Athen. 1. 170); Ja. v. 20, ἐκ θανάτου (Job v. 20, Pr. x. 2, Plat. *Gorg.* 511 c); L. ii. 26, μὴ ἰδεῖν θάνατον; Rom. vii. 13, κατεργαζομένη θάνατον; Rom. i. 32, ἄξιοι θανάτου; 2 C. iv. 11, εἰς θάνατον παραδιδόμεθα, etc.: comp. Himer. 21, μετὰ θάνατον. Dion. H. IV. 2112, 2242, and also Grimm on *Wisdom*, p. 26.

θύρα, in the plural, ἐπὶ θύραις *ad fores*, Mt. xxiv. 33, Mk. xiii. 29; compare Plutarch, *Themist.* 29, Athen. 10. 441, Aristid. *Orat.* II. 43: but in the singular ἐπὶ τῇ θύρᾳ A. v. 9.³ See Sintenis, *Plut. Them.* p. 181.

νόμος, of the *Mosaic law*: Rom. ii. 12, 23, iii. 31, iv. 13, 14, 15, v. 13, 20, vii. 1, x. 4, xiii. 8, 1 C. ix. 20, G. ii. 21, iii. 11, 18, 21, iv. 5, Ph. iii. 6, H. vii. 12, al. The genitive is always anarthrous when the governing noun has no article, as in ἔργα νόμου, etc. In the Gospels this word always has the article, except in L. ii. 23, 24 [*Rec.*], where however a defining genitive follows. As to the Apocrypha see Wahl, *Clav.* p. 343. Compare further Bornem. *Acta* p. 201.⁴

¹ [See Mt. xix. 29 (xv. 4), Luke xii. 53, al.]

² [This should be xxv. 34: xxv. 41 is an example of ἐξ ἐωνύμων.]

³ [The article should probably be omitted with the singular in Mk. xi. 4.]

⁴ [There is still difference of opinion on the proper interpretation of νόμος without the article. De Wette, Fritzsche, Meyer, Alford (see their notes on Rom. ii. 12), Ellicott (on G. ii. 10, al.), Jowett (on Rom. i. 2), and others agree with Winer. On the other side (i.e. against the view that νόμος without the

ῥῆμα, of the word of God: followed by θεοῦ, Rom. x. 17 [*Rec.*], E. vi. 17, H. vi. 5; without θεοῦ, E. v. 26.

νεκροί (the dead) is always anarthrous (except in E. v. 14) in the phrases ἐγείρειν, ἐγείρεσθαι, ἀναστῆναι ἐκ νεκρῶν, Mt. xvii. 9, Mk. vi. 14, 16 [*Rec.*], ix. 9, 10, xii. 25, L. ix. 7, xvi. 31, xxiv. 46, Jo. ii. 22, xii. 1, 9, 17, xx. 9, xxi. 14, A. iii. 15, iv. 2, x. 41, xiii. 30, xxvi. 23, Rom. iv. 24, 1 C. xv. 20, al.; so also in ἀνάστασις νεκρῶν (both words without the article), A. xvii. 32, xxiv. 21, Rom. i. 4, 1 C. xv. 12, 13, 21, 42,¹ al.: in Col. ii. 12 and 1 Th. i. 10 only is a variant noted.² On the other hand, we almost always find ἐγείρεσθαι, ἀναστῆναι ἀπὸ τῶν νεκρῶν, Mt. xiv. 2, xxvii. 64, xxviii. 7. Elsewhere νεκροί denotes *dead persons* (L. vii. 22, 1 C. xv. 15, 29, 32, also 1 P. iv. 6, al.), but οἱ νεκροί the *dead*, as a definitely conceived whole (Jo. v. 21, 1 C. xv. 52, 2 C. i. 9, Col. i. 18).³ Greek authors, too, regularly omit the article with this word.⁴

μέσον, in the phrases (ἔστησεν) ἐν μέσῳ Jo. viii. 3 (Schoem. Plut. *Agis* p. 126), εἰς μέσον Mk. xiv. 60 (but εἰς τὸ μέσον Jo. xx. 19, 26, L. iv. 35, vi. 8), ἐκ μέσου 2 Th. ii. 7: the omission of the article is still more common when a defining genitive follows, as Mk. vi. 47, ἐν μέσῳ τῆς θαλάσσης L. viii. 7, ἐν μέσῳ τῶν ἀκανθῶν A. xxvii. 27, κατὰ μέσον τῆς νυκτός (Theophr. *Ch.* 26). See Wahl, *Clac. Apocr.* p. 326.

κόσμος is always anarthrous in the phrases ἀπὸ καταβολῆς κόσμου L. xi. 50, H. iv. 3, πρὸ καταβ. κόσ. J. xvii. 24, 1 P. i. 20, ἀπὸ κτίσεως κόσ. Rom. i. 20, ἀπ' ἀρχῆς κόσ. Mt. xxiv. 21: in the Epistles we find also ἐν κόσμῳ, Rom. v. 13, 1 C. viii. 4, xiv. 10, Ph. ii. 15, 1 Tim. iii. 16, 1 P. v. 9 [*Rec.*]. The nominative is but seldom found without the article, as in G. vi. 14 ἐμοὶ κόσμος ἑσταίρωται: in Rom. iv. 13 the reading of the best MSS. is κληρονόμον εἶναι κόσμον.

κτίσις, *creation* (i. e. what has been created, the world), in the phrase ἀπ' ἀρχῆς κτίσεως, Mk. x. 6, xiii. 19, 2 P. iii. 4. But there is always a distinction in meaning between πᾶσα κτίσις 1 P. ii. 13, Col. i. 15 (see Meyer), and πᾶσα ἡ κτίσις Mk. xvi. 15, Rom. viii. 22, Col. i. 23 [*Rec.*].⁵

article is used for the *Mosaic law*), see Middleton p. 303 sq., Lightfoot on G. ii. 19, iv. 5, Ph. iii. 5, *Rev. of N. T.* p. 99, Vaughan on Rom. ii. 13; and Dr. Gifford's full discussion in *Speaker's Comm.* Vol. III. pp. 41-48.]

¹ [In ver. 42 both words have the article:]

² [Ex τῶν ν. is a variant in some other passages, but is strongly supported in 1 Th. i. 10, and well in Col. ii. 12.]

³ The distinction made by Van Hengel (on 1 Cor. xv. p. 135) between νεκροί and οἱ ν. has no foundation either in principle or in usage.

⁴ ["This remark needs considerable limitation: e.g., in Thucydides the article is much more frequently inserted than omitted." A. Buttm. p. 89.]

⁵ [See Ellicott and Lightfoot on Col. i. 15.]

ώρα: as 1 Jo. ii. 18, ἐσχάτη ὥρα ἐστί; especially with numerals, as ἦν ὥρα τρίτη Mk. xv. 25, Jo. xix. 14, περὶ τρίτην ὥραν Mt. xx. 3, A. x. 9, ἕως ὥρας ἐννάτης Mk. xv. 33, ἀπὸ ἑκτῆς ὥρας Mt. xxvii. 45, etc.; compare Diod. S. 4. 15, Held, Plut. *Æm. P.* p. 229. (So also in a different sense, ὥρα χειμέριος Ælian 7. 13, ὥρα λούτρου Polyæn. 6. 7.) The article is however omitted with other words when they have an ordinal numeral joined with them; as πρώτη φυλακή Heliod. 1. 6, Polyæn. 2. 35 (comp. Ellendt, Arr. *Al. I.* 152), and ἀπὸ πρώτης ἡμέρας Ph. i. 5 [*Rec.*].

καιρός: in the phrases πρὸ καιροῦ *before the time*, Mt. viii. 29, 1 C. iv. 5, κατὰ καιρόν Rom. v. 6 (Lucian, *Philops.* 21), and ἐν καιρῷ L. xx. 10¹ (Xen. *Cyr.* 8. 5. 5, Polyb. 2. 45, 9. 12, al.); also ἐν καιρῷ ἐσχάτῳ 1 P. i. 5, like ἐν ἐσχάταις ἡμέραις 2 Tim. iii. 1, Ja. v. 3.

ἀρχή:² especially in the common phrases ἀπ' ἀρχῆς Mt. xix. 8, A. xxvi. 4, 2 Th. ii. 13, 1 Jo. i. 1, ii. 7, al. (Her. 2. 113, Xen. *Cyr.* 5. 4. 12, Ælian 2. 4), ἐξ ἀρχῆς Jo. vi. 64, xvi. 4 (Theophr. *Ch.* 28, Lucian, *Dial. Mort.* 19. 2, *Merc. Cond.* 1), and ἐν ἀρχῇ Jo. i. 2, A. xi. 15 (Plat. *Phædr.* 245 d, Lucian, *Gall.* 7). The same is of regular occurrence in the LXX.

κύριος—which in the Gospels is commonly used for *God* (the *Lord* of the O. T.³), but which in the Epistles (especially those of Paul) most frequently denotes *Christ*, the *Lord* (Ph. ii. 11, comp. 1 C. xv. 24 sqq., Krehl, *N. T. Wörterb.* p. 360), in accordance with the progress of Christian phraseology—is, like θεός, often used without the article. This is the case particularly where κύριος is governed by a preposition (especially in frequently recurring phrases, such as ἐν κυρίῳ), or when it is in the genitive case (1 C. vii. 22, 25, x. 21, xvi. 10, 2 C. iii. 18, xii. 1), or when it precedes Ἰησοῦς Χριστός, as in Rom. i. 7, 1 C. i. 3, G. i. 3, E. vi. 23, Ph. ii. 11,⁴ iii. 20: the word had already become almost a proper name. It has been erroneously maintained⁵ that the meaning of κύριος depends on the insertion or omission of the article: it was to Christ, the Lord, whom all knew as Lord, and who so often received this appellation, that the Apostles could most easily give the name κύριος, just as θεός is nowhere more frequently anarthrous than in the Bible.⁶ Still the use of the article with κύριος is more common than its omission, even in Paul.

διάβολος (*the devil*) usually has the article: 1 P. v. 8, ὁ ἀντί-

¹ [The best reading is καιρῶν, without iv.]

² Schæf. *Demosth.* III. 240.

³ Compare Thilo, *Apocr.* I. 169.

⁴ [Ph. ii. 11 has no place in this list: κύριος is the predicate.]

⁵ By Gabler in his *Neuest. Theol. Journ.* IV. pp. 11–24.

⁶ Compare my *Progr. de sensu vocum κύριος et ὁ κύριος in Actis et Epist. Apostolor.* (Erlang. 1828).

δικος ἡμῶν διάβολος (where this word is in apposition), and A. xiii. 10, *ὡς διαβόλου*,¹ are the only exceptions.²

That in titles and superscriptions appellatives (especially when in the nominative case) dispense with the article, may be easily explained: compare Mt. i. 1, *βίβλος γενέσεως Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ* Mk. i. 1, *ἀρχὴ τοῦ εὐαγγελίου* Rev. i. 1, *ἀποκάλυψις Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ*.

2. (b) The article is often omitted with a noun that is followed by a genitive which indicates the singly existing object as belonging³ to this individual.⁴ Thus⁵ Mt. xvii. 6, *ἔπεσον ἐπὶ πρόσωπον αὐτῶν* comp. xxvi. 39 (Is. xlix. 23, *ἐπὶ πρόσωπον τῆς γῆς*; contrast Mt. xxvi. 67, *εἰς τὸ πρόσωπον αὐτοῦ* Rev. vii. 11), L. i. 51, *ἐν βραχίονι αὐτοῦ* Rom. i. 1, *εἰς εὐαγγέλιον θεοῦ* (where Rückert still raises needless difficulties), E. i. 20, *ἐν δεξιᾷ αὐτοῦ* (H. i. 3, Mt. xx. 21), L. xix. 42, *ἐκρύβη ἀπὸ ὀφθαλμῶν σου* 1 C. ii. 16, *τίς γὰρ ἔγνω νοῦν κυρίου*;⁶ 1 P. iii.

¹ [Compare Rev. xii. 9, *ὁ καλούμενος διάβολος καὶ ὁ σατανᾶς* and xx. 2, *ὁ ἰσχυρὸς καὶ ὁ σατανᾶς* (the most probable reading). *Σατανᾶς* always has the article, except in Mk. iii. 23, L. xxii. 3.]

² *Ἄγγελος* does not belong to this class of words. When it is used without the article, the singular always signifies *an angel* (one of the many), and the plural *ἄγγελοι*, *angels*, e.g. in 1 Tim. iii. 16, G. iii. 19, al.: on the other hand, *οἱ ἄγγελοι* denotes *the angels*, as an order of beings. Hence 1 C. vi. 3, *ἐτι ἄγγελους καταΐμην*, must be rendered, *that we shall judge angels*, not *the angels*, the whole community of angels, but all angels for whom the *κρίσις* is reserved. On *ἐκείνη* Rom. viii. 23, see Fritz against Rückert. That the word in apposition sometimes has the article, when the principal noun is anarthrous, has been remarked by Geel (Dio Chr. *Olymp.* p. 70).

³ Thus in Jo. v. 1, *ἰουρὰ τῶν Ἰουδαίων* could not be rendered *the feast of the Jews* (the Passover): there is however much authority for the article, and Tisch. has received it into the text. [Tisch. received $\frac{1}{2}$ in his 2d edition, and again in ed. 8. By most editors (and by Tisch. in ed. 7) the article is rejected: see Alf. in loc., Ellicott, *Hist. L.* p. 136.]

⁴ Schaf. Soph. *Æil. C.* 1468, Bornem. Xen. *Cyr.* p. 219, Schoem. *Isæus* p. 421, and Plut. *Agis* p. 105, Engelhardt, Plat. *Menez.* p. 277, Herm. Luc. *Conser.* *Hist.* p. 290.—In Hebrew, as is well known, the governing noun has no article in this construction. On this Hengstenberg (*Christol.* II. 565) founded a new discovery, which Lücke (on Jo. v. 1) has estimated as it deserves. [In his 2d edition Hengst. omitted the observations to which Winer here refers.]

⁵ [Take Ja. i. 26, *καρδίαν ἑαυτοῦ*, as an example. *Καρδία* denotes an object which exists singly in the case of any particular individual: the genitive *ἑαυτοῦ* points out this individual; hence *καρδία ἑαυτοῦ* is (Winer maintains) as definite as a proper name, and may therefore dispense with the article.]

⁶ [The above rule is more questionable than any other given by Winer; certainly none of his rules differ so widely as this from those which apply to classical Greek. In some of the examples which he quotes from the N. T. (as L. xix. 13, 1 Th. v. 8, al.) most will admit that the governing noun is really indefinite in meaning. If we analyse the remainder (to which Lünemann adds Mt. xvi. 18, *τὸν ἄδου*) we shall find that they are represented by the following types: (1) *ἀπὸ προσώπου τοῦ κυρίου* (2 Th. i. 9); (2) *ἰστὶν ἀπαρχὴ τῆς Ἀχαιῆς* (1 C. xvi. 15); (3) *νοῦν κυρίου* (1 C. ii. 16); (4) *καρδίαν ἑαυτοῦ* (Ja. i. 26). The

12, 20, Ja. i. 26, Mk. viii. 3, xiii. 27, Rom. i. 20, ii. 5, L. i. 5, ii. 4, 11, xiii. 19, xix. 13, H. xii. 2, 1 C. x. 21, xii. 27, xvi. 15, Ph. ii. 16, iv. 3, E. i. 4, 6, 12, iv. 30, 1 Th. v. 8, 2 Th. i. 9, 2 Th. ii. 2,¹ 2 P. ii. 6, iii. 10, Jude 6 (A. viii. 5), al. This is a very common usage in the LXX: 1 S. i. 3, 7, iv. 6, v. 2, Ex. iii. 11, ix. 22, xvii. 1, Cant. v. 1, viii. 2, Judith ii. 7, 14, iii. 3, 9, iv. 11, v. 8, vi. 20, 1 Macc. ii. 50, v. 66, 3 (1) Esdr. i. 26. But in 1 C. iv. 14, *ὡς τέκνα μου ἀγαπητά*, the article was necessarily omitted, since the Corinthians were not *the* only beloved children of Paul: in L. xv. 29, *οὐδέποτε ἐντολήν σου παρήλθον*, the meaning is *a command of thine*; and A. i. 8, *λήψεσθε δύναμιν ἐπελθόντος τοῦ ἁγίου πνεύματος*, must be rendered, *Ye shall receive power when the Holy Ghost shall have come down*.²

The article is also sometimes omitted when a noun is defined by a numeral: A. xii. 10, *διελθόντες πρώτην φυλακὴν καὶ δευτέραν* Mk. xv. 25, *ἦν ὥρα τρίτη καὶ ἐσταύρωσαν αὐτόν* xv. 33, *ἔως ὥρας ἐνάτης* L. iii. 1, *ἐν ἔτει πεντεκαίδεκάτῳ τῆς ἡγεμονίας κ.τ.λ.*, 2 C. xii. 2, E. vi. 2 (Ph. i. 5 *v.l.*). From Greek authors compare Lysias 7. 10, *τρίτῳ ἔτει* Plat. *Min.* 319 c, *Hipp. Maj.* 286 b, Antiph. 6. 42, Andoc. 4. 17, Diog. L. 7. 135, 138, 141 sqq. (contrast 7. 150, 151, 153). See above 1. (a), under

first of these seems merely an extension of a common usage beyond its ordinary limits. The article is naturally omitted in an adverbial phrase, such as *πρὸ πρῶτον*: the peculiarity in these examples is, as A. Buttmann well remarks (p. 90), that the article is not inserted when a defining genitive limits the general phrase to a particular case. This extension was the more natural as the phrase is often a literal translation of a Hebrew combination which almost plays the part of an ordinary preposition. As to (2), where the article is omitted after *ιστί* (Madvig 10. Rem. 2), see above, page 142. In such examples as (3) we may often trace the influence of the principle of "correlation" (see below, § 20. 4, note). In (4), however, we must recognise a peculiarity of the N. T. language—the occasional omission of the article with nouns definite in sense when they are accompanied by the genitive of a personal pronoun (see A. Buttm. p. 119). Madvig's rule (*loc. cit.*), "The governing noun is sometimes anarthrous when the writer wishes to express a notion that in itself is definite, in a general manner," will not apply to many of these examples; and it may perhaps be doubted whether the examples he gives (e. g. *ὑπὸ πλήθους τῶν νεῶν*, Thuc. 8. 105) and most of those quoted by Winer from classical Greek are not best explained by reference to the nature and meaning of the particular words (as *πλήθος*, *μείγνυς*) by which the genitive is governed: comp. Krüger p. 100.]

¹ [This passage has no place here: in his 4th and 5th editions Winer has "2 Th. ii. 2, *ἐν ἡμέρᾳ τοῦ Χριστοῦ*." These words however are not found in this verse (*ἡ ἡμέρα τοῦ κυρίου*), nor does the article appear to be ever omitted with *ἡμέρα* in this and similar phrases, unless the following word (*Χριστοῦ*, *κυρίου*) is also anarthrous.]

² Gersdorf (p. 316 sqq.) has not properly distinguished the cases. In L. xxiii. 46, *εἰς χαῖράς σου παρατίθεμαι, τὸ πνεῦμά μου*, the article is both inserted and omitted in the same clause: similarly in other passages.

ώρα.¹—This usage enables us to justify Mt. xii. 24, ἐν τῷ Βεελζεβούλ, ἄρχοντι τῶν δαιμονίων (the reading of all the MSS.): Fritzsche, who usually finds a difficulty in such omissions of the article, substitutes ἐν Β. τῷ ἄρχ. τ. δ., without any support from the MSS. (*Matt.* p. 774).²

In Greek authors such an omission of the article is by no means rare, especially if the noun is preceded by a preposition: compare Xen. *Cyr.* 6. 1. 13, περὶ καταλύσεως τῆς στρατιᾶς. *Apol. Socr.* 30, ἐν καταλύσει τοῦ βίου. *Mem.* 1. 5. 2, ἐπὶ τελευτῇ τοῦ βίου. 4. 3. 16, Plat. *Phædr.* 237. c. Lys. *Agorat.* 2, ἐπὶ καταλύσει τοῦ δήμου τοῦ ἡμετέρου and farther on, πατρίδα σφετέραν αὐτῶν καταλιπόντες. Lucian, *Scyth.* 4, βίον αὐτῶν. Dio. Chr. 38. 471, ὑπὲρ γενέσεως αὐτῆς. Strabo 15. 719, ὑπὸ μήκους τῶν ὁδῶν (17. 808), Thuc. 2. 38, διὰ μέγεθος τῆς πόλεως. 7. 72. In German also the article is commonly omitted in such cases, if a preposition precedes: e.g. *über Auflösung des Räthfels, Stärke des Körpers*, etc. In Greek authors, however, the genitive also frequently loses the article, or the genitive with the article precedes the governing noun, as τῶν χωρίων χαλεπότης: see Xen. *Cyr.* 8. 6. 16, *Mem.* 1. 4. 12, Thuc. 1. 1, 6. 34, 8. 68.³

3. (c) When the conjunction καί joins together two or more nouns⁴ (denoting different objects⁵) which agree in case and number but differ in gender, the article is, as a rule, repeated with each substantive. This rule holds good not merely when the nouns denote persons (as in A. xiii. 50, τὰς σεβομένας γυναῖκας . . . καὶ τοὺς πρώτους τῆς πόλεως. L. xiv. 26, E. vi. 2, A. xxvi. 30), but also when they signify objects without life: as Col. iv. 1, τὸ δίκαιον καὶ τὴν ἰσότητα τοῖς δούλοις παρέχεσθε. Rom. viii. 2, ἀπὸ τοῦ νόμου τῆς ἁμαρτίας καὶ τοῦ θανάτου. Mt. xxii. 4, L. x. 21, Rom. xvi. 17, Ph. iv. 7, 1 C. ii. 4, E. ii. 1, Rev.

¹ [Krüg. p. 100, Middleton p. 100, Green p. 42, Ellicott on E. vi. 2, Shilleto, *Dem. F. L.* p. 38. The article is sometimes omitted with superlative expressions, as in 1 P. i. 5 (Krüg. p. 92, Middleton p. 101).]

² [Meyer renders, "by Beelzebul, as ruler over the devils."]

³ Compare Krüg. *Dion. H.* p. 168, Jacobs, *Athen.* p. 18 sq., Poppo, *Thuc.* III. i. 130.

⁴ Benseler (*Isocr. Areop.* p. 290 sqq.) has collected much from Isocrates on the repetition and non-repetition of the article with nouns (substantives, adjectives, participles, —also infinitives) which are thus connected by conjunctions, but does not succeed in presenting the subject very clearly. Compare also Tholuck, *Literar. Anzeig.* 1837. No. 5. [Middleton pp. 56-70, Green pp. 67-75, A. Buttmann p. 97 sqq., Webster, *Gr.* p. 36, Jelf 459. 9.]

⁵ For if the connected nouns are, for instance, only predicates of one and the same person, as in Col. iii. 17 [*Rec.*], τῷ θεῷ καὶ πατρί. 2 P. i. 11, τοῦ κυρίου ἡμῶν καὶ σωτῆρος. I. Xp., E. vi. 21, Mk. vi. 3, A. iii. 14, the article cannot be repeated. [So even with ἀλλά, 2 Th. ii. 12 (A. Buttm. p. 99); and with δὲ. L. xii. 48.]

i. 2, xiv. 7, H. iii. 6. Compare Xen. *Cyr.* 2. 2. 9, *σὺν τῷ θώρακι κ. τῇ κοπίδι* Plut. *Virt. Mul.* p. 210, *διὰ τὸν ἄνδρα κ. τὴν ἀρετὴν* Dion. H. IV. 2245. 4, *ἐπὶ τοῦ τόκου καὶ τῆς λοχείας* 2117 17, *τὰς ψυχὰς καὶ τὰ ὅπλα* 2089. 14, Diod. S. 1. 50, 51, 86. Philostr. *Her.* 3. 2, Diog. L. 3. 18, 5. 51, Herod. 2. 10. 15 Strabo 3. 163, 15. 712, Plut. *Aud. Poët.* 9. *init.*, *Themist.* 8 Isocr. *Areop.* p. 334, Plat. *Charm.* p. 160 b, Sext. Emp. *adv. Math.* 2. 58.

In these combinations the repetition of the article appeared *grammatically* necessary, but at the same time the nouns joined for the most part express notions which must be apprehended separately; see below, no. 4. When however the notions are not to be sharply distinguished, or when there is joined to the first noun an adjective which belongs to the second also, the article is not repeated (although the nouns differ in gender), the single article belonging to all the nouns in common: Col. ii. 22, *τὰ ἐντάλματα καὶ διδασκαλίας τῶν ἀνθρώπων* L. xiv. 23, *ἔξελθε εἰς τὰς ὁδοὺς καὶ φραγμούς* i. 6, *ἐν πάσαις ταῖς ἐντολαῖς καὶ δικαιώμασι τοῦ κυρίου* Mk. xii. 33, Rev. v. 12. Similar examples are furnished in much greater numbers by Greek authors—both poets (Herm. Eur. *Hec.* p. 76) and prose-writers—without anxious regard to the meaning of the words; e.g. Plat. *Rep.* 9. 586 d, *τῇ ἐπιστήμῃ καὶ λόγῳ* *Legg.* 6. 784, *ὁ σωφρονῶν καὶ σωφρονούσα* 6. 510 c, *Apol.* 18 a, *Crat.* 405 d, Aristot. *Anal. Post.* 1. 26, Thuc. 1. 54, Lysurg. 30, Lucian, *Parasit.* 13. Herod. 8. 6. 11, *Æl. Anim.* 5. 26.¹ When the nouns are separated by *ἢ*, the article is invariably repeated: Mt. xv. 5, *τῷ πατρὶ ἢ τῇ μητρί* Mk. iv. 21, *ὑπὸ τὸν μόδιον ἢ ὑπὸ τὴν κλίνην* Rev. xiii. 17.

When the connected nouns do not agree in number, the repetition of the article was natural, and in point of grammar is almost indispensable: as Col. ii. 13, *ἐν τοῖς παραπτώμασι καὶ τῇ ἀκροβυστίᾳ* E. ii. 3, *τὰ θελήματα τῆς σαρκὸς καὶ τῶν διανοιῶν* 1 Tim. v. 23, Tit. ii. 12, A. xv. 4, 20,² xxviii. 17, Mt. v. 17, Rev. ii. 19. Compare Plat. *Crito* 47 c, *τὴν δόξαν καὶ τοὺς ἐπαίνους* Dion. H. IV. 2238. 1, *ὑπὸ τῆς παρθένου καὶ τῶν περὶ αὐτὴν γυναικῶν*; on the other hand, Xen. *An.* 2. 1. 7, *ἐπιστήμων τῶν περὶ τὰς τάξεις τε καὶ ὀπλομαχίαν* Agath. 14. 12, *τὰς δυνάμεις καὶ πόλεμον*.—1 C. iv. 9,

¹ Compare also Krüg. *Dion.* p. 140, and Xen. *Anab.* p. 92, Bornem. *Cyr.* p. 668.

² [The article before *πνευμάτων* should probably be omitted.]

θέατρον ἐγενήθημεν τῷ κόσμῳ καὶ ἀγγέλοις καὶ ἀνθρώποις, does not come under this head: the two anarthrous nouns specialise τῷ κόσμῳ, *the world, as well angels as men*.

4. (d) If the nouns connected by καὶ agree in gender, the article is *not* repeated,

(1) If the nouns are regarded only as parts of one whole, or members of one community: ¹ Mk. xv. 1, συμβούλιον ποιήσαντες οἱ ἀρχιερεῖς μετὰ τῶν πρεσβυτέρων καὶ γραμματέων (where the elders and scribes, as distinguished from the chief priests, are indicated as a single class of individuals), L. xiv. 3, 21, Col. ii. 8, 19,² E. ii. 20, v. 5, Ph. i. 7, ii. 17, A. xxiii. 7, 2 P. i. 10; Xen. An. 2. 2. 5, 3. 1. 29, Plat. Phil. 28 e, Dion. H. IV. 2235. 5, Plut. Aud. Poët. 1. *in.*, 12. *in.*

(2) When a genitive or some other attributive belonging to both nouns is inserted between the first noun and its article: 1 Th. ii. 12, εἰς τὴν ἑαυτοῦ βασιλείαν καὶ δόξαν iii. 7, ἐπὶ πάσῃ τῇ θλίψει καὶ ἀνάγκῃ ἡμῶν Rom. i. 20, ἥ τε αἰδὸς αὐτοῦ δύναμις κ. θεϊότης Ph. i. 25, E. iii. 5. Compare Dion. H. IV. 2246. 9, τὰς αὐτῶν γυναῖκας καὶ θυγατέρας 2089. 4, Diiod. S. 1. 86, τὴν προειρημένην ἐπιμέλειαν καὶ τιμὴν 2. 18, Æl. Anim. 7. 29, Aristot. Eth. Nicom. 4. 1. 9, 7 7 1.³ So also when the common genitive follows the second noun, as in Ph. i. 20, κατὰ τὴν ἀποκαταδοκίαν καὶ ἐλπίδα μου i. 7, ἐν τῇ ἀπολογίᾳ κ. βεβαιώσει τοῦ εὐαγγελίου 1 P. ii. 25. on Ph. i. 19 see Meyer.⁴ Compare Benseler p. 293 sq.

Under (1) it should be noted, that in a series of nouns which belong to one category the first only has the article: as A. xxi. 25 φυλάσσεσθαι αὐτοὺς . . . τὸ ⁵ αἷμα καὶ πνικτὸν καὶ πορνείαν E. iii. 18, τί τὸ πλάτος κ. μήκος κ. βάθος κ. ὕψος Jo. v. 3, 1 C. v. 10.

¹ Engelhardt, Plat. *Menex.* p. 253, Held, Plut. *Timol.* p. 455.

² [The nouns here differ in gender, though the same form of the article suits both.]

³ In this case we find the article omitted even when the nouns differ in gender: Lysias, in *Andoc.* 17, περὶ τὰ ἀλλότρια ἱερὰ καὶ ἱερὰς ἡσίβει. Compare above, 3.

⁴ [In the edition referred to (the 1st) Meyer regards ἡμῶν as connected with both διήσεως and ἐπιχορηγίας: in ed. 5 Winer had taken the same view. In Meyer's later editions (1859, 1865) the absence of the article is differently explained, viz. as arising from the manner in which ἐπιχορ. is conceived,—“supply, not *the* supply.” Winer gives another explanation below—see 5 (b), and with this Ellicott agrees. Alford and A. Buttmann join ἐπιχορ. with ἡμῶν.]

⁵ [This article should be omitted, but the passage still illustrates the rule. Jo. v. 3, however, is of a different kind.]

compare Her. 4. 71, *θάπτουσι καὶ τὸν οἶνοχόον κ. μάγειρόν κ. ἵπποκόμον κ. διήκονον κ. ἀγγελιηφόρον κ.τ.λ.*, Plat. *Euthyph.* p. 7 c. For examples of proper names thus connected, see A. i. 13, xv. 23.

5. On the other hand, it is usual to repeat the article

(α) Where each of the nouns is to be regarded as having an independent existence :¹ 1 C. iii. 8, *ὁ φυτεύων καὶ ὁ ποτίζων ἐν εἰσιν* A. xxvi. 30, *ἀνέστη ὁ βασιλεὺς καὶ ὁ ἡγεμὼν κ.τ.λ.*, Mk. ii. 16 [*Rec.*], *οἱ γραμματεῖς καὶ οἱ Φαρισαῖοι* (the two distinct classes of Christ's adversaries united together for one object), Jo. xix. 6, *οἱ ἀρχιερεῖς καὶ οἱ ὑπηρέται* (the chief priests and the attendants belonging to them,—with their attendants), ii. 14, xi. 47, Mk. ii. 18, vi. 21, xi. 9, 18, 27, xii. 13, xiii. 17, xiv. 43, L. i. 58, viii. 24, xi. 39, 42, xii. 11, xv. 6, 9,² xx. 20, xxi. 23, xxiii. 4, A. iv. 23, vi. 4, 13, xiii. 43, xv. 6, xxiii. 14, xxv. 15, Rom. vi. 19, E. iii. 10, 12 [*Rec.*], 2 C. xiii. 2, Ph. iv. 6, 1 Tim. iv. 6, Ja. iii. 11, 1 Jo. ii. 22, 24, iv. 6, v. 6, Rev. vi. 15, vii. 12, xiii. 10, 16, xxii. 1. Compare Xen. *Athen.* 1. 4, Lys. *Agorat.* 2, *adv. Nicom.* 3, Isocr. *Areop.* p. 352, *Permut.* 736, Diod. S. 1. 30 (*διὰ τὴν ἀνδρίαν καὶ τὴν σπάνιν τῆς ἀπάσης τροφῆς*), 3. 48, 5. 29., 17. 52, Plut. *Virt. Mul.* p. 214 (*ἐπεμψε τὴν γυναῖκα καὶ τὴν θυγατέρα*), Æl. *Anim.* 7. 29, Diog. L. 5. 52,³ Weber, *Demosth.* p. 395.

This rule holds particularly when the two nouns are connected by *τε . . . καί*, or *καὶ . . . καί*, and in this way are still more prominently exhibited as independent :⁴ see L. xxiii. 12, A. v. 24, xvii. 10, 14, xviii. 5, Ph. iii. 10 [*Rec.*], H. ix. 2, and compare Æl. *Anim.* 7. 29, Theophr. *Char.* 25 (16), Thuc. 5. 72, Xer. *Cyr.* 7. 5. 41, *Mem.* 1. 1. 4, Aristot. *Pol.* 3. 5, Isocr. *Demon.* pp. 1, 12, *Permut.* 738, Diod. S. 1. 69, 4. 46, Lucian, *Fug.* 4, Arrian, *Ind.* 34. 5, al. Even in this case, however, the article is sometimes omitted in (good MSS. of) Greek authors, where there is no proper anti-

¹ Schæf. *Dem.* V. 501, Weber, *Dem.* p. 268.

² [Recent editors read *τὰς φίλας καὶ γείτονας*; contrast ver. 6.]

³ We find the article both inserted and omitted before nouns of the same gender in Arrian, *Epict.* 1. 18. 6, *τὴν ὄψιν τὴν διακριτικὴν τῶν λευκῶν καὶ μελάνων . . . τῶν ἀγαθῶν καὶ τῶν κακῶν*. The case is somewhat different in A. vi. 9, *τινὲς τῶν ἐκ τῆς συναγωγῆς τῆς λεγομένης Λιβερτινῶν καὶ Κυρην. καὶ Ἀλεξανδρ., καὶ τῶν ἀπὸ Κιλικίας καὶ Ἀσίας*: here two parties are intended, each possessing a common synagogue; *Κυρην.* and Ἀλεξ. combined with *Λιβερτ.* constitute the first, the Jews of Cilicia and Asia the second. [See Meyer, who supposes that five synagogues were referred to. See also Alford *in loc.* for a good explanation of the second *τῶν*.]

⁴ Schæf. *Demosth.* III. 255, IV. 68.

thesis : ¹ compare Xen. *Mem.* 1. 1. 19, *τά τε λεγόμενα καὶ πρᾶτ-
τόμενα* (where there immediately follows, as an antithesis to
these two participles, *καὶ τὰ σιγῇ βουλευόμενα*), Thuc. 5. 37,
Plat. *Rep.* 6. 510 c, *Phaed.* 78 b, Dion. H. IV. 2242. 2, Diocl. S.
1. 50, 2. 30, Arrian, *Ind.* 5. 1, Dio Chr. 7. 119, Marc. Ant. 5. 1;
see also Matth. 268. Rem. 1.

A disjunctive particle obviously requires the repetition of the
article : L. xi. 51, *μεταξὺ τοῦ θυσιαστηρίου καὶ τοῦ οἴκου* Mt.
xxiii. 35, 1 C. xiv. 7, *πὼς γνωσθήσεται τὸ αὐλούμενον ἢ τὸ
καθαριζόμενον*; Mt. x. 14, xvii. 25, xxiii. 17, 19, Mk. xiii. 32,
L. xiii. 15, xxii. 27, Jo. iii. 19, A. xxviii. 17, Rom. iv. 9, 1 C.
xiv. 5. Compare Isocr. *Permut.* p. 746.

(b) When the first noun is followed by a genitive, and the
second is thus annexed to a completed group of words ; as in
1 C. i. 28, *τὰ ἀγενῆ τοῦ κόσμου καὶ τὰ ἐξουθενημένα* v. 10. If
each of the nouns has its own genitive, they are already suffi-
ciently disjoined, and therefore the repetition of the article is not
necessary : Ph. i. 19, *διὰ τῆς ὑμῶν δειήσεως καὶ ἐπιχορηγίας τοῦ
πνεύματος κ.τ.λ.*²

Rem. 1. We find various readings in very many passages : e. g. Mt.
xxvii. 3, Mk. viii. 31, x. 33, xi. 15, L. xxii. 4, A. xvi. 19, Rom. iv.
2, 11, 19, 1 C. xi. 27, 1 Th. i. 8.

It may not unfrequently be a matter of indifference what particular

¹ See Poppo, *Thuc.* I. 196 sq., III. i. 395, Geel on Dio Chr. *Ol.* p. 295.

² [It will be useful to compare with the last two sections A. Buttmann's care-
ful classification of examples (pp. 97-101).]

1. When the nouns (which agree in gender and number) have no attributives,
the article is

(a) not repeated, when the nouns may be regarded as parts of one whole, as
expressing ideas which are kindred or necessarily connected, or which supple-
ment one another ;

(b) repeated, when they represent contrasted or independent notions.

There are, however, many exceptions to (a), as the writer without any risk of
ambiguity may name the parts for themselves, as *parts* : comp. Mt. xx. 18 with
xxi. 15, A. xiii. 43 with xv. 22.

2. (a) If any one of the nouns has an attributive which belongs to all, the
article is not repeated.

(b) if the attributive belongs to this noun only, the article is repeated ;

(c) if each noun has its own attributive, the case is substantially the same as
(1), and the same rules apply.

As examples of 2. (a) he gives Rom. i. 20, Ph. i. 20 : as exceptions, E. iii.
10, 1 C. xi. 27, A. xxv. 15, Rev. xiii. 10. For 2. (b) see Mk. vi. 21, 1 C. v.
10, 1 Tim. iv. 6 : Col. ii. 8 is an exception. For 2. (c) he quotes 1 Th. iii. 11,
—also 2 Th. i. 12, Tit. ii. 13, 2 C. i. 3.

In applying these rules we must always bear in mind that regard for per-
spicuity will often influence the writer's choice ; and also that the repetition of
the article gives emphasis and weight (Green p. 74, Ellicott on E. iii. 10, Tit.
iii. 4).]

view shall be taken of the mutual relation of the connected nouns, so that the choice is left entirely to the writer's preference: in 1 Th. i. 7, for instance, we read ἐν τῇ Μακεδον. καὶ ἐν τῇ Ἀχαΐᾳ; but in ver. 8, καὶ Ἀχαΐα. Hence there are passages in which the reader would not feel the want of the article if it were omitted (e. g. 1 Tim. v. 5¹), and others in which it might perhaps have been inserted, as E. ii. 20 (see Meyer *in loc.*). See, in general, Engelhardt on Plat. *Menex.* p. 253, Poppo; *Thuc.* III. i. 395.

In Tit. ii. 13, ἐπιφάνεια τῆς δόξης τοῦ μεγάλου θεοῦ καὶ σωτῆρος ἡμῶν Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ, considerations derived from Paul's system of doctrine lead me to believe that σωτῆρος is not a second predicate, co-ordinate with θεοῦ,—Christ being first called ὁ μέγας θεός, and then σωτῆρ. The article is omitted before σωτῆρος, because this word is defined by the genitive ἡμῶν, and because the apposition *precedes* the proper name: *of the great God and of our Saviour Jesus Christ.*² Similarly in 2 P. i. 1, where there is not even a pronoun with σωτῆρος. So also in Jude 4 we might suppose two different subjects to be referred to, for κύριος, being defined by ἡμῶν, does not need the article: κύρ. ἡμῶν Ἰησ. Χρ. is equivalent to Ἰησ. Χρ. ὃς ἐστι κύριος ἡμῶν. (In 2 Th. i. 12 we have simply an instance of κύριος for ὁ κύριος.)³

¹ As the words stand, *προσμένει ταῖς δεήσεσι καὶ ταῖς προσευχαῖς*, prayer is subdivided into its two kinds: if the article were not repeated, prayer and intercession would be taken together as forming one whole.

² In the above remarks it was not my intention to deny that, in point of *grammar*, σωτῆρος ἡμῶν may be regarded as a second predicate, jointly depending on the article τοῦ; but the dogmatic conviction derived from Paul's writings that this apostle cannot have called Christ *the great God* induced me to show that there is no grammatical obstacle to our taking the clause καὶ σωτ. . . . Χριστοῦ by itself, as referring to a second subject. As the anonymous writer in Tholuck's *Lit. Anz.* (1837, No. 5) has not proved that my explanation of this passage would require a second article before σωτῆρος (the parallels adduced are moreover dissimilar, see Fritz. *Rom.* II. 268), and still less that to call Christ ὁ μέγας θεός would harmonise with Paul's view of the relation of Christ to God, I adhere to the opinion expressed above. Any unprejudiced mind will at once perceive that such examples as are adduced in § 19. 2 prove that the article was *not* required with σωτῆρος, and the question whether σωτῆρ is elsewhere applied to God is nothing to the purpose. It is sufficient that σωτῆρ ἡμῶν, *our Saviour*, is a perfectly definite predicate,—as truly so as "*his face*:" *πρόσωπον* indeed is applied to many more individuals than σωτῆρ is! The words on p. 38, "If σωτῆρ ἡμῶν were used in the N. T. of one definite individual only, etc.," contain an arbitrary assumption. Matthies has contributed nothing decisive towards the settlement of the dispute. [This passage is very carefully examined by Ellicott and Alford *in loc.*; and though these writers come to different conclusions (the latter agreeing with Winer, the former rendering the words, "of our great God and Saviour Jesus Christ"), they are entirely agreed as to the admissibility of both renderings in point of *grammar*. See also Green, *Gr.* p. 75, Scholefield, *Hints*, Middleton p. 393 sq.]

³ ["Granville Sharp's first rule," so often referred to in discussions on these texts, is as follows: "When the copulative καὶ connects two nouns of the same case (viz. nouns—either substantive, or adjective, or participles—of personal description respecting office, dignity, affinity, or connexion, and attributes, properties or qualities good or ill: if the article ὁ, or any of its cases, precedes the first of the said nouns or participles, and is not repeated before the second noun

Rem. 2. We find a singular omission of the article in L. x. 29, τίς ἐστι μου πλησίον; and ver. 36, τίς τούτων . . . πλησίον δοκεῖ σοι γεγονέναι τοῦ ἐμπ.; here ὁ πλησίον might have been expected (see Markland, *Eur. Suppl.* 110), since πλησίον is also an adverb. Döderlein (*Synon.* I. 59) has adduced a similar example, Æschyl. *Prom.* 938, ἐμοὶ δ' ἑλασσον Ζηῆός ἢ μηδὲν μέλει, where μηδὲν appears to stand for τοῦ μηδέν. In the above passages, however, it would be admissible to take πλησίον as an adverb, *who (is) stands near me?* See Bornem. *in loc.*

SECTION XX.

THE ARTICLE WITH ATTRIBUTIVES.

1. When attributives—consisting of adjectives, genitive cases, or prepositional clauses¹—are joined to a noun which has the article, they are placed either—

(a) Between the article and the noun; as ὁ ἀγαθὸς ἄνθρωπος Mt. xii. 35, τὸ ἐμὸν ὄνομα Mt. xviii. 20 τὸ ἄγιον πνεῦμα, ἡ τοῦ θεοῦ μακροθυμία 1 P. iii. 20, ἡ ἄνω κλήσις Ph. iii. 14, ἡ ἐν φόβῳ ἀγνῇ ἀναστροφή 1 P. iii. 2, ἡ παρ' ἐμοῦ διαθήκη Rom. xi. 27, ἡ κατ' ἐκλογὴν πρόθεσις Rom. ix. 11, τὸ καινὸν αὐτοῦ μνημεῖον Mt. xxvii. 60; compare 2 P. ii. 7, H. v. 14, vi. 7:—or

(b) After the noun—with or without a second article according to the nature of the attributive.

(a) If the attributive consists of an adjective² or a prepositional clause, the article is, as a rule, repeated.

or participle, the latter always relates to the same person that is expressed or described by the first noun or participle, i. e. it denotes a further description of the first-named person." *Remarks on the uses of the definitive article in the Greek text of the N. T.*, p. 3 (2d ed. 1802). He adduces the following examples; A. xx. 28 (with the reading κυρ. καὶ θεῶ), E. v. 5, 2 Th. i. 12, 1 Tim. v. 21 *Rec.*, 2 Tim. iv. 1 (*Rec.*, but κυρ. instead of τοῦ κ.), Tit. ii. 13, 2 P. i. 1, Jude 4 *Rec.* "The rule is sound in principle, but, in the case of proper names or quasi-proper names, cannot safely be pressed:" Ellicott in *Aids to Faith*, p. 462. See also Ellicott *in locc.*, Middleton p. 60 sqq., Green, *Gr.* p. 73 sqq.]

¹ Genitives of personal pronouns are joined to the noun without a second article, as ὁ παῖς μου: they blend, so to speak, with the substantive.

² Of course this only applies to adjectives which are used as attributives of substantives. In L. xviii. 45, ἐσχίσθη τὸ καταπέτασμα τοῦ ναοῦ μέσον, the adjective μέσον belongs to the verb, . . . : *was rent in the middle*: τὸ μέσον καταπίτ. would have a different meaning. The other adjectives of this kind, definin

(β) If however the attributive is the genitive case of a noun, the repetition of the article is usually restricted to the following cases:—

(αα) When the writer desires to give the adjunct more emphasis or prominence (as in 1 C. i. 18, ὁ λόγος ὁ τοῦ σταυροῦ Tit. ii. 10, τὴν διδασκαλίαν τὴν τοῦ σωτῆρος ἡμῶν see Schæf. *Met.* pp. 8, 72 sq., Matth. 278. Rem. 1);¹ and especially when a relation of kindred or affinity is appended for the sake of distinction, as in Jo. xix. 25, Μαρία ἡ τοῦ Κλωπᾶ.² A. xiii. 22, Δαβὶδ ὁ τοῦ Ἰεσσαί Mt. iv. 21, x. 2, Mk. iii. 17.

(ββ) When the noun already has its own (personal) genitive, as in Mt. xxvi. 28, τὸ αἷμά μου τὸ τῆς καινῆς διαθήκης; in this passage, however, the article is not firmly established.³

(c) Such attributives—especially if adjectives—are sometimes, though rarely, placed before the noun and its article: as A. xxvi. 24, μεγάλη τῇ φωνῇ ἔφη (see above, p. 134), Mt. iv. 23, περιήγεν ἐν ὅλῃ τῇ Γαλιλαίᾳ.

In case (α), more than one attributive may be inserted between the article and the noun, as ὁ ἄγιος καὶ ἄωμος ἄνθρωπος: as a rule, the article is not repeated. When however the attributives

place or number—ἴσχατος, ὅλος, ὁμός, ὀλίγος—appear in the sentence without an article whenever they are not true epithets; and are placed either

(a) After their noun, as in Mt. xvi. 26, εἰὰν τὸν κόσμον ὅλον κερδήσῃ, if he should gain the whole world (the world wholly); Mt. x. 30, αἱ τρίχες τ. κεφαλῆς πᾶσαι ἡριθμημέναι εἰσὶν (ix. 35, Jo. v. 22, Rev. vi. 12, Plat. *Epin.* 983 a), Mt. xii. 4; οὐκ ἔξον ἦν φαγεῖν . . . εἰ μὴ τοῖς ἱερῶσιν μόνοις:—or

(b) Before it, as in Mt. iv. 23, H. ix. 7, ὁμός ὁ ἀρχιερές Jo. vi. 22.—See Gersdorf p. 371 sqq., though his collection of examples is for the most part uncritical. Comp. Jacob on Lucian, *Al.* p. 51, Krüg. p. 123, Rost p. 425 (Don. p. 462, Jelf 459).

¹ Stallb. Plat. *Gorg.* p. 55, Madvig 9. This construction however gradually lost its force, and with many writers,—Demosthenes, Isocrates, Xenophon Ephes., in particular,—it is almost a rule to insert the article before such a genitive, even when no emphasis is intended. The orators may have had reasons for doing this in *spoken* discourses. Compare Siebelis, *Pausan.* I. 17.

² The proper meaning of this phrase is: among the women whose name is Mary the (particular Mary) of Clopas,—the wife of Clopas.—The article is not introduced if the writer, in appending the genitive, does not aim at any precise distinction: L. vi. 16, Ἰούδαν Ἰακώβου A. i. 13, Ἰάκωβος Ἀλφαίου just as in Her. i. 59, Λυκούργος Ἀριστολαΐδew and Dion. H. *Comp.* 1, Διονυσίου Ἀλεξάνδρου (though in both places Schaefer would insert the article); or in Aristot. *Polit.* 2. 6, Ἰππόδαμος Εὐρυφώντος and Thuc. i. 24, Φάλιος Εὐρυτοκλείδου (Poppo, *Thuc.* I. 195), Thilo, *Act. Thom.* p. 3: comp. Herm. *Vig.* p. 701. In L. xxiv. 10, however, we must certainly read Μαρία ἡ Ἰακώβου, with the best MSS. See further Fritz. *Mark.* p. 696 sq. Such a collocation of words as τῆς Φερωνεύας Νιέβης (Pausan. 2. 22. 6) is not found in the N. T.

³ [It is omitted by recent editors.]

consist of genitives or prepositional adjuncts, the article may be repeated; as in L. i. 70, διὰ στόματος τῶν ἁγίων τῶν ἀπ' αἰῶνος προφητῶν.¹ 1 P. iv. 14, τὸ τῆς δόξης καὶ τὸ τοῦ θεοῦ πνεῦμα, that is, *the Spirit of glory and (therefore) the Spirit of God*,—the Spirit of glory, who is no other than the Spirit of God Himself. Of a similar kind are Thuc. 1. 126, ἐν τῇ τοῦ Διὸς τῇ μεγίστῃ ἑορτῇ; Plat. *Rep.* 8. 565 d, περὶ τὸ ἐν Ἀρκαδίᾳ τὸ τοῦ Διὸς ἱερόν; except that in these examples καὶ is wanting (Jelf 459. 5).—In case (b) also there is nothing to prevent an accumulation of adjuncts: see H. xi. 12, ἡ ἄμμος ἡ παρὰ τὸ χεῖλος τῆς θαλάσσης, ἡ ἀναρίθμητος; Rev. ii. 12, τὴν ῥομφαίαν τὴν δίστομον τὴν ὀξείαν (Krüg. p. 119): when however the attributives are not connected by καὶ (§ 19. 4), the article must be repeated.²

The first of the cases mentioned under (b),—that of adjectives and prepositional clauses placed after the noun which they qualify,—requires further explanation and illustration by examples.

a. Adjectives and possessive pronouns (with the article) following their noun:—

(1) For the simple case see Jo. x. 11, ὁ ποιμὴν ὁ καλός; A. xii. 10, ἐπὶ τὴν πύλην τὴν σιδηρὰν; Jo. vii. 6, ὁ καιρὸς ὁ ἐμός; i. 9, iv. 11, xv. 1, L. ii. 17, iii. 22, viii. 8, A. xix. 16, E. vi. 13, Col. i. 21, 2 Tim. iv. 7 [*Rec.*], 1 C. vii. 14, xii. 2, 31, 1 Jo. i. 3, Ja. i. 9, iii. 7. In some of these instances the writer appends the adjective for the sake of adding some closer specification (comp. especially Ja. iii. 7); in others, that he may give to the adjective more emphatic prominence (Bornemann, *Luc.* p. xxxvi, Madvig 9³).

(2) We also find this arrangement chosen when the noun is already qualified by a genitive or some other attributive: Mt. iii. 17, ὁ υἱὸς μου ὁ ἀγαπητός; 2 C. vi. 7, διὰ τῶν ὅπλων τῆς δικαιοσύνης τῶν δεξιῶν καὶ ἀριστερῶν; Jo. vi. 13, τῶν πέντε ἄρτων τῶν κριθίνων; Mt. vi. 6, L. vii. 47, Tit. ii. 11 [*Rec.*], H. xiii. 20, al. The N. T. writers usually avoid such a combination

¹ [The second article is omitted in the best texts. (Jelf 459. 5).]

² A rare reiteration of the article, in full accordance with the above rules, is found in Rev. xxi. 9, ἦλθεν εἰς ἐκ τῶν ἑπτὰ ἀγγέλων τῶν ἔχόντων τὰς ἑπτὰ φιάλας (τὰς) γιμούσας (τῶν) ἑπτὰ πληγῶν τῶν ἐσχάτων.

³ [Jelf 458. 2, Green p. 33.]

as τὸν μονογ. θεοῦ υἱόν, as more intricate; compare Jo. iii. 16 [*Rec.*], 1 Jo. iv. 9.

In 1 Jo. v. 20 *Rec.*, ἡ ζωὴ αἰώνιος, the adjective is appended without a second article; but the better MSS. omit the article before ζωή. No exception could however be taken to the common reading in itself, for the later writers begin to omit the article in such cases (Bernh. p. 323),¹ though the examples adduced from Long. *Past.* 1. 16, Heliod. 7. 5, Diod. S. 5. 40, are not exactly parallel with the passage of which we are speaking. Besides, ζωὴ αἰώνιος had already come to be regarded as a single notion: comp. Jo. iv. 36. In L. xii. 12, Griesbach and Schott read τὸ γὰρ πνεῦμα ἅγιον; but Knapp and all recent editors, τὸ γὰρ ἅγιον πνεῦμα, without noting any variant. In 1 C. x. 3 [*Rec.*], τὸ βρῶμα πνευματικόν, and G. i. 4,² ὁ αἰὼν πονηρός, we must look upon the adjective and substantive as coalescing to express one main idea, and αὐτό and ἐνεστ. are (as often) inserted as epithets between the article and the noun: compare 1 P. i. 18.³ See also H. ix. 1, τὸ ἅγιον κοσμικόν.⁴ With Jo. v. 36, ἐγὼ ἔχω τὴν μαρτυρίαν μείζω τοῦ Ἰωάννου,—in which μείζω is the predicate, “the testimony which I have is greater than, etc.” (Rost p. 425, Don. p. 528 sq.),—may be compared Isocr. *Philipp.* c. 56, τὸ σῶμα θνητὸν ἅπαντες ἔχομεν. See further Schæf. *Plut.* V. 30.

b. The following are examples of attributive prepositional

¹ The earlier writers did the same in certain cases, according to good MSS.: compare Schneider, *Plat. Civ.* II. 319, and Krüger in *Jahns Jahrb.* 1838. I. 61.

² [In 1 C. x. 3, πνευματικόν should probably precede βρῶμα: in G. i. 4, Lachm., Alford, Lightfoot, Westcott and Hort, read ἐκ τοῦ αἰῶνος τοῦ ἐνεστώτος πονηροῦ.]

³ [1 C. x. 3 *Rec.*, G. i. 4 *Rec.*, 1 P. i. 18, fall directly under a rule thus given by Krüger (p. 121). “When an attributive is inserted between the article and the noun, a second attributive sometimes follows the noun without a second article:” similarly Madvig 10. Rem. 6, A. Buttm. p. 91, Jelf 459. 3, Green p. 59 (who adds E. ii. 11, Rom. ix. 5, A. xiii. 32): see also Rost p. 426, Riddell, *Plat. Apol.* p. 128. Donaldson (p. 369 sqq.) seems to regard such examples as instances of apposition: see also Ellicott on G. i. 4.]

[This is a different case, since there is only one attributive. As the ordinary rule is so carefully observed by the N. T. writers.—St. John, for instance, uses ζωὴ αἰώνιος (in this order and without article) 20 times, but whenever the article comes in we find either ἡ αἰ. ζ. (Jo. xvii. 3), or ἡ ζ. ἡ αἰ. (1 Jo. i. 2, ii. 25), see A. Buttm. p. 91—it is far preferable to consider κοσμικόν as an apposition, or even as a substantive (Middl. p. 414, Green p. 53), than to render, “the worldly sanctuary.” The word, however, is best taken as predicative (comp. Delitzsch *in loc.*). In Jo. xii. 9 Tisch. and Westcott and Hort read ὁ ὄχλος πάλαι: this is a simpler case, since the two words easily coalesce to express one idea.]

clauses with the article: 1 Th. i. 8, ἡ πίστις ὑμῶν ἡ πρὸς τὸν θεόν
 2 C. viii. 4, τῆς διακονίας τῆς εἰς τοὺς ἀγίους· Ja. i. 1, ταῖς φυλαῖς
 ταῖς ἐν τῇ διασπορᾷ· A. xñ 23, τοῖς κατὰ τὴν Ἀντιόχειαν . . .
 ἀδελφοῖς, τοῖς ἐξ ἐθνῶν xxiv. 5, πᾶσι τοῖς Ἰουδαίοις τοῖς κατὰ
 τὴν οἰκουμένην iii. 16, iv. 2, viii. 1, xi. 22 [*Rec.*], xxvi. 4, 12,
 22.¹ xxvii. 5, Mk. iv. 31, xiii. 25, Jo. i. 46, L. xx. 35, Rom. iv. 11,
 vii. 5, 10, viii. 39, x. 5, xiv. 19, xv. 26, 31, xvi. 1, 1 C. ii. 11 sq.,
 iv. 17, xvi. 1, 2 C. ii. 6, vii. 12, ix. 1, xi. 3, Ph. i. 11, iii. 9, 1 Th
 ii. 1, iv. 10, 1 Tim. i. 14, 2 Tim. ii. 1, E. i. 15, Rev. xiv. 17, xvi.
 12, xix. 14, xx. 13. (There are variants in A. xx. 21, L. v. 7;
 Jo. xix. 38, Rom. x. 1.) Every page of Greek prose furnishes
 illustrations of this usage: examples from Arrian are given by
 Ellendt (*Arr. M.* I. 62). This mode of attaching such attributives
 to the substantive (by which, strictly speaking, that which
 defines the noun is brought in afterwards as a supplement) is,
 from its greater simplicity, much more common in the N. T. than
 the insertion of the prepositional clause between the article and
 the noun.—That the LXX regularly insert the article in this
 case, a very slight examination will show.

c. Participles, as attributives, do not here stand on exactly the
 same footing as adjectives, inasmuch as they have not entirely
 laid aside the notion of time. They receive the article only
 where reference is made to some relation which is already
 known, or which is especially worthy of remark (*is qui, qui ipse
 qui*), and where consequently the participial notion is to be
 brought into greater prominence:² 1 P. v. 10, ὁ θεὸς . . . ὁ
 καλέσας ἡμᾶς εἰς τὴν αἰώνιον αὐτοῦ δόξαν . . . ὀλίγον παθόν-
 τας, αὐτὸς καταρτίσαι, *God . . . He who called us unto His
 eternal glory, after we should have suffered a while, etc.*, E. i. 12,
 εἰς τὸ εἶναι ἡμᾶς εἰς ἔπαινον . . . τοὺς προηλπικότας ἐν τῷ
 Χρ., *we, those who (qui ipse qui) have hoped* (as those who have
 hoped); compare ver. 19, H. iv. 3, vi. 18, Rom. viii. 4, 1 C. viii.
 10, Jo. i. 12, 1 Jo. v. 13, 1 Th. i. 10, iv. 5, 1 P. i. 3, iii. 5, Ja. iii.
 6, A. xxi. 38. Compare Dion. H. III. 1922, Polyb. 3. 45. 2, 3.
 48. 6, Lucian *Dial. M.* 11. 1, al.

¹ [In A. xxvi. 4 the article is not certain; in ver. 12 we must omit *παρά*; ver. 4 is quoted below as an example of the omission of the article. In ver. 22 the main noun is anarthrous.]

² [Compare Elliott on E. i. 12, 2 Tim. i. 10, Don. *Gr.* p. 532, *New Crat.* p. 521, Jelf 451, 695 sqq.; and see below, § 45. 2.]

On the other hand, the participle is without the article in A. xxiii. 27, τὸν ἄνδρα τοῦτον συλληφθέντα ὑπὸ τῶν Ἰουδαίων, *hunc eum comprehensum*, who has been apprehended, after he had been apprehended; 2 C. xi. 9, ὑστέρημά μου προσανεπλήρωσαν οἱ ἀδελφοὶ ἐλθόντες ἀπὸ Μακεδονίας, *the brethren when they had come*; A. iii. 26, ἀναστήσας ὁ θεὸς τὸν παῖδα αὐτοῦ ἀπέστειλεν αὐτόν κ.τ.λ., *God, raising up¹ his Son, sent him*, etc. (contrast H. xiii. 20); Rom. ii. 27, κρινεῖ ἡ ἐκ φύσεως ἀκροβυστία τὸν νόμον τελούσα σέ κ.τ.λ., *if it fulfil, or by fulfilling*: compare L. xvi. 14, Jo. iv. 6, 39, 45, 1 C. i. 7, xiv. 7, 2 C. iii. 2, H. x. 2, xii. 23, 1 P. i. 12 (Fritz. *Mult.* p. 432, Stallb. *Plat. Apol.* p. 14). So also in A. xxi. 8, εἰς τὸν οἶκον Φιλίππου τοῦ εὐαγγελιστοῦ, ὄντος ἐκ τῶν ἑπτά, the correct translation is *qui erat*,—as one of the seven; τοῦ ὄντος, the reading of several [cursive] MSS., gives a false emphasis to the clause: Rom. xvi. 1 is a similar instance. Compare Demosth. *Con.* 728 c, Εὐξίθεον τουτονὶ ὄνθ' ἡμῖν συγγενῇ Diod. S. 17. 38, ὁ παῖς ὢν ἐξ ἐτῶν 3. 23, τὸν πίπτοντα καρπὸν ὄντα καλόν Philostr. *Apoll.* 7. 16, ἐν τῇ νήσῳ ἀνύδρῳ οὔσῃ πρότερον Thuc. 4. 3, 8. 90, Demosth. *Polycl.* 710 b, Isocr. *Trap.* 870, Lucian, *Hermot.* 81, *Dial. M.* 10. 9, Alciph. 3. 18, Strabo 3. 164, Long. 2. 2, Philostr. *Her.* 3. 4, *Sophist.* 1. 23. 1.

In E. vi. 16, τὰ βέλη τὰ πεπυρωμένα, the second τὰ is of doubtful authority: if we omit it (with Lachm.) the words must be rendered, *the darts, when or though they are fiery* (quench Satan's darts burning). In 2 Jo. 7 ἐρχόμενον belongs to the predicate. In G. iii. 1, Ἰησοῦς Χρ. προεγράφη ἐν ὑμῖν ἐσταυρωμένος, we must translate, *Jesus Christ as crucified*, compare 1 C. i. 23; it is otherwise in Mt. xxviii. 5.

The passage first quoted, 1 P. v. 10, ὁ θεός, ὁ καλέσας ἡμᾶς . . . ὀλίγον παθόντας is an instructive illustration of the use of the participle with and without the article. Sometimes the insertion or omission of the article with the participle depends entirely on the aspect under which the writer chooses to regard the subject. Thus in Rom. viii. 1, τοῖς ἐν Χρ. Ἰησοῦ, μὴ κατὰ σάρκα περιπατοῦσιν κ.τ.λ. (with a comma after Ἰησοῦ), would be, *to those who are in Christ, since they walk not according to the flesh*: τοῖς μὴ κ. σ. περ. would give greater prominence to the apposition,—*to those who are in Christ, as men who etc., to them, who etc.*: compare Matth. 271. Rem. But the whole clause μὴ . . . πνεῦμα is certainly not genuine.

¹ [This English expression is ambiguous. The word used by Winer does not signify "raising from the dead:" he takes ἀναστήσας in the same sense as ἀναστήσει, ver. 22.]

When a participle with the article is placed in apposition to a noun, or used as a vocative (as *if* in apposition to *σύ*), it sometimes expresses derision or indignation, or gives prominence to some property which is pointed at with derision or indignation. Commentators on Greek authors have often attributed a derisive force to the article itself,¹ but this force lies only in the *thought* and the special prominence with which it is expressed; in speaking, it would also be indicated by the voice. From the N. T. may be adduced Rom. ii. 1, τὰ γὰρ αὐτὰ πράσσεις ὁ κρίνων Mt. xxvii. 40, ὁ καταλύων τὸν ναόν . . . κατὰβηθι ἀπὸ τοῦ σταυροῦ. See Herm. Eur. *Alc.* 708, Matth. 276.

2. To the general rule explained above [p. 167. b.] there are certain undoubted, indeed almost established exceptions. In these a prepositional clause which with the noun it qualifies expresses in the main *one* idea is to be connected with this noun by the voice alone, the grammatical sign of union (the article, being absent:² Col. i. 8, δηλώσας ἡμῖν τὴν ὑμῶν ἀγάπην ἐν πνεύματι, *your love in the Spirit* (see Huther); 1 C. x. 18, βλέπετε τὸν Ἰσραὴλ κατὰ σάρκα (the opposite of Ἰσρ. κατὰ πνεῦμα); 2 C. vii. 7, τὸν ὑμῶν ζῆλον ὑπὲρ ἐμοῦ E. ii. 11. These exceptions are found chiefly—

(a) In the oft-recurring apostolic (Pauline) phrases ἐν Χριστῷ Ἰησοῦ, ἐν κυρίῳ, κατὰ σάρκα: as Col. i. 4 [*Rec.*], ἀκούσαντες τὴν πίστιν ὑμῶν ἐν Χρ. Ἰ. καὶ τὴν ἀγάπην τὴν εἰς πάντας τοὺς ἁγίους E. i. 15, ἀκούσας τὴν καθ' ὑμᾶς πίστιν ἐν τῷ κυρίῳ Ἰ. καὶ τὴν ἀγάπην τὴν εἰς πάντας τοὺς ἁγίους Rom. ix. 3, τῶν συγγενῶν μου κατὰ σάρκα 1 Th. iv. 16, οἱ νεκροὶ ἐν Χριστῷ ἀναστήσονται πρῶτον, *the dead in Christ* (1 C. xv. 18), the antithesis to which is ἡμεῖς οἱ ζῶντες (ver. 17), for these are ζῶντες ἐν Χριστῷ (of the resurrection of those who are not Christians Paul has here no occasion to speak); Ph. iii. 14, E. iv. 1 (here ἐν κυρίῳ would have been placed after ὑμᾶς, if Paul had intended that it should be joined with παρακαλῶ, and moreover it is δέσμιος ἐν κυρίῳ which gives the true emphasis to the exhortation which follows), ii. 21, vi. 21. Not unlike these examples

¹ "Articulus irrisioni inservit," Valcken. Eur. *Phœn.* 1637: Markland, Eur. *Suppl.* 110, Stallb. Plat. *Euthyphr.* p. 12, *Apol.* p. 70.

² [Several of the instances quoted in this section are examples of the rule given on p. 166, note 3, the prepositional clause being connected with a noun which already has an attributive (prefixed or subjoined): comp. Thuc. 1. 18, μετὰ τὴν τῶν τυράννων κατάλυσιν ἐκ τῆς Ἑλλάδος. See Krüg. p. 121, A. Buttm. p. 91.]

are 1 Th. i. 1, 2 Th. i. 1, τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ Θεσσαλον. ἐν θεῷ πατρὶ καὶ κυρίῳ κ.τ.λ.: in 1 Tim. vi. 17, also, the words τοῖς πλουσίοις ἐν τῷ νῦν αἰῶνι must be connected together.¹ Compare further A. xxvi. 4, Rom. xvi. 3, 8, 10, E. ii. 15, Ph. i. 1.

(b) When the verb from which the substantive is derived is construed with a particular preposition, or when the appended clause forms the natural complement to the meaning of the substantive² (Held, *Plut. Timol.* p. 419, Krüger, p. 121) · E. iii. 4, δύνασθε νοῆσαι τὴν σύνεσίν μου ἐν τῷ μυστηρίῳ (Jos. i. 7, 2 Chr xxxiv. 12, 1 Esdr. i. 31), compare Dan. i. 4, συνιέντες ἐν πίσσῃ σοφίᾳ; Rom. vi. 4, συνετάφημεν αὐτῇ δια τοῦ βαπτίσματος εἰς τὸν θάνατον (ver. 3, ἐβαπτίσθημεν εἰς τὸν θάνατον αὐτοῦ); Ph. i. 26, διὰ τῆς ἐμῆς παρουσίας πάλιν πρὸς ὑμᾶς³ 2 C. ix. 13, ἀπλότῃ τῆς κοινωνίας εἰς αὐτοὺς καὶ εἰς πάντας Col. i. 12 (Job xxx. 19), comp. Bähr *in loc.*; E. iii. 13, ἐν ταῖς θλίψεσι μου ὑπὲρ ὑμῶν (compare ver. 1); 2 C. i. 6 [?] Col. i. 24. So also Polyb. 3. 48. 11, τὴν τῶν ὄχλων ἀλλοτριότητα πρὸς Ῥωμαίους · Diod. S. 17. 10, τῆς Ἀλεξάνδρου παρουσίας ἐπὶ τὰς Θήβας Her. 5. 108, ἡ ἀγγελία περὶ τῶν Σαρδίων Thuc. 5. 20, ἡ ἐσβολὴ ἐς τὴν Ἀττικὴν 2. 52, ἡ συγκομιδὴ ἐκ τῶν ἀγρῶν ἐς τὸ ἄστυ 1. 18, Plutarch, *Coriol.* 24, ἡ τῶν πατρικίων δυσμένεια πρὸς τὸν δῆμον · *Pomp.* 58, αἱ παρακλήσεις ὑπὲρ Καίσαρος. In the LXX compare Ex. xvi. 7, τὸν γογγυσμὸν ὑμῶν ἐπὶ τῷ θεῷ, which Thiersch considered *pæne vitiosum*!

The case (a) is probably to be referred to the spoken language, which, possessing the living medium of the voice, would hardly insert the article in every case; whilst the written language, in the interests of precision, could less easily dispense with it. Yet even for this case some parallel examples might be quoted from Greek writers: compare Polyb. 5. 64. 6, διὰ τὴν τοῦ πατρὸς δόξαν ἐκ

¹ In the O. T. quotation which occurs in Rom. i. 17 and G. iii. 11, Paul probably connected ἐκ πίστεως with ὁ δίκαιος. In the first passage he adduces the words of the prophet to establish the proposition δικαιοσύνη θεοῦ ἐκ πίστεως κ.τ.λ., not ἡ ζωὴ ἐκ δικαιοσύνης: compare Rom. x. 6, ἡ ἐκ πίστεως δικαιοσύνη. In H. x. 38, however, ἐκ πίστεως certainly belongs to ζήσεται; see Bleek. [In favour of connecting ἐκ π. with ζήσεται in Rom. i. 17, Gal. iii. 11 (Ewald, De Wette, al.) see the notes of Wieseler and Elliott on the latter passage; see also Delitzsch on *Habakkuk* p. 50 sqq.]

² [“Liegt in der Tendenz des Subst.”—See Ellicott on E. i. 15.]

³ Hence in Rom. v. 2 the absence of the article before εἰς τὴν χάριν ταύτην would be no obstacle to our connecting this clause with τῇ πίστει (which words, however, are omitted by Lachm. and Tisch.); but there are other difficulties. [Tisch. retains the words in his last edition.]

τῆς ἀθλήσεως Sext. Emp. *Hypot.* 3. 26, ζητοῦμεν περὶ τοῦ τόπου πρὸς ἀκρίβειαν (for τοῦ πρὸς ἀκρ., as is clear from what precedes), Thuc. 6. 55, ὡς ὃ τε βωμὸς σημαίνει καὶ ἡ στήλη περὶ τῆς τῶν τυράννων ἀδικίας (where Bekker from conjecture inserts ἡ before περὶ): compare Krüg. *Dion.* p. 153, Poppo, *Thuc.* III. i. 234.

We must however be cautious in dealing with particular passages:¹ several which might at first seem to come under this head, a closer examination will show to be of a different kind; comp. Ellendt, *Arr. Al.* I. 315.

(a) Sometimes there may have been a slight transposition of the words. Thus in 1 Tim. i. 2, Τιμοθέω γνησίῳ τέκνῳ ἐν πίστει, the words ἐν πίστει, if construed in sense with γνησίῳ, will give the meaning *genuine in faith*: compare Xen. *An.* 4. 3. 23, κατὰ τὰς προσηκούσας ὄχθας ἐπὶ τὸν ποταμόν, that is, κατὰ τὰς ἐπὶ τ. π. προσηκ. ὄχθας. But it is preferable on several grounds to consider ἐν πίστει here as an adjunct to the compound idea *genuine son*. In 1 P. i. 2, however, the qualifying clauses κατὰ πρόγνωσιν θεοῦ . . . εἰς ὑπακοὴν καὶ ῥαντισμὸν κ.τ.λ. are probably to be joined with ἐκλεκτοῖς in ver. 1.

(b) In other instances the prepositional clause really qualifies the verb: Col. i. 6, ἀφ' ἧς ἡμέρας ἠκούσατε καὶ ἐπέγνωτε τὴν χάριν τοῦ θεοῦ ἐν ἀληθείᾳ (see Bähr and Meyer *in loc.*); Rom. iii. 25, ὃν προέθετο ὁ θεὸς ἱλαστήριον διὰ πίστεως ἐν τῷ αὐτοῦ αἵματι (see Fritz. and De Wette *in loc.*); Rom. viii. 2, ὁ νόμος τοῦ πνεύματος τῆς ζωῆς ἐν Χριστῷ Ἰ. ἠλευθέρωσέ με ἀπὸ τοῦ νόμου τῆς ἁμαρτίας καὶ τοῦ θανάτου, where it is evident from the antithesis νόμ. τοῦ θαν. (to which νόμος τῆς ζωῆς accurately corresponds), and also from ver. 3, that ἐν Χρ. must be connected with ἠλευθ. (so Koppe); Ph. i. 14, τοὺς πλείονας τῶν ἀδελφῶν ἐν κυρίῳ πεποιθότας τοῖς δεσμοῖς μου (compare a

¹ Harless (on E. i. 15) and Meyer (on Rom. iii. 25, al.) have expressed their concurrence with the view maintained above. Fritzsche, too, who in his *Letter to Tholuck* (p. 35) had declared that such a combination as διὰ τῆς πίστεως ἐν τῷ αὐτοῦ αἵματι would be a solecism, has since expressed his change of view (*Rom.* I. 195, 365): in his note on Rom. vi. 4 also he maintains that the only admissible construction of the words is that which joins εἰς τὸν θάνατον with εἰς τὸ πνεύματος, — a combination which he had previously (*Letter*, p. 32) pronounced grammatically incorrect. [Fritzsche himself does not connect ἐν τῷ αὐτ. αἵμ. with πίστεως in Rom. iii. 25; he acknowledges, however, that such a connexion is grammatically admissible.]

similar construction in G. v. 10, *πέποιθα εἰς ὑμᾶς ἐν κυρίῳ* and in 2 Th. iii. 4), as it is only when joined to *πεποιθότας* that *ἐν κυρίῳ* has real significance; Ja. iii. 13, *δειξάτω ἐκ τῆς καλῆς ἀναστροφῆς τὰ ἔργα αὐτοῦ ἐν πρᾶντητι σοφίας*, where the added clause *ἐν πρᾶντ. σοφ.* is an explanatory adjunct to *ἐκ τῆς καλ. ἀναστροφῆς*. Compare also Rom. v. 8, 1 C. ii. 7, ix. 18, Ph. iii. 9,¹ iv. 19, 21, Col. i. 9, E. ii. 7, iii. 12, 1 Th. ii. 16, Phil. 20, H. xiii. 20, Jo. xv. 11 (see Lücke *in loc.*), 1 Jo. iv. 17, Jude 21. So also A. xxii. 18 [*Rec.*], *οὐ παραδέξονται σου τὴν μαρτυρίαν περὶ ἐμοῦ*, may be rendered, *thy testimony they will not receive concerning me*, i.e. in reference to me they will not receive any testimony from thee: *τὴν μαρτ. τὴν περὶ ἐμοῦ* would be, *the testimony which thou wilt bear or hast borne concerning me*. In E. v. 26, *ἐν ῥήματι* does not belong to *τῷ λουτρῷ τοῦ ὕδατος*: the verse should probably be divided thus,—*ἵνα αὐτὴν ἀγιάσῃ, καθάρισας τῷ λ. τ. ὕδ., ἐν ῥήματι*. The *καθαρίζειν* precedes the *ἀγιάζειν*, and denotes something negative, as *ἀγιάζειν* something positive: see Rückert and Meyer *in loc.*² In H. x. 10 it was not necessary to write *διὰ τῆς προσφορᾶς τοῦ σώματος . . . τῆς ἐφάπαξ*: the last word relates just as well to *ἡγιασμένοι*, see Bleek *in loc.* On E. ii. 15, Col. ii. 14, see § 31. Rem. 1.

In E. vi. 5, for *τοῖς κυρίοις κατὰ σάρκα*, Lachm. has received *τοῖς κατὰ σάρκα κυρίοις*, on the authority of good MSS.

3. (a) An appellative in apposition to a proper name usually has the article: A. xxv. 13, *Ἀγρίππας ὁ βασιλεὺς* L. ix. 19, *Ἰωάννην τὸν βαπτιστὴν* A. xii. 1, xiii. 8, xxiii. 24, xxvi. 9, 2 C. xi. 32, Mt. xxvii. 2, al. In all these instances the appellative denotes a rank, office, or the like, which is already well known; and it is only by means of the apposition that the proper name, which may be common to many persons, becomes definite. "Agrippa the king," is properly, "that Agrippa, out of all those who bear the name Agrippa, who is king:" compare § 18. 6.

(b) But the apposition has no article in A. x. 32, *Σίμων Βυρσεύς*, *Simon a tanner* (a certain Simon, who was a tanner); L. ii. 36, *Ἄννα προφῆτις*, *Anna, a prophetess*; viii. 3, *Ἰωάννα*,

¹ [So Meyer: on the other side see Alford and Ellicott *in loc.*]

² [Ellicott, Alford, and Eadie join *ἐν ῥήματι* and *καθαρίσας*.]

γυνὴ Χουζᾶ, ἐπιτρόπου Ἡρώδου A. xx. 4, Γάιος Δερβαῖος, *Gaius of Derbe* (not the well-known inhabitant of Derbe), x. 22. In all these instances the writer simply annexes an appositional predicate, without any special design to distinguish the subject from others of the same name.

In L. iii. 1 also, ἐν ἔτει πεντεκαίδεκάτῳ τῆς ἡγεμονίας Τιβερίου Καίσαρος, the proper translation is, *of Tiberius as emperor*.¹ A. vii. 10, ἐναντίον Φαραὼ βασιλέως Αἰγύπτου is not, *before Pharaoh, the well-known king, or the then king of Egypt*; but *before Pharaoh, king of Egypt*, i. e. before Pharaoh, who was king of Egypt. Compare Plutarch, *Parallel*. 15, Βρέννος Γαλατῶν βασιλεύς c. 30, Ἀτεπόμαρος Γάλλων βασιλεύς etc., etc.

The general rule must also determine the use of the article with other words in apposition, and it is strange that any one should assert absolutely that a word in apposition never has the article. A Greek would use no article in expressing *your father, an unlearned man*; whilst in *your father the general*, the article would be quite in place. This applies to Jo. viii. 44, *grammatically* considered.²

In general, we may consider that the article is more frequently present than absent before the word in apposition (Rost p. 430, Jelf 450). In accordance with the principles explained in § 19, the article may at times be omitted, even when the predicate is characteristic, distinguishing the individual from others: Rom. i. 7, ἀπὸ θεοῦ πατρὸς ἡμῶν 1 Tim. i. 1, κατ' ἐπιταγὴν θεοῦ σωτῆρος ἡμῶν 1 P. v. 8, ὁ ἀντίδικος ἡμῶν διάβολος. So also when the appellative predicate precedes the proper name, as κύριος Ἰησοῦς Χριστός (2 C. i. 2, G. i. 3, Ph. iii. 20, al.); though in this case the article is commonly inserted, as 1 C. xi. 23, ὁ κύριος Ἰησοῦς 2 Tim. i. 10, τοῦ σωτῆρος ἡμῶν Χριστοῦ Tit. iii. 4, 1 Th. iii. 11, Phil. 5, al.

4. An epithet joined to an anarthrous noun (appellative), is itself anarthrous, as a rule: Mt. vii. 11, δόματα ἀγαθὰ Jo.

¹ Gersdorf (p. 167) is wrong. [Gersdorf appears to regard the presence or absence of the article before the word in apposition as a mere characteristic of style, not affecting the sense in any degree.]

² [It had been maintained (by Hilgenfeld) that τοῦ διαβόλου here is not in apposition to πατρός, but is dependent upon it.]

ix. 1, εἶδεν ἄνθρωπον τυφλὸν ἐκ γενετῆς 1 Tim. iv. 3, ἃ ὁ θεὸς ἔκτισεν εἰς μετάληψιν μετὰ εὐχαριστίας i. 5, ἀγαπῇ ἐκ καθαρᾶς καρδίας Tit. i. 6, τέκνα ἔχων πιστά, μὴ ἐν κατηγορίᾳ ἁσωτίας ἢ ἀνυπότακτα Rom. xiv. 17, δικαιοσύνη καὶ εἰρήνη καὶ χαρὰ ἐν πνεύματι ἁγίῳ. Compare Plat. Rep. 2. 378 d, "Ἡρας δὲ δεσμούςς ὑπὸ νιέος καὶ Ἡφαίστου ῥίψεις ὑπὸ πατρός, μέλλοντος τῇ μητρὶ τυπτομένη ἀμύνειν, καὶ θεομαχίας, ὅσας Ὅμηρος πεποίηκεν, οὐ παραδεκτέον εἰς τὴν πόλιν Theophr Ch. 29, ἔστι δὲ ἡ κακολογία ἀγῶν τῆς ψυχῆς εἰς τὸ χεῖρον ἐν λόγοις Ælian, Anim. 11. 15, ἔοικα λέξειν ἐλέφαντος ὀργὴν εἰς γάμον ἀδικουμένου.¹ Compare Stallb. Plat. Rep. I. 91, 110, 152, Krüg. p. 118.

Not unfrequently however such attributives have the article though the noun is anarthrous; and that not merely when the noun belongs to the class noticed in § 19. 1 (e. g. 1 P. i. 21), but also in other cases,—though never without sufficient reason. Thus 1 P. i. 7, το δοκίμιον ὑμῶν τῆς πίστεως πολυτιμότερον χρυσίου, τοῦ ἀπολλυμένου, must be resolved into, *is more precious than gold, which is perishable*; A. xxvi. 18, πίσκει τῇ εἰς ἐμέ, *through faith, namely that in me*; 2 Tim. i. 13, ἐν ἀγάπῃ τῇ ἐν Χριστῷ Ἰησοῦ Tit. iii. 5, οὐκ ἐξ ἔργων τῶν ἐν δικαιοσύνῃ Rom. ii. 14, ἔθνη τὰ μὴ νόμον ἔχοντα, *gentiles, those that have not the law*, see Fritz. *in loc.* (contrast 1 Th. iv. 5); Rom. ix. 30, G. iii. 21 (comp Liban Oratt. p. 201 b), H. vi. 7, Ph. iii. 9. In such cases the noun (strictly speaking) is first conceived indefinitely,² and is then more closely defined by the attributive, whose import receives special prominence in this construction.³ See also A. x. 41, xix. 11, 17, xxvi. 22, Ph. i. 11, iii. 6, 1 Tim.

¹ So κλέπτης ἐν νυκτί might signify a nocturnal thief; but in 1 Th. v. 2 after ὡς κλ. ἐν ν. we must supply ἔρχεται from what follows, *that the day of the Lord, as a thief (cometh) in the night, so cometh*. Even adverbs are joined (i. e. prefixed) without the article to such anarthrous nouns; as μάλα χιμῶν, Xen. Hell 5. 4. 14, *a severe winter*. See Krug, in Jahns Jahrb. 1838, I. 57.

² This appears most plainly in such sentences as Mk. xv. 41, ἄλλα, πολλὰ αὐ συναναβῆσαι αὐτῷ εἰς Ἱερσόλυμα

³ ["The anarthrous position of the noun may be regarded as employed to give a prominence to the peculiar meaning of the word without the interference of any other idea, while the words to which the article is prefixed limit by their fuller and more precise description the general notion of the anarthrous noun and thereby introduce the determinate idea intended." (Green p. 34.) See also Ellicott on G. iii. 21, 1 Tim. iii. 13.]

i. 4, iii. 13, iv. 8, 2 Tim. i. 14, ii. 10, H. ix. 2, 2 Jo. 7, Jude 4, Ja. i. 25, iv. 14 [*Rec.*], 1 P. v. 1. Compare Her. 2. 114, ἐς γῆν τὴν σὴν Xen. *Mem.* 2. 1. 32, ἀνθρώποις τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς (*men*, that is to say, *the good*), *Hiero* 3. 8, ὑπὸ γυναικῶν τῶν ἑαυτῶν *Mem.* 1. 7. 5, 4. 5. 11, Dion H. IV. 2219 4, εὐνοία τῇ πρὸς αὐτόν 2221. 5, ὅπλισμός ὁ τοῖς τηλικούτοις πρέπων *Ælian*, *Anim.* 3. 23, οὐδὲ ἐπὶ κέρδει τῷ μεγίστῳ 7 27, Her. 5. 18, 6. 104, Plat. *Rep.* 8. 545 a, *Legg.* 8. 849 b, Demosth. *Neur.* 517 b, Theophr. *Ch.* 15, Schneid Isocr. *Paneg.* c. 24, Arr. *Ind.* 34. 1, Xen. Ephes. 2. 5, 4. 3, Heliod. 7. 2, 8. 5, Strabo 7. 302, Lucian, *Asin.* 25, 44, *Scyth.* 1, Philostr. *Apol.* 7. 30¹ (*Madvig* 9).

In Ph. ii. 9 *Rec.* we read, ὄνομα τὸ ὑπὲρ πᾶν ὄνομα, *a name, which is above every name*: good MSS. however have τὸ ὄνομα, *the name* (which he now possesses), *which* etc. —the (well known) dignity, which etc.²

¹ Compare Held, *Plut. Timol.* p. 400, Hermann on *Luc. Conser. Hist.* p. 106, Ellendt, *Lex. Soph.* II. 241, Schoem. *Plut. Cleom.* p. 226.

² [On most of the points discussed in this and the preceding sections the best writers on the N. T. are in the main agreed. The chief differences of opinion relate to the extent to which the following principles are to be carried.

(1) The laws of "correlation" (*Middleton* pp. 36, 48 sq.) :—

(α) "As a general rule, if a noun in the genitive is dependent on another noun, and if the main noun has the article, the genitive has it likewise" (*Don.* p. 351); see *Bernhardy* p. 321, *Ellicott* on *Col.* ii. 22, *Alford* on *Jo.* iii. 10.

(β) If the governed noun is anarthrous, the governing noun is not unfrequently anarthrous also, and *vice versa*; see *Bernhardy* *l. c.*, *Ellicott* on *E.* iv. 12, v. 8, and comp. *Green* p. 46. *Winer* mentions some particular examples which illustrate both parts of this rule (for α, see p. 146, *Rem.* 1; for β, his observations on *νίμος* and *εἰς*,—compare also p. 157); but lays down no general rule of this kind.

(2) The omission of the article after a preposition. *Middleton* carries this principle much farther than *Winer* (see above pp. 157, 149), and indeed to a perilous extent, maintaining that the absence of the article "with nouns governed by prepositions" affords no presumption that the nouns are used indefinitely (p. 99): see *Alford* on *H.* i. 1, 1 *C.* xiv. 19, *Ellicott* on 1 *Tim.* iii. 7, *Krüg.* p. 100.

(3) The omission of the article with nouns which are made definite by a dependent genitive: on this see p. 155, note 6. See further *Ellicott*, *Aids to Faith*, p. 461 sq.]

CHAPTER SECOND.

P R O N O U N S.

SECTION XXI.

THE PRONOUNS IN GENERAL.

1. In the use of the pronouns the language of the N. T. agrees in most respects with the older Greek prose, and with Greek usage in general. The only peculiarities are

(1) The more frequent use of personal and demonstrative pronouns, for the sake of greater clearness (or emphasis),—see § 22 sq.:

(2) The comparative neglect of several forms, which belonged rather to the luxuries of the language, or of which an Oriental would not feel the need, as the correlatives, ὅστις, ὅπόσος, ὅποῖος, πηλίκος [? ὀπηλίκος], in the indirect construction; indeed these forms are used in the N. T. even less frequently than by the later Greeks. On the other hand, those modes of expression by which the Greeks consolidated their sentences (attraction) had become very familiar to the N. T. writers (§ 24). The assertion that αὐτός is used in the N. T. for the unemphatic *he*, is incorrect; and the Hebraistic separation of οὐδεὶς into οὐ . . . πᾶς is almost confined to sententious propositions or phrases.

2. The gender of pronouns,—personal, demonstrative, and relative,—is not unfrequently different from that of the noun to which they refer, the meaning of the noun being considered rather than its grammatical gender (*constructio ad sensum*). This construction is most common when an animate object is denoted by a neuter substantive or a feminine abstract, in which case the masculine or feminine pronoun is used, according to the sex of the object: Mt. xxviii. 19, μαθητεύσατε πάντα τὰ ἔθνη, βαπτίζοντες αὐτούς, Rev. xix. 15 (compare Ex. xxiii. 27, Dt. iv. 27, xviii. 14, al.), Rom. ii. 14, A. xv. 17, xxvi. 17, G. iv. 19, τεκνία μου, οὓς πάλιν ὠδίνω.¹ 2 Jo. 1, Rev. iii. 4 (like Eur. *Suppl.* 12, ἐπὶ τὰ γενναίων τέκνων, οὓς Aristoph. *Plut.* 292), Jo. vi. 9, ἔστι παιδάριον ἐν

¹ [In A. xxiv. 18, if we retain the more difficult reading ἐν αἷς, we should have an example of a *constr. ad sensum* of a somewhat different kind: compare Mk. iii. 28, βλασφημία ἴσα ἂν βλασφημίσωσιν, Dt. iv. 2, v. 28 (Tisch. *Prol.* p. 58).]

ὦδε, ὃς ἔχει (as most of the better MSS. read, for ὅ of *Rec.*), Mk. v. 41 (Esth. ii. 9), Col. ii. 15, τὰς ἀρχὰς κ. τ. ἐξουσίας . . . θριαμβεύσας αὐτούς· Col. ii. 19, τὴν κεφαλὴν (Χριστόν), ἐξ οὗ πᾶν τὸ σῶμα κ.τ.λ. Jo. xv. 26, however, is not an example of this kind, as πνεῦμα is only an apposition. For examples from Greek authors see Matth. 434, Wurm, *Dinarch.* 81 sq., Ellendt, *Lex. Soph.* II. 368 (Jelf 379, 819, Don. p. 362): comp. Drakenborch on Liv. 29. 12. In Rev. iii. 4, xiii. 14, al., the readings vary.

Under this head comes also Rev. xvii. 16, καὶ τὰ δέκα κέρατα ἃ εἶδες καὶ τὸ θηρίον, οὗτοι μισήσουσι; where, in accordance with the prophetic symbolism, κέρατα and θηρίον are to be understood as signifying persons.

3. On the same principle we find the plural of these pronouns used in relation to a singular noun, if this noun has a collective signification or is an abstract used for a concrete: Mt. i. 21, τὸν λαὸν . . . αὐτῶν· xiv. 14, Ph. ii. 15, γενεά, ἐν οἷς· 3 Jo. 9, ἡ ἐκκλησία . . . αὐτῶν· E. v. 12, σκότος (ἐσκοτισμένοι) . . . ὑπ' αὐτῶν· Mk. vi. 45 sq., . . . τὸν ὄχλον, καὶ ἀποταξάμενος αὐτοῖς· Jo. xv. 6 (see Lücke *in loc.*), L. vi. 17 (comp. § 22.3): A. xxii. 5 does not come in here. Compare Soph. *Trach.* 545, Thuc. 6. 91, 1. 136, Plat. *Tim.* 24 b, *Phaedr.* 260 a, Xen. *Cyr.* 6. 3. 4, Diod. S. 18. 6: in the LXX this is very common, see Is. lxxv. 1, Ex. xxxii. 11, 33, Dt. xxi. 8, 1 S. xiv. 34; comp. Judith ii. 3, iv. 8, Ecclus. xvi. 8, Wis.¹ v. 3, 7.² Some have supposed that Ph. iii. 20, ἐν οὐρανοῖς ἐξ οὗ, is an example of the inverse construction, the use of a singular pronoun in reference to a plural noun (Bernh. p. 295.; but ἐξ οὗ had in usage become a mere adverb, exactly equivalent to *unde*. On the other hand, in 2 Jo. 7, οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ πλάνος κ.τ.λ., there is a transition from the plural μὴ ὁμολογούντες κ.τ.λ. to the collective singular.

Different from these examples are A. xv. 36, κατὰ πᾶσαν πόλιν, ἐν αἷς (where πᾶσα πόλις, in itself,—without considering the inhabitants,—implies a plurality, πᾶσαι πόλεις; comp. Poppo, *Thuc.* I. 92), and 2 P. iii. 1, ταύτην ἤδη δευτέραν ὑμῖν γράφω ἐπιστολήν, ἐν αἷς κ.τ.λ., where δύο is implied in δευτέραν. I do not know any exact parallel to this, but we may compare with it the converse πάντες ὅστις, which is not at all uncommon (Rost p. 460, Jelf 819. 2. β, Don. p. 362).

¹ [A mistake. We may substitute Judith v. 3, 7, or Wis. xvi. 3, 20.]

² Some commentators (e.g. Reiche) thus explain Rom. vi. 21, τίνα καρπὸν εἵχετε τότε ἐφ' οἷς (i.e. καρποῖς) νῦν ἰπαισχύνεσθε; see however § 23. 2.

Rem. 1. According to some commentators (e.g. Kühnöl) the pronoun occasionally refers to a noun which is not expressed until afterwards; e.g. Mt. xvii. 18, ἐπετίμησεν αὐτῷ (namely τῷ δαιμονίῳ), A. xii. 21, ἐδημηγόρει πρὸς αὐτοὺς (compare ver. 22, ὁ δῆμος).¹ But neither of these passages proves anything in regard to N. T. usage. In the first, αὐτῷ refers to the demoniac himself, for in the Gospels, as is well known, the person possessed and the possessing demon are often interchanged; and the fact that Mark (ix. 25) has ἐπετ. τῷ πν. τῷ ἀκαθάρτῳ is of no weight against this. In the other passage, αὐτοὺς refers to the Tyrian and Sidonian ambassadors mentioned in ver. 20, as Kühnöl himself has admitted (comp. Georgi, *Vind.* p. 208 sq.): the verb δημηγορεῖν does not stand in the way of this explanation, for the king's answer was given in a full assembly of the people.

Rem. 2. The neuter of the interrogative pronoun τίς and of the demonstrative οὗτος (αὐτός) are often used adverbially to denote *why* (*wherefore*) and *therefore*. There is a similar use of the interrogative pronoun in Latin and German, *quid cunctaris? was zögerst du?* As originally conceived, these words were true accusatives: see Herm. *Vig.* p. 882, Bernh. p. 130 (Jelf 580. *Obs.* 5). For the strengthened demonstrative αὐτὸ τοῦτο compare 2 P. i. 5, καὶ αὐτὸ τοῦτο σπουδὴν πᾶσαν παρεισενέγκαντες (Xen. *An.* 1. 9. 21, Plat. *Protag.* 310 e, αὐτὰ ταῦτα νῦν ἤκω παρά σε): see Matth. 470. 8, Ast, Plat. *Legg.* pp. 163, 169, 214.² G. ii. 10 does not come in here; see § 22. 4. For examples of τί, classified according to the very varied relations expressed, see Wahl, *Clav.* 483. Greek writers also use ὃ and ᾧ for δι' ὃ and δι' ᾧ (Matth. 477. e); but Meyer is wrong in introducing this mainly poetic use of ᾧ into A. xxvi. 16 (see § 39. Rem. 1): in G. ii. 10 Meyer himself rejects on this very ground Schott's proposal to take ὃ for δι' ὃ.

The demonstrative is also used adverbially in the distributive formula τοῦτο μὲν . . . τοῦτο δέ, *partly . . . partly* (H. x. 33, Her. 1. 30, 3. 132, Lucian, *Nigr.* 16); compare Wetstein II. 423, Matth. 288. Rem. 2 (Jelf 579. 6).—On 1 C. vi. 11, ταῦτά τινες ἦτε, where there is a mixture of two constructions, see § 23. 5.³

SECTION XXII.

PERSONAL AND POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

1. The personal pronouns are used much more frequently in the N. T. than in ordinary Greek.⁴ This peculiarity, which has

¹ Fritz. *Conj.* I. p. 18 sq.—See Gesen. *Lehrb.* p. 740, Bornem. Xen. *Conv.* p. 210.

² [See Alford *in loc.*, Ellieott on E. vi. 22, Jelf *loc.*, Riddell, Plat. *Apol.* p. 119 sq.]

³ [Lünemann here adds a note on the use of τί in an exclamation (*how*), in Mt. vii. 14 (Lachm.), L. xii. 49, 2 S. vi. 20: on these passages, however, see p. 562.]

⁴ We find however a complete parallel in the Homeric use of the possessive

its origin in Hebrew circumstantiality of expression, appears particularly in the use

(a) Of *αὐτοῦ, σοῦ, κτο.*, with substantives (especially in connexion with the middle voice, § 38. 2): Jo. ii. 12, L. vi. 20, vii. 50, xi. 34, xxiv. 50, Mt. vi. 17, xv. 2, Mk. xii. 30, 1 P. iii. 11,¹ Rom. ix. 17, xvi. 7, A. xxv. 21, al.; compare 1 Macc. i. 6, Jos. xxiii. 2, xxiv. 1, Neh. ix. 34.

(b) Of the accusative of the subject, in combination with the infinitive: L. x. 35, *ἐγὼ ἐν τῷ ἐπανερχεσθαί με ἀποδώσω* Jo. ii. 24, H. vii. 24, A. i. 3.

(c) Of the oblique cases of pronouns with both participle and principal verb: Mk. x. 16, *ἐναγκαλισάμενος αὐτὰ κατευλόγει τιθεὶς τὰς χεῖρας ἐπ' αὐτά* ix. 28, A. vii. 21, L. xvi. 2, 2 P. iii. 16 (compare below, no. 4). So especially in the Apocalypse.

In Mt. xxii. 37, Rev. ix. 21, the repetition of the pronoun is probably to be ascribed to rhythm.

Along with this general tendency towards the accumulation of pronouns, we meet with some instances (though but few) in which a pronoun is not inserted where it might have been expected: A. xiii. 3, *καὶ ἐπιθέντες τὰς χεῖρας αὐτοῖς ἀπέλυσαν (αὐτούς)*, Mk. vi. 5, E. v. 11, Ph. i. 6, 2 Thess. iii. 12, H. iv. 15, xiii. 17, 1 Tim. vi. 2, Jo. x. 29, L. xiv. 4; compare Demosth. *Coron.* 728 b, *ἐμοὶ περιπεσόντες . . . ἐξέδυσαν*.² In Mt. xxi. 7, however, the better reading is *ἐπεκάθισεν*, and in 1 C. x. 9 *πειράζειν* may be taken absolutely: in 2 Tim. ii. 11, *σὺν αὐτῷ* would be heavy in a sententious saying. In 1 P. ii. 11 *ὑμᾶς* (found in some MSS. after *παρακαλῶ*, in others after *ἀπέχεσθαι*) is certainly not genuine. In acclamations, such as Mt. xxvii. 22, *σταυρωθήτω*, the omission of the pronoun is very natural (here a German would use the infinitive without a pronoun, *kreuzigen*!); yet in the parallel passage, Mk. xv. 13, we find

pronoun %s. In later (and sometimes in older) prose *αὐτός* also is thus used abundanter: see Schaf. *Ind. Æsop.* p. 124, Schoem. *Isæus* p. 382.

¹ [This should be 1 P. iii. 10; but the pronouns have not much authority. In Mt. xv. 2 also the reading is doubtful. The same redundancy is common in modern Greek: according to Mullach (*Vulg.* p. 315) this is to be ascribed to the influence of the LXX and N. T. But is it not natural to suppose that the free use of these pronouns would be a characteristic of the colloquial language of all periods?]

² In Latin compare Sallust, *Jug.* 54. 1, universos in concione laudat atque agit gratias (iis); Cic. *Orat.* 1. 15, si modo erunt ad eum delata et tradita (ei); Liv. 1. 11, 20. Compare Kritz on the first passage.

σταύρωσον αὐτόν. The omission of the pronoun is carried much farther in Greek authors.¹

In E. iii. 18, τί τὸ πλάτος κ.τ.λ., we can hardly help out the meaning by supposing an ellipsis of αὐτῆς (ἀγάπης): see Meyer. Some (e.g. Kühnöl) have maintained that αὐτοὺς is redundant in Mt. xxi. 41, κακοὺς κακῶς ἀπολέσει αὐτούς,—but altogether without reason. Without αὐτοὺς the words would be quite general; it is the pronoun that connects them with the case in question, with the γεωργοὶ mentioned in the parable.

2. Instead of personal pronouns the nouns themselves are sometimes used. In some cases this arises from a certain inadvertency on the writer's part; in others, where there are several nouns to which the pronoun might possibly be referred, or where the noun stands at some distance, the design is to save the reader from uncertainty as to the meaning: see Jo. iii. 23 sq., x. 41, L. iii. 19, E. iv. 12, and compare 1 K. ix. 1, xii. 1, Xen. Eph. 2. 13, Thuc. 6. 105, Diod. S. *Elav.* V. p. 29 (Ellendt, *Arrian* I. 55).

In Jo. iv. 1, however, Ἰησοῦς is repeated because the apostle wishes to quote the very words which the Pharisees had heard: compare 1 C. xi. 23. Those passages also in the discourses of Jesus in which the name of the person or office is repeated for the sake of emphasis, must not be referred to this head: Mk. ix. 41, ἐν ὀνόματι ὅτι Χριστοῦ ἐστέ L. xii. 8, πᾶς ὃς ἂν ὁμολογήσῃ ἐν ἐμοὶ . . . καὶ ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ὁμολογήσει ἐν αὐτῷ Jo. vi. 40, 1 C. i. 8, 21, 1 Jo. v. 6, Col. ii. 11, etc., etc.: compare Plat. *Euthyphr.* p. 5 e, *Æschyl. Prom. Vinc.* 312, Cic. *Fam.* 2. 4. In all these instances the pronoun would be out of place, and would mar the rhetorical effect. Least of all can the well-known appellation ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ ἀνθρώπου, under which Jesus in the Synoptic Gospels speaks of himself, as of a third person, be regarded as standing for ἐγώ. Elsewhere we find the noun repeated for the sake of an emphatic antithesis: Jo. ix. 5, ὅταν ἐν τῷ κόσμῳ ᾧ, φῶς εἰμὶ τοῦ κόσμου xii. 47, οὐκ ἦλθον ἵνα κρίνω τὸν κόσμον ἀλλ' ἵνα σώσω τὸν κόσμον (Xen. *An.* 3. 2. 23, οἱ βασιλέως ἄκοντος ἐν τῇ βασιλείᾳ χώρα . . . οἰκοῦσι), *Arrian, Al.* 2. 18. 2, Krüger p. 134 (Liv. 1. 10. 1, 6. 2. 9, 38. 56. 3). Accordingly, no one will find an unmeaning repetition of the noun in Rom. v. 12, δι' ἐνὸς ἀνθρ. ἡ ἁμαρτία εἰς τὸν κόσμ.

¹ See Jacobs, *Anth. Pal.* III. 294, Bremi, *Lys.* p. 50. Schæf. *Demosth.* IV. 78, 157, 232, V. 556, 567.

εἰσῆλθε, καὶ διὰ τῆς ἁμαρτίας ὁ θάνατος; or in Jo. x. 29, ὁ πατήρ μου, ὃς δέδωκέ μοι, μείζων πάντων ἐστὶ καὶ οὐδεὶς δύναται ἁρπάξαι ἐκ τῆς χειρὸς τοῦ πατρός μου: compare also A. iii. 16. See § 65.

In A. x. 7 the better MSS. have the personal pronoun (see Kühnöl *in loc.*), and τῷ Κορνηλίῳ is evidently a gloss. The passages which Bornemann (*Xen. An.* p. 190) quotes from Greek authors are not all of the same description, nor is the reading certain in every case.

It is not altogether correct to say¹ that the use of the noun in the place of αὐτός or ἐκεῖνος is a special peculiarity of Mark's style. In Mk. ii. 18 the nouns could not be dispensed with, for the writer could not put into the mouth of the inquirers an ἐκεῖνοι which would point back to *his own* words. In vi. 41, and also in xiv. 67, the pronoun would have been very inconvenient. In ii. 27 the nouns are used for the sake of antithesis: i. 34, iii. 24, v. 9, x. 46, are instances of circumstantiality in expression (so common in Caesar), and not properly of the substitution of nouns for pronouns; comp. Ellendt *loc. cit.*

3. Through some negligence on the part of the writer, the pronoun αὐτός² is not unfrequently used when the sentences immediately preceding contain no noun to which it can be directly referred. Such cases may be arranged in four classes:—

(1) Most frequently the plural of this pronoun is used in reference to a collective noun,—particularly the name of a place or country (compare § 21. 3), in which the notion of the inhabitants is implied: Mt. iv. 23, ἐν ταῖς συναγωγαῖς αὐτῶν, i.e. Γαλιλαίων (implied in ὅλην τὴν Γαλιλαίαν, ix. 35 (L. iv. 15), Mt. xi. 1, 1 Th. i. 9 (compare ver. 8), A. viii. 5, xx. 2; 2 C. ii. 12, 13, ἐλθὼν εἰς τὴν Τρωάδα . . . ἀποταξάμενος αὐτοῖς: v. 19, θεὸς ἦν ἐν Χριστῷ κόσμον καταλλάσσειν ἑαυτῷ, μὴ λογιζόμενος αὐτοῖς τὰ παραπτώματα: Jo. xvii. 2. This usage is sufficiently common in Greek writers; compare Thuc. 1. 27, 136, Lucian, *Tim.* 9, *Dial. Mort.* 12. 4, Dion. H. IV. 2117, Jacob, Luc. *Touar.* p. 59.³—Akin to this case is the following:—

(2) Αὐτός refers to an abstract noun which must be supplied from a preceding concrete, or *vice versa*: Jo. viii. 44, ψεύστης ἐστὶ καὶ ὁ πατήρ αὐτοῦ (ψεύδους), see Lücke *in loc.*;⁴ Rom.

¹ Schulze in *Keils Analect.* II. ii. 112.

² On the whole subject compare Hermann, *Diss. de pronom. αὐτός*, in the *Acta Seminar. philol. Lips.* Vol. I. 42 sqq., and in his *Opusc.* I. 308 sqq. [A. Buttm. *Gr.* p. 106.]

³ It is a simpler case when αὐτός in the plural refers to an abstract noun which in itself merely signifies a community of men, e.g. ἐκκλησία: on this see § 21. 3. On Col. iv. 15, with the reading αὐτῶν, see Meyer. [See also Alford, who adopts this reading on good authority, and Lightfoot, *loc. cit.* pp. 309, 322.]

⁴ The other explanation, *father of the liar*, appears to be neither simpler in

ii. 26, ἐὰν ἡ ἀκροβυστία τὰ δικαιώματα τοῦ νόμου φυλάσσει, οὐχὶ ἡ ἀκρ. αὐτοῦ (of such an ἀκρόβυστος) εἰς περιτομὴν λογισθήσεται; comp. Theodoret I. 914, τοῦτο τῆς ἀποστολικῆς χάριτος ἴδιον αὐτοῖς γὰρ (ἀποστόλοις) κ.τ.λ.¹ In L. xxiii. 51, αὐτῶν refers to the Sanhedrin, suggested by the predicate βουλευτής, ver. 50: compare Jon. i. 3, εὑρε πλοῖον βαδίζον εἰς Θαρσίς . . . καὶ ἀνέβη εἰς αὐτὸ τοῦ πλεῦσαι μετ' αὐτῶν κ.τ.λ.,—see above, no. 2 [21. 2]; Sallust, *Cat.* 17. 7, simul confisum, si conjuratio valuisset, facile apud illos (i.e. conjuratos) principem se fore. Similar to this would be Mt. viii. 4, εἰς μαρτύριον αὐτοῖς (Mk. i. 44, L. v. 14), if the pronoun related to ἱερεῖ in the preceding clause, the plural ἱερεῖς being supplied with αὐτοῖς. But if the man who has been healed has already received from the priests permission to bring the prescribed purification-offering, the priest needs no further μαρτύριον that he is clean: see below, no. 4.

(3) Αὐτός has a reference which is at least suggested by some previous word, or by the verb of the sentence itself: 1 P. iii. 14, τὸν δὲ φόβον αὐτῶν μὴ φοβηθῆτε i.e. τῶν κακούντων ὑμᾶς, or of those from whom ye are to suffer (πάσχειν),² see Herm. *Vig.* p. 714;³ E. v. 12, τὰ κρυφῇ γινόμενα ὑπ' αὐτῶν, that is, τῶν τὰ ἔργα τοῦ σκότους ποιούντων (ver. 11);⁴ A. x. 10. Compare Aristoph. *Plut.* 566, Thuc. 1. 22. 1, and Poppo *in loc.*, Heinichen, *Ind. ad Euseb.* III. 539. On A. xii. 21 see § 21. Rem. 1.

(4) Αὐτός has no reference grammatically indicated in the previous context, but must be understood of a subject which is supposed to be familiar: L. i. 17, αὐτὸς προελεύσεται αὐτοῦ, i.e.

point of grammar nor preferable in sense; indeed *father of falsehood* is a fuller conception for John, who loves what is abstract. [See Brückner *in loc.*, who reviews the various explanations, and decides in favour of referring αὐτοῦ—not to an abstract implied in ψεύστης (Winer, De Wette), but—to ψεύδης in the preceding clause. See however p. 736, note ³.]

¹ For a similar example with a relative see *Testam. Patr.* p. 608, ἀπεκάλυφα τῇ Χανανίτιδι Βησοῖ, οἷς (Χαναναίοις) εἶπεν ὁ θεὸς μὴ ἀποκαλύψαι. Compare also the passage cited from an old poet by Cicero (*Orat.* 2. 46. 193): neque paternum adspexit es veritus, quem (patrem) ætate exacta indigem Liberum lacerasti; and Gell. 2. 30. 6.

² [That is, the subject of αὐτῶν must be supplied either from ὁ κακῶσαν in ver. 13, or πάσχετε in ver. 14.]

³ Otherwise in Epiphani. II. 368 a: εὐχαί μοι, πάτερ, ὅπως ὑγιαίνω . . . πίστευε, τέκνον, τῷ ἰσταυρωμένῳ, καὶ ἔξεις ταύτην (ὑγιαίνω).

⁴ [Winer gives a somewhat different explanation on p. 177: Meyer and Ellicott refer the pronoun to τοὺς υἱοὺς τῆς ἀπ. in ver. 6.]

before the Messiah¹ (see Kühnöl *in loc.*), αὐτός being used as in αὐτὸς ἔφα, in reference to one who is recognised within a certain circle as head or leader: in 1 Jo. ii. 12, 2 Jo. 6, 2 P. iii. 4, the pronoun is thus used of Christ. In L. v. 17, εἰς τὸ ἰᾶσθαι αὐτούς, the pronoun expresses the general notion, *the sick, those who required healing* (amongst the persons present in the synagogue): the pronoun cannot refer back to ver. 15, though even Bengel so explains it. On the other hand, in A. iv. 5 αὐτῶν refers to the Jews, among whom the events recorded occurred; their priests, etc., are however mentioned in ver. 1, and λαός is used more than once in ver. 1 sq. of the Jewish people. In Mt. xii. 9 the pronoun refers to those amongst whom Jesus then was, the Galileans. In H. iv. 8, viii. 8, xi. 28, it refers to the Israelites, suggested to the reader's mind by the circumstances just spoken of. The above-mentioned εἰς μαρτύριον αὐτοῖς, Mt. viii. 4, comes in here: those meant by αὐτοῖς are the Jews (the Jewish public),—the circle in which the injunctions of Moses (ὁ προσέταξε Μωϋσῆς) are binding. In Jo. xx. 15, αὐτόν supposes that the inquirer must know who is spoken of, inasmuch as he has taken Him away; or else Mary, herself engrossed with the thought of the Lord, attributes her own ideas to the person whom she is addressing.²

In L. xviii. 34 αὐτοί points back to τοὺς δώδεκα and αὐτοῖς in ver. 31 (the intervening words are a saying of Jesus); in H. iv. 13 αὐτοῦ refers to τοῦ θεοῦ in ver. 12; and in L. xxi. 21 αὐτῆς refers to Ἱερουσαλήμ, ver. 20. In 2 C. vi. 17, ἐκ μέσον αὐτῶν, in a somewhat transformed quotation from the O. T., relates to ἄπιστοι, ver. 14; and in Rom. x. 18 αὐτῶν suggests to every reader the preachers mentioned *in concreto* in ver. 15. On A. xxvii. 14, where some refer αὐτῆς to *the ship*, see Kühnöl.³ In L. ii. 22, by αὐτῶν we are to understand mother and child (Mary and Jesus). The commentators on H. xii. 17 are in doubt whether αὐτήν refers to μετάνοιαν or to εὐλογίαν; but the correlation of εὐρίσκειν and ἐκζητεῖν of itself renders the former the more probable reference. In Mt. iii. 16 αὐτῷ and ἐπ' αὐτόν unquestionably relate to Jesus.

A slight negligence of another kind appears in Mt. xii. 15, xix. 2, ἡκολούθησαν αὐτῷ ὅχλοι πολλοὶ καὶ ἐθεράπενεν αὐτοὺς πάντας. Here

¹ [Against this, see Meyer and Alford *in loc.* In L. v. 17 αὐτόν is probably the true reading.]

² Compare also Poppo, Xen. Cyr. 3. 1. 31, 5. 4. 42, Thuc. III. i. 184, Lehmann, Lucian II. 325, IV. 429, Stallb. Plat. Rep. II. 286; and on the whole subject see Van Hengel, *Annotat.* p. 195 sqq.

³ [Meyer, Alford, and others with good reason refer αὐτῆς to Κράτην, ver. 13.]

the pronoun grammatically refers to ὄχλοι, but this reference is of course loose in point of logic,—*he healed them* (i.e. the sick who were in the crowds) *in a body*: in xiv. 14, ἐθερ. τοὺς ἀρρώστους αὐτῶν. Compare also L. v. 17.

According to some commentators the demonstrative οὗτος is similarly construed *ad sensum* in 2 C. v. 2, τοῦτω being supposed to agree with σώματι implied in ἡ ἐπίγειος ἡμῶν οἰκία τοῦ σκήνους; but it is much simpler to supply σκηνῇ (ver. 4). That however the Greeks did use the demonstrative as well as αὐτός with some looseness of reference is well known; compare Mätzner, *Antiph.* p. 200: A. x. 10 would be an instance of this, if the reading ἐκείνων for αὐτῶν were correct.

4. (a) When the principal noun is followed by several other words, we often find αὐτός and the other personal pronouns introduced into the same sentence, for the sake of perspicuity: Mk. v. 2, ἐξεληθόντι αὐτῷ ἐκ τοῦ πλοίου εὐθέως ἀπήντησεν αὐτῷ. ix. 28, Mt. iv. 16, v. 40, viii. 1, xxvi. 71, A. vii. 21,¹ Ja. iv. 17, Rev. vi. 4; Col. ii. 13, καὶ ὑμᾶς νεκροὺς ὄντας ἐν τοῖς παραπτώμασιν καὶ τῇ ἀκροβυστίᾳ τῆς σαρκὸς ὑμῶν συνεζωοποίησεν ὑμᾶς κ.τ.λ.; Ph. i. 7. In most of these instances a participial clause having the force of a sentence proper has preceded: in this case Greek authors often add the pronoun, as Paus. 8. 38. 5, Herod. 3. 10. 6. Compare further Plat. *Apol.* 40 d, *Symp.* c. 21, Xen. *Cyr.* 1. 3. 15, *Æc.* 10. 4, Paus. 2. 3. 8, Arrian, *Epict.* 3. 1, Cic. *Catil.* 2. 12. 27, Liv. 1. 2, Sall. *Catil.* 40. 1, Herm. Soph. *Trach.* p. 54, Schwarz, *Comment.* p. 217.² In Jo. xviii. 11, τὸ ποτήριον ὃ δέδωκέν μοι ὁ πατήρ, οὐ μὴ πῖω αὐτό; the pronoun is used for emphasis: so also in Mt. vi. 4, 1 P. v. 10 (A. ii. 23), Rev. xxi. 6.—After a case absolute the pronoun is almost necessarily added, in the case required by the verb: Rev. iii. 12, ὁ νικῶν, ποιήσω αὐτόν. Jo. xv. 2, Mt. xii. 36, A. vii. 40; compare Plat. *Theæt.* 173 d, *Æl. Anim.* 5. 34, 1. 48, al.

(b) A redundancy of this kind is still more common in relative sentences: Mk. vii. 25, γυνή, ἥς εἶχε τὸ θυγάτριον αὐτῆς πνεῦμα ἀκάθαρτον. i. 7, Rev. vii. 2, οἷς ἐδόθη αὐτοῖς ἀδικῆσαι τὴν γῆν κ.τ.λ., iii. 8, vii. 9, xiii. 8, xx. 8; similarly in Mk. xiii. 19, θλιψίς, οἷα οὐ γέγονε τοιαύτη ἀπ' ἀρχῆς κτίσεως. So also with a relative adverb: Rev. xii. 6, 14, ὅπου ἔχει ἐκεῖ τόπον κ.τ.λ.

¹ [There is considerable authority for the genitive absolute in Mk. v. 2, ix. 28, A. vii. 21; and for the omission of αὐτός in Mt. vi. 4, Rev. xxi. 6.]

² [Comp. Jelf 658. 2, 699. *Obs.* 3, Green p. 118 sq.]

Such instances of pleonasm occur much more frequently in the LXX, in accordance with the Hebrew idiom: ¹ Ex. iv. 17, Lev. xi. 32, 34, xiii. 52, xv. 4, 9, 17, 20, 24, 26, xvi. 9, 32, xviii. 5, Num. xvii. 5, Dt. xi. 25, Jos. iii. 4, xxii. 19, Jud. xviii. 5, 6, Ruth i. 7, iii. 2, 4, 1 K. xi. 34, xiii. 10, 25, 31, 2 K. xix. 4, Bar. ii. 4, iii. 8, Neh. viii. 12, ix. 19, Is. i. 21, Joel iii. 7, Ps. xxxix. 5, Judith v. 19, vii. 10, x. 2, xvi. 3, 3 (1) Esdr. iii. 5, iv. 54, vi. 32, al.: see Thiersch, *De Pentat. Alex.* p. 126 sq. In Greek prose, however, αὐτός ² and the demonstrative pronouns are sometimes superadded in a relative sentence, as Xen. *Cyr.* 1. 4. 19, Diod. S. 1. 97, 17. 35, Paus. 2. 4. 7, Soph. *Philoct.* 316 (compare in Latin, Cic. *Flam.* 4. 3, *Acad.* 2. 25, *Philipp.* 2. 8); but the demonstrative is probably very seldom found so near the relative ³ as in most of the examples quoted above,—almost all of which are found in passages which are Hebraistic in style.⁴

In A. iii. 13 [*Rec.*] the relative construction is dropped in the second sentence (see below p. 186): in Rom. vii. 21 the first and second ἐμοί seem to me to belong to different sentences, see § 61. 5. Those passages also are of a different kind in which the personal pronoun is accompanied by some other word, by means of which the relative is more closely defined and explained: G. iii. 1, οἷς κατ' ὀφθαλμοὺς Ἰησοῦς Χρ. προεγράφη ἐν ὑμῖν (*in oculis vestris*) ἐσταυρωμένος (Lev. xv. 16, xxi. 20, xxii. 4, Ruth ii. 2); Rev. xvii. 9, ὅπου ἡ γυνὴ κάθηται ἐπ' αὐτῶν xiii. 12; compare Gen. xxiv. 3, 37, Jud. vi. 10, Ex. xxxvi. 1, Lev. xvi. 32, Judith ix. 2. Likewise in G. ii. 10, ὃ καὶ ἐσπούδασα αὐτὸ τοῦτο ποιῆσαι, the emphasis which is given by the annexed αὐτό, strengthened by τοῦτο, is unmistakeable⁵ (Bornem. *Luc.* p. liv).

1 P. ii. 24, ὃς τὰς ἁμαρτίας ἡμῶν αὐτὸς ἀνήνεγκεν κ.τ.λ., certainly cannot be brought in here: it is obvious that αὐτός must be taken by itself, and that it brings out more forcibly the antithesis with ἁμαρτ. ἡμῶν. In Mt. iii. 12, οὗ τὸ πτύον ἐν τῇ χειρὶ αὐτοῦ, the relative serves instead of τούτου to connect this sentence with the preceding one, and the two pronouns are to be taken separately,—as if the words ran, *He has his winnowing shovel in his hand.* In E. ii. 10, however, οἷς

¹ See Gesen. *Lg.* p. 734. [Gesen. *Hebr. Gr.* p. 200 (Bagst.), Kalisch, *Hebr. Gr.* I. 226.]

² Götting, *Callim.* p. 19 sq., Ast, *Plat. Polit.* p. 550.

³ In Aristoph. *Av.* 1238, the Cod. Rav. has οἷς ἐντίον αὐτοῖς, for the ordinary reading οἷς ἐντίον αὐτοῖς. On another accumulation of the pronoun see § 23. 3.

⁴ See also Herm. Soph. *Philoct.* p. 58, Ve. Fritzsche, *Quæst. Lucian.* p. 109 sq. Jelf 833. *Obs.* 2, Green p. 121.]

⁵ ["Which, namely this very thing:"] Ellicott *in loc.*]

προητοίμασεν is for ἃ προητοίμασεν, by attraction. Lastly, ἐν κυρίῳ in E. ii. 21 probably belongs to εἰς ναὸν ἁγίον.

We sometimes find αὐτός repeated within a brief space, though different objects are referred to : Mk. viii. 22, φέρουσιν αὐτῷ (Χριστῷ) τυφλὸν κ. παρακαλοῦσιν αὐτόν (Χριστόν), ἵνα αὐτοῦ (τυφλοῦ) ἀψῆται Mk. ix. 27, 28 : so also οὗτος in Jo. xi. 37. Compare § 67.

After a relative sentence, where we might expect a repetition of οὗτος or a continuance of the relative construction, Greek writers not unfrequently, indeed almost regularly (Bernh. p. 304, Jelf 833. 2), change the structure of the sentence and substitute καὶ αὐτός (οὗτος).¹ From the N. T. may be quoted 2 P. ii. 3, οἷς τὸ κρίμα ἔκπαλαι οὐκ ἄργεῖ, καὶ ἡ ἀπώλεια αὐτῶν οὐ νυστάζει A. iii. 13 [*Heb.*]. 1 C. viii. 6 : it is less correct to bring in here Rev. xvii. 2, μεθ' ἧς ἐπόρνευσαν . . . καὶ ἐμεθύσθησαν ἐκ τοῦ οἴνου τῆς πορνείας αὐτῆς, for the relative construction was here necessarily avoided on account of the nouns to be connected with the pronoun. In Hebrew, owing to the simplicity of its structure, the continuation of the construction without the relative is very common ; but we must not, by supplying רַחֵם with the subsequent clause, give to the sentence a turn which is foreign to the character of the language.—To require the relative instead of αὐτός or οὗτος in such passages as Jo. i. 6, A. x. 36, L. ii. 36, xix. 2, is to misapprehend the simplicity of the N. T. diction, especially as similar examples are not unfrequently to be found in Greek authors (*Ælian* 12. 18, *Strabo* 8. 371, *Philostr. Soph.* 1. 25) ; comp. *Kypke* I. 347. In 1 C. vii. 13, however, for ἡ τις ἔχει ἄνδρα ἄπιστον καὶ αὐτὸς² συνευδοκεῖ κ.τ.λ., Paul might also have written ὃς συνευδοκεῖ.

In the N. T., as elsewhere, ὁ αὐτός *the same* is followed by a dative of the person, in the sense of *the same with*, as in 1 C. xi. 5 ; compare *Her.* 4. 119, *Xen. Mem.* 1. 1. 13, 2. 1. 5, *Cyr.* 3. 3. 35, 7. 1. 2, *Isocr. Paneg.* c. 23, *Plat. Menex.* 244 d, *Dio C.* 332. 97.

Rem. In classical Greek, as is well known, the nominative of αὐτός is not used for the unemphatic *he* (*Krüg.* pp. 128, 135). Nor can any decisive instance of such a usage be adduced from the N. T.³ (compare *Fritz. Mutt.* p. 47) : even in Luke, who uses αὐτός most

¹ See *Herm. Vig.* p. 707, *Ast, Plat. Legg.* p. 449, *Boisson. Nic.* p. 32, *Bornem. Xen. Conc.* p. 196, *Stallb. Plat. Protag.* p. 68, *Rep.* 1. 197, *Foertsch, Obs. in Lysiam*, p. 67, *Weber, Dem.* p. 355 ; *Teipel, Scriptorum Græc., Germ., Lat. a relativo verbor. construct. sæpe neque injuria semper discessisse* (Coesfeld 1841) : compare *Grotefend, Lat. Gram.* § 143. 5, *Kritz, Sallust* II. 540.

² [Here the true reading is certainly καὶ οὗτος : hence we must read καὶ αὕτη in the preceding verse.]

³ According to *Thiersch (De Pentat. Vers. Alex.* p. 98), the LXX use the masc. αὐτός for the simple pronoun (*he*), but not αὐτῆς or αὐτό, the demonstrative being regularly used instead of these. As regards the Apocrypha, *Wahl* denies this usage altogether (*Clav.* p. 80). [In the N. T. passages editors are divided between αὐτῆς and αὕτη (as in L. ii. 37, vii. 12) : L. xi. 14 might be an example of αὐτό so used, if the words καὶ αὐτό ἦν were genuine. See *A. Buttm.* p. 109, — also *Mullach, Vulg.* p. 192 sq.]

frequently (compare especially L. v. 16, 17, xix. 2), it never occurs without a certain degree of emphasis. It denotes

a. Self, in antitheses of various kinds, and for all three persons : Mk. ii. 25, ἐπείνασεν αὐτὸς καὶ οἱ μετ' αὐτοῦ A. xviii. 19, ἐκείνους κατέλειπεν αὐτὸς δὲ εἰσελθὼν κ.τ.λ., L. v. 37, x. 1, xviii. 39, 1 C. iii. 15, Mk. i. 8, Jo. iv. 2, vi. 6, ix. 21, L. vi. 42, πῶς δύνασαι λέγειν . . . αὐτὸς τὴν ἐν τῷ ὀφθαλμῷ σου δοκὸν οὐ βλέπων H. xi. 11, πίστει καὶ αὐτὴ Σάρρα δύναμιν εἰς καταβολὴν σπέρματος ἔλαβεν, even Sarah herself (who had been unbelieving), Jo. xvi. 27, αὐτὸς ὁ πατὴρ φιλεῖ ὑμᾶς, He himself, of himself (without entreaty on my part, ver. 26), Rom. viii. 23. Αὐτός is thus used by the disciples in speaking of Christ (compare the familiar αὐτὸς ἔφα), Mk. iv. 38, L. v. 16. ix. 51 (xxiv. 15), xxiv. 36 ; compare Fischer, *Ind. Theophan.* s. v. αὐτός. See the lexicons.

b. He, with emphasis.—*he* and no other : Mt. i. 21, καλέσεις τὸ ὄνομα αὐτοῦ Ἰησοῦν αὐτὸς γὰρ σώσει τὸν λαόν xii. 50, Col. i. 17. Αὐτός does not stand for the unemphatic *he* in L. i. 22 (*he* himself, as contrasted with the others : ἐπ' ἐγώσσαν), ii. 28 (*he*, Simeon, as contrasted with the parents of Jesus, ver. 27), iv. 15, vii. 5 (*he* by himself, at his own expense), A. xiv. 12 (*he*, Paul, as the principal person, ver. 11),¹ Mk. vii. 36 [*Rec.*],² (On the antithesis αὐτοὶ . . . ἐν ἑαυτοῖς, Rom. viii. 23, see Fritz. *in loc.*)

5. The reflexive pronoun ἑαυτοῦ, which, as compounded of εἰ and αὐτός, naturally belongs to the third person, is regularly so used in the N. T.—not unfrequently in antithesis and with emphasis (1 C. x. 29, xiv. 4, E. v. 28, al.). Where however no ambiguity is to be apprehended, it is used for the other persons :—

a. In the plural. For the 1st person : Rom. viii. 23 (ἡμεῖς) αὐτοὶ ἐν ἑαυτοῖς στεναζόμεν 1 C. xi. 31, 2 C. i. 9, x. 12, A. xxiii. 14, al. For the 2d person : Jo. xii. 8, τοὺς πτωχοὺς πάντοτε ἔχετε μεθ' ἑαυτῶν Ph. ii. 12, τὴν ἑαυτῶν σωτηρίαν

¹ [Lünemann adds 1 Th. iii. 11, iv. 16, v. 23, 2 Th. ii. 16, iii. 16 ; but these should rather come under (a).]

² [The same view of the N. T. use of the nominative of αὐτός is taken by Fritzche, Meyer, Lünemann, and others. On the other side see A. Buttmann (*Gr.* p. 106 sqq.), who maintains, (1) that, even if Winer's assertions are correct, they do not prove that N. T. usage agrees in this point with that of the classic writers : (2) that there are not a few passages in which αὐτός is used though there is neither emphasis nor contrast. Compare also Ellicott on Col. i. 17 : "Though αὐτός appears both in this and the great majority of passages in the N. T. to have its proper classical force ('ut rem ab aliis rebus discernendam esse indicet,' Hermann, *Dissert. αὐτός*, 1), the use of the corresponding Aramaic pronoun should make us cautious in pressing it in every case." Similarly Green, *Gr.* p. 117. On the classical usage see Don. pp. 375, 462, and Jelf 654. 1, 656 ; and as to modern Greek (in which the nomin. of αὐτός is used for *he*) see Mullah p. 317.]

κατεργάζεσθε Mt. iii. 9, xxiii. 31, A. xiii. 46, H. iii. 13, x. 25, al. (Jelf 654. 2. b.)

b. In the singular,—though far less frequently (Bernh. p. 272). For the 2d person: Jo. xviii. 34, ἀφ' ἑαυτοῦ σὺ τοῦτο λέγεις, where σεαυτοῦ in B and other MSS. is certainly a correction: in Rom. xiii. 9, Mt. xxii. 39 (from the LXX), and G. v. 14, σεαυτόν is the better reading.

This usage is also found in Greek writers: ¹ for (b) compare Xen. *Mem.* 1. 4. 9, *Cyr.* 1. 6. 44, Aristot. *Nicom.* 2. 9, 9. 9, Ælian 1. 21, Arrian, *Epict.* 4. 3. 11.² On ἐαυτῶν for ἀλλήλων see the lexicons: compare Döderlein, *Synon.* III. 270 (Jelf 654. 3).

Αὐτοῦ is frequently used by (Attic) Greek writers as a reflexive: ³ the MSS. however often vary between αὐτοῦ and αὐτοῦ.⁴ To decide between the two on internal grounds is the more difficult because the Greeks use the reflexive pronoun even when the principal subject is remote,⁵ and because in many cases it depended entirely on the writer's preference whether the reflexive pronoun should be used or not.⁶ In the N. T. also—where from the time of Griesbach αὐτοῦ has

¹ See Locella, *Xen. Eph.* 164, Bremi, *Æschin. Oratt.* I. 66, Herm. *Soph. Trach.* 451, Boissou. *Philostr. Her.* p. 326, Jacobs, *Achill. Tat.* p. 932, Held, *Plut. Æm. Paul.* p. 130. Compare however the assertion of an ancient grammarian, Apollonius, in Wolf and Buttmann's *Mus. Antiq. Studior.* I. 360, and Eustath. *ad Odys.* ε', p. 240.

² [In Jo. xviii. 34, Lachmann, Tregelles, Alford, Westcott and Hort, read σεαυτοῦ, with the best MSS.: Rom. xiii. 9, Mt. xxii. 39, G. v. 14, are all from the LXX (Lev. xix. 18, also quoted in Mt. xix. 19, Mk. xii. 31, L. x. 27, Ja. ii. 8), and here also the best MSS. have σεαυτόν. "It is worthy of notice that, in those passages of the classics in which the singular of ἑαυτοῦ is thus used, there is almost always considerable uncertainty of reading: this is not the case with the examples of the plural. And since it is often in the inferior and later MSS. that we find these examples, we may at any rate assume it as certain that this usage was in later times tolerably general (indeed almost universal in the case of the plural), and was therefore very familiar to the transcribers. Hence the common assumption that through ignorance of this idiom the transcribers altered the 3d person into the 1st or 2d, must be given up in regard to the passages in the N. T., and to many of those in earlier writers." A. Buttm. *Gr.* p. 114. In modern Greek ἑαυτοῦ is used for all three persons; the popular language expresses ἑαυτοῦ by τοῦ ἑαυτοῦ μου: see Mullach, *Vulg.* pp. 257, 320 sq., J. Donaldson, *Gr.* p. 17. See further Lightfoot on G. v. 14, Jelf 654. 2. b, Jebb, *Soph. Electra*, p. 30.]

³ Arndt, *De pronom. reflex. ap. Græc.* (Neobrandenb. 1836).

⁴ In later writers (as Æsop, the Scholiasts, al.) αὐτοῦ seems to predominate; see Schæf. *Ind. ad Æsop.* p. 124, and comp. Thilo, *Apoc.* I. 163.

⁵ Compare however Held, *Plut. Timol.* p. 373.

⁶ See Buttm. *Demosth. Miliæ*, Exc. x. p. 140 sqq., F. Hermann, *Comm. Crit. ad Plutarch. superst.* p. 37 sq., Benseler, *Isoer. Arcopag.* p. 220.—Bremi (in the *Jahrb. der Philol.* IX. p. 171) says: "On the use of αὐτοῦ and αὐτοῦ certain

been frequently introduced—careful editors have often been in doubt which of these two pronouns to prefer. In some passages either would be appropriate. In Mt. iii. 16, for instance, εἶδε τὸ πνεῦμα τοῦ θεοῦ . . . ἐρχόμενον ἐπ’ αὐτόν would be said from the narrator’s point of view, whilst ἐφ’ αὐτόν would refer directly to the subject of the verb εἶδε, namely Jesus (Krüger p. 130). In general, it is improbable that the N. T. writers, whose style of narration is so simple (who, to quote a similar case, drop the relative construction, instead of carrying it on to a second clause, see p. 186), would use the reflexive pronoun when the subject is remote, i.e. when the subject and pronoun are not in the same clause. Accordingly, in Mt. *l.c.*,¹ E. i. 17, we should unhesitatingly write αὐτόν, αὐτοῦ; but in A. xii. 11, H. v. 7, Rom. xiv. 14, αὐτοῦ: see Fritz. *Matth. Exc.* 5, p. 858 sqq.—where also Matthiae’s view (Eur. *Iphig. Aul.* 800, and *Gr.* 148. Rem. 3) is examined,—and Poppo. *Thuc.* III. i. 159 sq. On the other hand, the fact noticed by Bengel (*Appar. ad* Mt. i. 21) deserves attention—that in the MSS. of the N. T. the prepositions ἀπό, ἐπί, ὑπό, κατά, μετά, are never written ἀφ’, ἐφ’, etc., when they come before αὐτοῦ; from which we might conclude with Bleek (*Hebr.* II. 69) that the N. T. writers were not acquainted with the form αὐτοῦ, but always used ἑαυτοῦ instead where the reflexive pronoun was needed. And as those uncial MSS. of the N. T. and the LXX which possess diacritical marks have for the most part αὐτοῦ exclusively,²—though, it is true, these MSS. are not older than the eighth century, and the “*fere constanter*” leaves us to wish for a more accurate collation,—recent editors almost always write αὐτοῦ. In most of the passages there is no need whatever of a reflexive pronoun; but it is difficult to believe that in Rom. iii. 25 Paul wrote εἰς ἔνδειξιν τῆς δικαιοσύνης αὐτοῦ (over against ἐν αἵματι αὐτοῦ), or that John wrote αὐτὸς περὶ αὐτοῦ in ix. 21: compare also E. i. 9, Rom. xiv. 14, L. xix. 15, xiii. 34, Mk. viii. 35, Rev. xi. 7, xiii. 2. For these reasons, the decision between αὐτοῦ and αὐτοῦ in the N. T. must (as in classical Greek) be left to the cautious judgment of editors.³

rules may be easily and safely laid down, but there are cases in which the decision between the two words will always remain doubtful, and it is much more difficult to hit the mark in Greek than in Latin When in the mind of the writer the reference to the subject predominates, the reflexive is used; when the subject is viewed as more remote, the 3d personal pronoun. In Greek one must give oneself up to his own personal feeling,—to the mood of the moment, if you will.” On reciprocation in general, see some good observations by Hoffmann in the *Jahrb. der Philol.* VII. p. 38 sqq. [Jelf 653, Frost, *Thucyd.* pp. 269, 296, 317.]

¹ [Even if the question were not decided here by the preceding ἐπ’ (not ἐφ’). To the prepositions mentioned below Lünemann adds ἀντί.]

² Tischend. *Præf. N. T.* p. 26 sq., [p. 58, ed. 7].

³ [A. Buttmann (*Gr.* p. 111) urges the following additional reasons in favour of the opinion that ἑαυτοῦ is almost always the form used by the N. T. writers when they wish to employ the reflexive pron. of the 3d pers., and that therefore αὐτοῦ must in most cases be written without the aspirate. (1) In the 2d person we always find σεαυτοῦ, not σαυτοῦ. (2) The ordinary rule for the position of

6. The personal pronouns *ἐγώ*, *σύ*, *ἡμεῖς*, etc., cannot be dispensed with in the oblique cases; but in the nominative they are regularly omitted, unless there belongs to them (usually in consequence of antithesis) some emphasis, manifest or latent: Ph. iv. 11, *ἐγὼ ἔμαθον ἐν οἷς εἰμὶ αὐτάρκης εἶναι* Jo. ii. 10, *πᾶς ἄνθρωπος . . . σὺ τετήρηκας κ.τ.λ.*, Rom. vii. 17, L. xi. 19, A. x. 15, Mk. xiv. 29, Jo. xviii. 38 sq., G. ii. 9; A. xi. 14, *σωθήσῃ σὺ καὶ ὁ οἶκός σου* Jo. x. 30, A. xv. 10, 1 C. vii. 12, L. i. 18; Mt. vi. 12, *ἄφες ἡμῖν τὰ ὀφειλήματα ἡμῶν ὥς καὶ ἡμεῖς ἀφήκαμεν κ.τ.λ.*; Jo. iv. 10, *σὺ ἂν ᾔτησας αὐτόν* (whereas I asked of thee, ver. 7, 9), Mk. vi. 37, *δοτε αὐτοῖς ὑμεῖς φαγεῖν* (*ye*, since they themselves have no provisions with them, ver. 36), Jo. vi. 30, xxi. 22, Mk. xiii. 9, 23, 1 C. ii. 3 sq., Mt. xvii. 19, 2 Tim. iv. 6. So where the person is characterised by a word in apposition, as in Jo. iv. 9, *πῶς σὺ Ἰουδαῖος ὢν κ.τ.λ.*, Rom. xiv. 4, *σὺ τίς εἶ ὁ κρίνων ἀλλότριον οἰκέτην* Jo. x. 33, A. i. 24, iv. 24, L. i. 76, E. iv. 1: or where there is reference to some description contained in the previous context, as in Jo. v. 44 (ver. 42, 43), Rom. ii. 3; or where it is supposed that such a description will suggest itself, as in Jo. i. 30, L. ix. 9 (I, who as king cannot be mistaken as to what has taken place), E. v. 32 (I, as apostle), Jo. ix. 24, G. vi. 8,¹ 1 C. xi. 23. In an address *σύ* is found particularly when one out of many is indicated (Jo. i. 43, Ja. ii. 3), or where the person addressed is made prominent by an attributive, as in 2 Tim. iii. 1 [ii. 1 ?], Mt. xi. 23.

In no instance do we find these pronouns expressed where no emphasis rests upon them, and where consequently they might have been omitted² (Bornem. Xen. *Conc.* 187). If, for instance, we find in E. v. 32, *ἐγὼ δὲ λέγω εἰς Χριστόν*, but

αὐτοῦ and *ἑαυτοῦ*, in a possessive sense (*ὁ ἑαυτοῦ πατήρ*, *ὁ πατήρ αὐτοῦ*, see Jelf 652. 3), is commonly observed in the N. T. (3) The 1st and 2d personal pronouns are *very* frequently used in the N. T. instead of the reflexive, unless the pronoun is immediately dependent on the verb. On the principle of the exception just named, Buttmann would write *αὐτ.* in Jo. ii. 24, xix. 17, A. xiv. 17, Rev. viii. 6, xviii. 7; unless indeed the full form *ἑαυτ.* be received. See Ellicott on E. i. 9.—Winer often writes *αὐτοῦ* where all recent editors have *αὐτοῦ*.]

¹ [A mistake, probably for G. vi. 17 (a passage quoted in ed. 5, as illustrating the use of the pronoun without *direct* antithesis), or for 1 C. vi. 8. A few lines above I have written 2 Tim. for 1 Tim. (iv. 6), on the authority of ed. 5.]

² [See Green, *Gr.* pp. 113–116. The opposite view, that the nominative of the pronoun is often expressed in the N. T. where no particular emphasis is intended, is maintained by A. Buttmann (p. 132). In modern Greek the classical usage is observed (Mullach p. 311).]

simply λέγω δέ in 1 C. i. 12, Rom. xv. 8, there is an emphasis designed in the first passage and none in the others. In regard to the omission or insertion, and also the position, of these pronouns, the MSS. vary very greatly: the decision must not be made to depend on any fancied peculiarity of a writer's style (Gersdorf p. 472 sq.), but on the nature of the sentence.

The personal pronoun is inserted and omitted in two consecutive sentences in L. x. 23 sq., οἱ βλέποντες ἃ βλέπετε . . . πολλοὶ προφηταῖ . . . ἠθέλησαν ἰδεῖν, ἃ ὑμεῖς βλέπετε. But it is only in the latter case that there is any real antithesis (ὕμεῖς in contrast with προφηταῖ, βασιλεῖς, etc.): in ver. 23, the ὀφθαλμοὶ βλέποντες ἃ βλέπετε are, properly speaking, none other than those of whom the βλέπετε is predicated. Compare 2 C. xi. 29, τίς ἀσθενεῖ καὶ οὐκ ἀσθενῶ; τίς σκανδαλίζεται καὶ οὐκ ἐγὼ περοῦμαι:¹ here we must not overlook the fact that in the second member περοῦμαι (which the apostle attributes to *himself*) is a stronger word than σκανδαλίζεσθαι. In 1 C. xiii. 12, τότε ἐπιγινώσκωμαι καθὼς καὶ ἐπεγινώσθην, some authorities add ἐγὼ to the latter verb, but improperly, since the contrast is expressed by the voice of the verb.

It may be remarked in passing that, in some books of the O. T., the expressive עִמָּךְ with a verb is rendered in the LXX by ἐγὼ εἰμι, accompanied by the 1st person of the verb; e. g. Jud. xi. 27, ἦντο Εἰς Εἰς, καὶ ἔειπεν ἐγὼ εἰμι οὐχ ἡμαρτον: compare v. 3, vi. 18, 1 K. ii. 2.

On αὐτός ἐγώ (in A. x. 26, ἐγὼ αὐτός) see Fritz. Rom. II. 75.

7. The possessive pronouns are sometimes to be taken objectively: L. xxii. 19, ἡ ἐμὴ ἀνάμνησις, *memoria mei* (1 C. xi. 24), Rom. xi. 31, τῷ ὑμετέρῳ ἐλέει xv. 4, 1 C. xv. 31, xvi. 17; but not Jo. xv. 10.² So also in Greek writers, especially in poetry: Xen. Cyr. 3. 1. 28, εὐνοία καὶ φιλία τῇ ἐμῇ Thuc. 1. 77, τὸ ὑμέτερον δέος 6. 89 Plat. Gorg. 486 a, Antiphon 6. 41, al.³ As to Latin, compare Kritz on Sallust, Cat. p. 243.

The N. T. writers occasionally employ ἴδιος instead of a personal pronoun, by the same kind of misuse as when in later Latin *proprius* takes the place of *sui* or *ejus* (compare also οἰκεῖος in the Byzantine writers⁴). Thus in Mt. xxii. 5 we have

¹ ["Who is made to stumble without my being the one who burns? Of the offence which another takes, I have the pain." Meyer.]

² [This should be xv. 9 (or 11).]

³ [Jelf 652. Obs. 6: for the N. T. see Green, Gr. p. 124, where the limited use of possessive pronouns in the N. T. is also noticed.]

⁴ See for example the Indices to Agathias, Petr. Patricius, Priscus, Dexippus, Glycas, and Theophanes, in the Bonn edition. [Müllach, Vulg. p. 53.]

ἀπῆλθεν εἰς τὸν ἴδιον ἀγρόν, though there is no emphasis, i.e., no contrast with κοινός or ἀλλότριος; the parallel words in the second member are ἐπὶ τ. ἐμπορίαν αὐτοῦ Mt. xxv. 14, ἐκάλεσε τοὺς ἰδίους δούλους Tit. ii. 9, Jo. i. 42. Similarly, οἱ ἴδιοι ἄνδρες is used for *husbands* in E. v. 22, Tit. ii. 5, 1 P. iii. 1, 5; where οἱ ἄνδρες, with or without a personal pronoun, would have been sufficient (comp. 1 C. vii. 2).¹ But this usage is on the whole rare. Greek writers probably furnish no similar example,—for the instances quoted by Schwarz and Weiske² are all unsatisfactory, or at most only apparently similar: the same may be said of Diod. S. 5. 40. Conversely, σφέτερος is occasionally taken for ἴδιος, see Wessel. *Diod. S.* II. 9. By the Fathers, however, ἴδιος is certainly sometimes used for a personal pronoun; compare Epiphan. *Opp.* II. 622 a.

In by far the greater number of passages there is an antithesis, open or latent: Jo. x. 3, v. 18, Mt. xxv. 15, A. ii. 6, Rom. viii. 32, xi. 24, xiv. 4, 5, 1 Th. ii. 14, H. ix. 12, xiii. 12, also Mt. ix. 1. The parallel clauses in 1 C. vii. 2, ἕκαστος τὴν ἑαυτοῦ γυναῖκα ἔχεται, καὶ ἕκαστη τὸν ἴδιον ἄνδρα ἔχεται, we may render, *Let every man have his wife, and let every woman have her own husband*: Isocr. *Demon.* p. 18, σκόπει πρῶτον, πῶς ὑπὲρ τῶν αὐτοῦ διώκησεν· ὁ γὰρ κακῶς διανοηθεὶς ὑπὲρ τῶν ἰδίων κ.τ.λ. In H. vii. 27, Böhm, Kühnöl, and others wrongly take ἴδιος for the mere possessive pronoun; to the ἴδιαι ἀμαρτίαι are expressly opposed αἱ τοῦ λαοῦ (as ἀλλότριαι): comp. also iv. 10. When ἴδιος has a personal pronoun joined with it, as in Tit. i. 12, ἴδιος αὐτῶν προφήτης (Wis. xix. 12), the pronoun merely expresses the notion of *belonging to* (*their poet*), whilst ἴδιος gives the antithesis *their own poet*,—not a foreigner. For similar instances see Æschin. *Ctesiph.* 294 c, Xen. *Hell.* 1. 4. 13, Plat. *Menex.* 247 b: see Lob. p. 441, Wurm, *Dinarch.* p. 70.

¹ Meyer introduces into these passages an emphasis, which either is altogether remote (Mt. xxv. 14), or would have been fully expressed by the pronoun. This very use of ἴδιος for the sake of emphasis, where there is no trace of an antithesis, is unknown to Greek writers. [See Ellicott on E. iv. 28, v. 22. It may be mentioned that in modern Greek ὁ ἴδιος is equivalent to ὁ αὐτός, and also to αὐτός ὁ; and that the ordinary possessive pronouns are formed by joining μου etc. to ὁ ἴδιος, which is by some derived from ἴδιος (Mullach, *Vulg.* p. 188 sq., 313, J. Donalds. *Gr.* p. 18 sq.).]

² Schwarz, *Comment.* p. 687, Weiske, *De Pleon.* p. 62.

Κατά joined with the accusative of a personal pronoun has been regarded as forming a periphrasis for a possessive pronoun: E. i. 15, ἡ καθ' ὑμᾶς πίστις, *your faith*, A. xvii. 28, οἱ καθ' ὑμᾶς ποιηταί. xviii. 15, νόμος ὁ καθ' ὑμᾶς. xxvi. 3, al. This view is correct on the whole, but the possessive meaning follows very simply from the signification of κατά. Ἡ καθ' ὑμᾶς πίστις is strictly *fides quæ ad vos pertinet, apud vos (in vobis) est*: comp. Ælian 2. 12, ἡ κατ' αὐτὸν ἀρετή. Dion. H. I. 235, οἱ καθ' ἡμᾶς χρόνοι. Compare § 30. 3. Rem. 5.

Rem. 1. The genitive of the personal pronouns, especially μοῦ and σοῦ (more rarely ὑμῶν, ἡμῶν, αὐτοῦ), is very frequently¹ placed before the governing noun (and its article), though no special emphasis is laid on the pronoun: Mt. ii. 2, vii. 24, viii. 8, xvi. 18, xvii. 15, xxiii. 8, Mk. v. 30, ix. 24, Rom. xiv. 16, Ph. ii. 2, iv. 14, Col. ii. 5, iv. 18, 1 C. viii. 12, 1 Th. ii. 16, iii. 10, 13, 2 Th. ii. 17, iii. 5, 1 Tim. iv. 15, 2 Tim. i. 4, Phil. 5, L. vi. 47, xii. 18, xv. 30, xvi. 6, xix. 35, al.; Jo. ii. 23, iii. 19, 21, 33, iv. 47, ix. 11, 21, 26, xi. 32, xii. 40, xiii. 1, al.; 1 Jo. iii. 20, Rev. iii. 1, 2, 8, 15, x. 9, xiv. 18, xviii. 5, al. So also when the noun has a preposition: Jo. xi. 32, ἔπειτα αὐτοῦ εἰς τοῖς πόδας. In many passages of this kind, however, variants are noted. See on the whole Gersdorf p. 456 sqq.

The genitive is *designedly* placed before the noun

(a) In E. ii. 10, αὐτοῦ γὰρ ἔσμεν πόλημα (more emphatic than ἔσμεν γὰρ π. αὐτοῦ), L. xii. 30, xxii. 53.

(b) In 1 C. ix. 11, μέγα, εἰ ἡμεῖς ὑμῶν τὰ σαρκικὰ θερίσομεν, on account of the antithesis; Ph. iii. 20.

(c) In Jo. xi. 48, ἡμῶν καὶ τὸν τόπον καὶ τὸ ἔθνος, where the genitive belongs to two nouns;² A. xxi. 11, L. xii. 35, Rev. ii. 19, 2 C. viii. 4,³ 2 Tim. iii. 10, Tit. i. 15, 1 Th. i. 3, ii. 19 (Diod. S. 11. 16).

The form ἐμοῦ, dependent on a noun and placed after it, appears only in such combinations as πίστεως ὑμῶν τε καὶ ἐμοῦ Rom. i. 12, μητέρα αὐτοῦ καὶ ἐμοῦ Rom. xvi. 13.

The insertion of the personal pronoun between the article and the noun (as in 2 C. xii. 19, ἐπὶ τῆς ὑμῶν οἰκοδομῆς. xiii. 9, i. 6) occurs on the whole but rarely.⁴ Compare, in general, Krüger on Xen. *Anab.* 5. 6. 16. When an attributive precedes the noun, the prefixed

¹ The usual order in the N. T., as elsewhere, is ὁ πατήρ μου, ὁ υἱός μου ὁ ἀγαπητός. The genitive of αὐτός also is, as a rule, placed after the noun; see however Rost p. 453 (Jelf 652. 3).

² Where this order was not adopted, the pronoun was necessarily repeated for the sake of perspicuity: A. iv. 28, ὅσα ἡ χεὶρ σου καὶ ἡ βουλὴ σου προῦρσις κ.τ.λ., Mt. xii. 47; also (from the LXX) L. xviii. 20, A. ii. 17. [The second σοῦ is probably not genuine in A. iv. and L. xviii.]

³ [This is not an example: see § 30. 7. a.]

⁴ [A. Buttmann adds: "In Paul only, and with no other pronoun than ὑμῶν."]

genitive of the personal pronoun has its place between the attributive and the noun: 2 C. v. 1, ἡ ἐπίγειος ἡμῶν οἰκία· 2 C. iv. 16, ὁ ἕξω ἡμῶν ἄνθρωπος.

Rem. 2. In both Greek and Hebrew we sometimes find an apparently pleonastic use of the dative of the personal pronouns in easy and familiar language (*dativus ethicus*¹). Of this usage, which certainly might have been expected to occur in the N. T., Mt. xxi. 5 (a quotation from the O. T.), and also Mt. xxi. 2, Rev. ii. 5, 16, H. x. 34, have been considered examples. In Mt. xxi. 2, however, ἀγάγετέ μοι means *bring it [them] to me*, and ἀγάγετε by itself would have been incomplete. In Rev. ii. ἐρχομαί σοι ταχύ is *I will come upon thee* (ἐπὶ σέ, iii. 3) *quickly*,—for punishment; compare ver. 14, ἔχω κατὰ σοῦ ὀλίγα, and ver. 16, μετανόησον.² In the last passage, ἔχειν ἑαυτοῖς ὑπαρξιν means *repositam* or *destinatam sibi habere*,—for themselves, as belonging to themselves. In Mt. xxi. 5 also σοί is not without force.

Rem. 3. It is usual to take ἡ ψυχὴ μου, σου, etc., as periphrases for personal pronouns (Weiske, *Pleon.* p. 72 sq.),—both in quotations from the O. T. (e.g. Mt. xii. 18, A. ii. 27, H. x. 38), and in the N. T. language proper; and this usage is regarded as being in the first instance a Hebraism.³ In no passage of the N. T., however, is ψυχὴ entirely without meaning, any more than עֲנַן in the O. T.,—see my edition of *Simonis*. It signifies *the soul* (the spiritual principle on which the influence of Christianity is exerted, 1 P. i. 9) in such expressions as ἐκδapaνηθήσομαι ὑπὲρ τῶν ψυχῶν ἡμῶν 2 C. xii. 15, ἐπίσκοπος τῶν ψυχῶν ἡμῶν 1 P. ii. 25, H. xiii. 17;—or *the heart* (the seat of the feelings and desires), as Rev. xviii. 14, ἐπιθυμία τῆς ψυχῆς σου· Mt. xxvi. 38, περίλυπός ἐστιν ἡ ψυχὴ μου· A. ii. 43, ἐγένετο πάσῃ ψυχῇ φόβος. Nor is ψυχὴ redundant in Rom. ii. 9; it denotes that in man which *feels* the θλίψις and the στενοχωρία, even though these may affect the body. In Rom. xiii. 1, πάντα ψυχὴ ἐξουσίαις ὑπερεχούσαις ὑποτασσέσθω, the simple πάντα ψυχὴ (compare 1 P. iii. 20) may be *every soul*, i.e. *every one*; but even in estimates of population “so many souls” (in Latin *capita*) is not precisely identical with “so many men.” Compare also A. iii. 23 (from the LXX). Hence the use of ψυχὴ must in every instance be referred to vividness or to circumstantiality of language, which is altogether different from pleonasm. It is not at all uncommon to find this use of the word

¹ Buttm. *Gr.* 120. 2, and on Dem. *Midias* p. 9; Jacob, *Luc. Toxar.* p. 138. In German the dative is used in exactly the same way, as *das war dir schön!* [See Donalds. p. 495 sq., Jelf 600. 2; and as to English, Latham, *Eng. Lang.* II. 341, Craik, *Engl. of Shakesp.* p. 113 (ed. 3), Clyde, *Greek Synt.* p. 38, Farrar, *Gr. Synt.* p. 74.]

² On the similar phrase ἔχω σοι (e.g. *Luc. Pisc.* 16, ἔχω ὑμῖν ἐκδικάσασα τὴν δίκην) see Hermann, *Luc. Conscr. Hist.* p. 179. It is a kind of *dativus incommodi* (§ 31. 4. b): comp. 1 K. xv. 20 (LXX). [In H. x. 34 the best texts have *ἑαυτούς*.]

³ Gesen. *Lg.* p. 752 sq., [*Hebr. Gr.* p. 202 (Bagst.), Kalisch, *Hebr. Gr.* I. 221], Vorst, *Hebr.* p. 121 sq., Rückert on Rom. xiii. 1.

in Greek writers (compare Xen. *Cyr.* 5. 1. 27, Ælian 1. 32), especially the poets, e. g. Soph. *Philoct.* 714, *Œd. Col.* 499, 1207 :¹ it is no Hebraism, but an example of antique vividness of expression. See further Georgi, *Vind.* p. 274, Schwarz *ad Olear.* p. 28, *Comment.* p. 1439.²

SECTION XXIII.

DÉMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

1. The pronoun *οὗτος* sometimes refers, not to the noun which stands nearest to it, but to one more remote, which is to be regarded as the principal subject, and which therefore was to the writer the nearest *psychologically*,—was more vividly present to his mind than any other :³ A. iv. 11. *οὗτός (Ἰησοῦς Χριστός* in ver. 10, though *ὁ θεός* is the nearest noun) *ἐστὶν ὁ λίθος*. So in 1 Jo. v. 20, *οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ ἀληθινὸς θεός*, the pronoun refers to *ὁ θεός*—not *Χριστός* (which immediately precedes), as the older theologians maintained on dogmatic grounds ; for, in the first place, *ἀληθινὸς θεός* is a constant and exclusive epithet of the Father ; and, secondly, there follows a warning against idolatry, and *ἀληθινὸς θεός* is always contrasted with *εἰδωλα*.⁴

A. viii. 26, *αὕτη ἐστὶν ἔρημος*, is doubtful, some supplying the nearest subject *Γάζα*, others *ὁδός*. See Kühnöl *in loc.*, and my

¹ In these passages it is not hard to discover the notion which is expressed by the Latin *anima*, and I do not know why Ellendt (*Lex. Soph.* II. 979) takes *ψυχή* as a mere circumlocution. The passages of Plato quoted by Ast (*Lex. Plat.* III. 575) would really lose their distinctive colouring, if the canon "*orationem amplificat*" were applied to them.

² Mt. vi. 25, where *ψυχή* is contrasted with the *σῶμα*, can present no difficulty to any one who is familiar with the anthropological notions of the Jews.—Nor is *καρδία* a mere circumlocution in A. xiv. 17, *ἐμπιστῶν προφής καὶ εὐφροσύνης τὰς καρδίας ὑμῶν* or in Ja. v. 5, *ἐρίψατε τὰς καρδίας ὑμῶν* ; for, if so, it must be possible to say *he struck his heart*, instead of *he struck him*, etc. In these verses, however, *καρδία* is probably not used (as *בֶּחַי* sometimes is) in a merely material sense, in accordance with the physiological notions of antiquity,—*to strengthen the heart*, i. e. in the first instance *the stomach* and by means of this *the heart* (even in Greek the meaning *stomach* is not entirely effaced in *καρδία*) ; but the idea of *enjoyment* is included. See Baumgarten on the last passage.

³ Schæf. *Dem.* V. 322, Stallb. *Plat. Phædr.* pp. 28, 157, Foertsch, *Obs. in Lysiam* p. 74. (Jelf 655. *Obs.* 1.)

⁴ [So Alford (who also urges the parallelism with Jo. xvii. 3), Lücke (*Bibl. Cat.* vol. xv. p. 288 sqq.), Haupt *in loc.* : on the other side see Ebrard, *Comment.* p. 345 sqq. (Clark), and Wordsworth *in loc.*]

RWB. I. 395: I decidedly prefer ὁδός.¹ There is less difficulty in A. vii. 19, 2 Jo. 7. For examples from Greek prose writers see Ast, *Plat. Polit.* 417, *Legg.* p. 77.

Conversely, in A. iii. 13 ἐκεῖνος is to be referred to the nearest subject (Krüg. p. 138,² Jelf 655. 7): so also in Jo. vii. 45, where ἐκεῖνοι refers to the members of the Sanhedrin, ἀρχιερεῖς καὶ φαρισαίους, regarded (as the single article shows) as forming one body. For an example of οὗτος and ἐκεῖνος so combined that the former belongs to the more distant and the latter to the nearer subject, see Plutarch, *Vit. Demosth.* 3; and for examples of ἐκεῖνος where there is only one subject, and where we might have expected οὗτος or simply αὐτός, see 2 C. viii. 9, Tit. iii. 7.³

In Ph. i. 18, καὶ ἐν τούτῳ χαίρω, the demonstrative simply refers to the main thought Χριστὸς καταγγέλλεται: in 2 P. i. 4, διὰ τούτων refers to ἐπαγγέλματα.

The relative also is supposed sometimes to refer to a remote subject (compare Bernh. p. 297).⁴ Thus in 1 C. i. 8 (see Pott *in loc.*) it has been maintained that ὃς relates to θεός in ver. 4, as the principal subject, though Ἰησ. Χριστ. immediately precedes. This however is not necessary, either on account of τοῦ κυρίου ἡμῶν Ἰησοῦ Χρ. at the end of this verse (compare Col. ii. 11, E. iv. 12), or on account of πιστὸς ὁ θεός which immediately follows; for that which is here ascribed to God, the calling εἰς κοινωνίαν Ἰ. Χρ., is at the same time a calling to the βεβαιοῦσθαι through Christ, which (βεβαιοῦσθαι) indeed can only be effected in the fellowship of Christ. This canon has been applied to H. ix. 4 (see Kühnöl *in loc.*), to evade antiquarian difficulties, and to Rom. v. 12 (ἐφ' ᾧ) on dogmatic grounds; in both instances quite erroneously. There is no difficulty in H. v. 7 and 2 Th. ii. 9. In 2 P. iii. 12 δι' ἣν may very well be referred to the nearest word ἡμέρας; in 1 P. iv. 11 ᾧ points back to the principal subject ὁ θεός. Of H. iii. 6 (οὗ οἶκος) recent expositors have taken the correct view.⁵

2. Where no special emphasis is intended, the demonstrative pronoun which precedes a relative sentence is usually included

¹ [See Meyer and Alford *in loc.*, Smith, *Dict. of B.* I. 657, Kitto, *Cycl.* II. 77, Greswell, *Diss.* I. 177 sqq., Robinson, *Bibl. Res.* II. 514, in support of this view.]

² Bremi, *Lys.* p. 154, Schoem. *Plut. Agis* p. 73, Foertsch *l. c.*

³ [On the question whether αὐτός and ἐκεῖνος can be used in the same passage with reference to the same subject, see Ellicott and Alford on 2 Tim. ii. 26, Riddell, *Plat. Apol.* p. 135.]

⁴ Gölter, *Thuc.* II. 21, Siebelis, *Pausan.* III. 52, Schoem. *Isæus* p. 242 sq., Ellendt, *Lex. Soph.* II. 369; and as to Latin, Kritze, *Sallust* II. 115.

⁵ [Of recent writers, Bleek, De Wette, Ebrard refer αὐτοῦ and οὗ to Χριστός; Lünemann, Delitzsch, Alford, Kurtz, Hofmann, and others, to God.]

in the relative pronoun (Krüg. p. 145 sq., Jelf 817):—not only

(a) Where, in accordance with the laws of government or of attraction, the demonstrative would have been in the same case as the relative; as

(a) A. i. 24, ἀνάδειξον ὃν ἐξελέξω (for τοῦτον ὃν), Rom. viii. 29, Jo. xviii. 26, συγγενὴς ὢν οὗ ἀπέκοψεν Πέτρος τὸ ὡτίον· 1 C. vii. 39, 2 C. xi. 12, Ph. iv. 11;

(β) A. viii. 24, ὅπως μὴδὲν ἐπέλθῃ ἐπ' ἐμὲ ὢν εἰρήκατε (for τούτων ἃ εἶρ.), xxi. 19, xxii. 15, xxvi. 16, 22, L. ix. 36, Rom. xv. 18, E. iii. 20, 1 C. [2 C.] xii. 17; compare Is. ii. 8, Wis. xii. 14, Tob. i. 8, xii. 2, 6, Plat. *Gorg.* 457 c. *Phaed.* 94 c, Isocr. *Phil.* p. 226, *De Pace* 388, Plut. *Virt. Mul.* p. 202, Xen. *An.* 1. 9. 25, Demosth. *Ep.* 5. in., *Olynth.* I. p. 2, al., and Ellendt, *Lex. Soph.* II. 368:—but also

(b) Where the case of the demonstrative would have been different, as in Jo. xiii. 29, ἀγόρασον ὢν χρεῖαν ἔχομεν (for τὰτα ὢν), Rom. vi. 16, Mt. xix. 11, A. viii. 19, xiii. 37, 1 C. xv. 36, 2 P. i. 9; compare Xen. *Cyr.* 6. 2. 1, ἀπήγγειλας ὢν ἐδίδον Eurip. *Med.* 735, ἐμμένειν ἃ σου κλύω (i.e. τούτοις ἃ, see Elmsley in *loc.*), Lysias p. 152 (Steph.), μὴ καταγινώσκετε ἀδικίαν τοῦ . . . δαπανῶντος ἀλλ' ὅσοι . . . εἰθισμένοι εἰσὶν ἀναλίσκειν (for τούτων ὅσοι): see Stallb. Plat. *Lyr.* I. 139, and compare Kritz, *Sallust* II. 301. In this case even the preposition on which the case of the demonstrative depends is omitted: Rom. x. 14, πῶς πιστεύουσιν οὗ οὐκ ἤκουσαν that is, εἰς τοῦτον οὗ κ.τ.λ.¹

If a preposition precedes a relative before which the demonstrative is suppressed, this preposition logically belongs either

a. To the relative clause: Rom. x. 14, πῶς ἐπικαλέσονται εἰς ὃν οὐκ ἐπίστευσαν vi. 21, τίνα καρπὸν εἶχετε τότε (that is, τούτων) ἐφ' οἷς νῦν ἐπαισχύνεσθε² xiv. 21, Jo. xix. 37 (from the

¹ Similar to this would be 1 Tim. ii. 10, ἀλλ' ὃ πρίντι γυναῖξιν ἐπαγγελλομέναις αἰσιθεύειν, if (with Matthies) we resolved ὃ πρίντι into ἐν τούτῳ ὃ πρίντι. But it is simpler and easier to join δι' ἔργων with κοσμεῖν, ver. 9. The former meaning would have been more distinctly expressed by ἐν ᾧ πρίντι.

² Reiche evidently goes too far when he says that, in all other examples, it is only the demonstrative which would have been governed by the verb that is omitted, and never one governed by a noun (compare Jo. xviii. 26, L. xxiii. 41): even if the remark were true, it would not set aside the above explanation, see Fritzsche.—Perhaps also we might give to ἐφ' οἷς the meaning which is discussed

LXX), L. v. 25, 2 P. ii. 12 ;¹ Soph. *Phil.* 957, Aristot. *Rhet.* 2. 1. 7, *Demon.* p. 2 :—or

b. To the demonstrative understood : Jo. vi. 29, ἵνα πιστεύσητε εἰς ὃν ἀπέστειλεν ἐκεῖνος xvii. 9, Rom. xiv. 22, 2 C. v. 10, xii. 6, G. i. 8 sq., H. v. 8 (Num. vi. 21). In H. ii. 18 also, ἐν ᾧ πέπονθεν αὐτὸς πειρασθεῖς, δύναται τοῖς πειραζομένοις βοηθῆσαι, should probably be resolved into ἐν τούτῳ ὃ πέπονθεν . . . δύναται . . . βοηθῆσαι. Compare Xen. *Mem.* 2. 6. 34, ἐγγίγνεται εὐνοία πρὸς οὓς ἂν ὑπολάβω εὐνοικῶς ἔχειν πρὸς ἐμέ. *Anab.* 1. 9. 25, *Hell.* 4. 8. 33, Demosth. *Con.* p. 729 a, *Olynth.* I. p. 2, *Ep.* 4. p. 118 b, Plat. *Rep.* 2. 375 d, *Phæd.* 61 c, Arrian, *Alex.* 6. 4. 3, Diog. L. 9. 67, 6. 74 :—or

c. To both clauses : 2 C. ii. 3, ἵνα μὴ λύπην ἔχω ἀφ' ὧν ἔδει με χαίρειν 1 C. vii. 39, x. 30, Jo. xi. 6, Rom. xvi. 2 ; compare Isocr. *Evag.* p. 470, πλείους ἐν τούτοις τοῖς τόποις διατρίβειν, ἢ παρ' οἷς πρότερον εἰωθότες ἦσαν (Cic. *Agrar.* 2. 27). 1 C. vii. 1 and Ph. iv. 11 may be thus explained.²

In the same way, relative adverbs include the demonstrative : Jo. xi. 32, ἦλθεν ὅπου ἦν ὁ Ἰησοῦς (i.e. ἐκεῖσε ὅπου), vi. 62, Mk. v. 40, εἰσπορεύεται ὅπου ἦν τὸ παιδίον (compare Buttm. *Philoct.* p. 107), 1 C. xvi. 6, Mt. xxv. 24, συνάγων ὅθεν οὐ διεσκόρπισας (for ἐκεῖθεν ὅπου) ; compare Thuc. 1. 89. Still freer is the construction in Jo. xx. 19, τῶν θυρῶν κεκλεισμένων ὅπου ἦσαν οἱ μαθηταί κ.τ.λ.—That in condensed sentences of this kind (in which the Greek did not really supply a demonstrative in thought, see Krüg. p. 145) no comma should be inserted before the relative, has been already remarked : such punctuation would make Jo. vi. 29 quite meaningless.

3. In emphatic passages the demonstrative may be frequently repeated in connected sentences : A. vii. 35 sqq., τοῦτον τὸν Μωϋσῆν . . . τοῦτον ὁ θεὸς ἀπέσταλκεν . . . οὗτος ἐξήγαγεν . . . οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ Μωϋσῆς ὁ εἴπας . . . οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ γινόμενος ἐν τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ κ.τ.λ. ; and in a different spirit Jo. vi.

by Weber, *Dem.* p. 492 [viz. as representing ἐπὶ ταῦτοις, ἐφ' οἷς, in the things in which (Dem. *Aristocr.* p. 684, *Phil.* 3. p. 119, al.).]

¹ Ἀγνοεῖν ἐν, Porphy. *Abst.* 2. 53. Some would bring in here Rom. vii. 6, supplying ἐκεῖνη (νόμῳ) before ἐν ᾧ ; but ἐν ᾧ points back to ἀπὸ τοῦ νόμου, and ἀποθαν. is annexed absolutely to κατηργ., as a designation of manner : see Philippi.

² [See Jelf 822. *Obs.* 3 sq., Don. p. 363 ; and on the attraction of adverbs Jelf §22. *Obs.* 10.]

42 [*Rec.*], οὐχ οὗτός ἐστιν Ἰησοῦς ὁ υἱὸς Ἰωσήφ . . . πῶς οὖν λέγει οὗτος κ.τ.λ.¹ Amongst other passages, Bornemann quotes as parallel Xen. *M. m.* 4. 2. 28, καὶ οἱ τε ἀποτυγχάνοντες τῶν πραγμάτων ἐπιθυμοῦσι τούτους ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν βουλεύεσθαι, καὶ προΐστασθαί τε ἑαυτῶν τούτους, καὶ τὰς ἐλπίδας τῶν ἀγαθῶν ἐν τούτοις ἔχουσι καὶ διὰ πάντα ταῦτα πάντων μάλιστα τούτους ἀγαπῶσιν. In Latin, compare Cic. *Verr.* 3. 9. 23: *hunc* in omnibus stupris, *hunc* in fenorum expilationibus, *hunc* in impuris conviviiis principem adhibebat (Verres). With a relative adjective this *anaphora* occurs in Ph. iv. 8, ὅσα ἐστὶν ἀληθῆ, ὅσα σεμνά, ὅσα δίκαια, ὅσα ἄγνά, ὅσα προσφιλή, ὅσα εὐφρημα. Compare further § 65. 5.

4. Another use of these pronouns is far more common. When the subject of a sentence or the predicate placed early in the sentence consists of several words, we find οὗτος or ἐκεῖνος introduced immediately before (more rarely *after*) the verb, that the subject or predicate may stand out more clearly or with greater prominence: Mt. xxiv. 13, ὁ υπομείνας εἰς τέλος, οὗτος σωθήσεται. Jo. i. 18, ὁ μονογενὴς υἱὸς ὁ ὢν εἰς τὸν κόλπον τοῦ πατρὸς, ἐκεῖνος ἐξηγήσατο. Mk. vii. 15, τὰ ἐκπορευόμενα ἀπ' αὐτοῦ, ἐκεῖνά ἐστι τὰ κοινούντα τὸν ἄνθρωπον. vii. 20, xii. 40, 1 C. vi. 4, τοὺς ἐξουθενημένους ἐν τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ, τούτους καθίζετε. Rom. vii. 10, 15 sq., 19 sq., ix. 6, 8, xiv. 14, Jo. v. 11, xii. 48, Ph. i. 22, al. Compare Thuc. 4. 69, Xen. *Conv.* 8. 33, *Ages.* 4. 4, Plat. *Protag.* p. 339 d, Isocr. *Erag.* c. 23, Paus. 1. 24. 5, Lucian, *Fug.* 3, *Hel.* 12. 19, al.² Of the use of δέ to add strength to this emphasis³ no example is found in the N. T.; nor is there any trace here of the anacoluthon which is not uncommon in Greek writers in such cases,⁴—unless we bring under this head the attraction in 1 P. ii. 7.

Still more frequently are these pronouns so used after an antecedent clause beginning with a conjunction or a relative:

¹ See Bornemann, *Bibl. Stud. der sächs. Geistl.* I. 66 sq.

² See Schäf. *Melet.* p. 84, Jacob, *Luc. Toxar.* pp. 78, 144, and Luc. *Alex.* p. 7, Siebelis, *Pausan.* I. 63, Weber, *Dem.* p. 158. As to Latin see Kritz, *Sallust* I. 171. [Jelf 658. 1. On the frequency with which St. John thus uses ἐκεῖνος see Alford on Jo. vii. 29: in classical Greek οὗτος is more common.]

³ Buttm. *Demosth. Mid.* p. 152, Engelhardt, *Plat. Menex.* p. 252, [Jelf 770, 1. α; compare Don. p. 577. Some regard 2 P. ii. 20 as an example of this kind, but see Alford *in loc.*: αἱ is similarly used in A. xi. 17 *Rec.*, see § 53. 7: 6].

⁴ Schwarz, *De discipulor. Chr. solæcism.* p. 77.

Jo. ix. 31, *ἐάν τις θεοσεβῆς ἦ καὶ τὸ θέλημα αὐτοῦ ποιῇ τούτου ἀκούει* Ja. i. 23, Mt. v. 19, xii. 50, Ph. iii. 7, iv. 9, 2 Tim. ii. 2.

We have a remarkable repetition of the demonstrative in L. xix. 2, *καὶ αὐτὸς ἦν ἀρχιτελώνης καὶ οὗτος ἦν πλούσιος*; the meaning is, *He was a chief publican and indeed (as such) a rich man*,—*isque dives fuit* (Matth. 470. 6, Jelf 655. 6. *Obs.* 2). Lachmann reads (with B) *καὶ αὐτὸς (ἦν) πλούσιος*; but this reading has less to recommend it.¹ Compare Xen. *Cyr.* 8. 3. 48.

It is a different case when in a lengthened sentence the substantive is taken up again by a pronoun, for the sake of clearness: 2 C. xii. 2, *οἶδα ἄνθρωπον ἐν Χριστῷ . . . πρὸ ἐτῶν δεκατεσσάρων . . . εἴτε ἐν σώματι . . . ἀρπαγέντα τὸν τοιοῦτον κ.τ.λ.* (Plat. *Rep.* 3. 398, Xen. *Cyr.* 1. 3. 15), 1 C. v. 3, 5, A. i. 21 sq.: compare § 22. 4.

5. Before *ὅτι*, *ἵνα*, and similar particles, a demonstrative pronoun is often inserted (particularly in Paul and John) when the clause which follows is to receive special prominence. See 1 Tim. i. 9, *εἰδὼς τοῦτο, ὅτι κ.τ.λ.*, A. xxiv. 14, *ὁμολογῶ τοῦτό σοι, ὅτι κ.τ.λ.*, Rom. vi. 6,² 1 C. i. 12, xv. 50, 2 C. v. 15, x. 7, 11, 2 Th. iii. 10, Ph. i. 6, 25, Jo. xvii. 3, 2 P. i. 20, 1 Jo. i. 5, iii. 11, 23, iv. 9, 10, v. 3, 11, 14, 2 Jo. 6; compare Plat. *Soph.* 234 b. So *εἰς τοῦτο* before *ἵνα*, A. ix. 21, Rom. xiv. 9, 2 C. ii. 9, E. vi. 22, 1 P. iii. 9, 1 Jo. iii. 8; *ἐν τούτῳ ὅτι*, 1 Jo. iv. 13; *ἐν τούτῳ ἵνα*, Jo. xv. 8,³ 1 Jo. iv. 17 (see Lücke *in loc.*); *ἐν τούτῳ ἐάν*, 1 Jo. ii. 3; *ἐν τούτῳ ὅταν*, 1 Jo. v. 2. Compare Ellendt, *Lex. Soph.* II. 461, Franke, *Demosth.* p. 40 (Jelf 657).

The demonstrative is also introduced for the sake of emphasis when an infinitive⁴ or a noun follows as predicate. 2 C. ii. 1, *ἔκρινα ἐμαυτῷ τοῦτο, τὸ μὴ πάλιν ἐν λύπῃ πρὸς ὑμᾶς ἐλθεῖν* vii. 11, *αὐτὸ τοῦτο τὸ κατὰ θεὸν λυπηθῆναι* 1 C. vii. 37, E. iv. 17, Ja. i. 27: compare Xen. *Hell.* 4. 1. 2, *Ages.* 1. 8, Plat. *Hipp. Maj.* 302 a, *Gorg.* 491 d, Isocr. *Evag.* c. 3, Porphyry. *Abstin.* 1. 13, Dion. H. VI. 667, *de Thuc.* 40. 3, Epict. *Enchir.* 31. 1, 4, Stallb. Plat. *Rep.* II. 261. 2 C. xiii. 9, *τοῦτο καὶ εὐχόμεθα, τὴν ὑμῶν κατάρτισιν* 1 Jo. iii. 24, v. 4: compare Achill. Tat. 7. 2, *φάρμακον αὐτῷ τοῦτο τῆς . . . λύπης ἢ πρὸς*

¹ [Recent editors either read *αὐτός* or omit the pronoun.]

² In Rom. ii. 3 an extended vocative is inserted between *τοῦτο* and the clause beginning with *ὅτι*.

³ [Here the connexion of *ἐν τούτῳ* with *ἵνα* may well be doubted. "The pronoun looks back, while at the same time the thought already indicated is developed in the words which follow:" Westcott *in loc.*]

⁴ Matth. Eurip. *Phæn.* 520, *Sprachl.* 472. 2.

ἄλλον εἰς τὸ παθεῖν κοινωνία· Plat. *Rep.* 3. 407 a, Lucian, *Navig.* 3, Eurip. *Suppl.* 510, and also Jacob, Luc. *Toxar.* p. 136, Ast, Plat. *Polit.* p. 466. Even εἰς τοῦτο is so used in A. xxvi. 16, εἰς τοῦτο γὰρ ὥφθην σοι προχειρίσασθαι σε ὑπηρέτην καὶ μάρτυρα κ.τ.λ.; οὕτως in 1 P. ii. 15 (1 C. iv. 1); and ἐντεῦθεν in Ja. iv. 1.

Lastly, the demonstrative is thus placed before a participial clause in Mk. xii. 24, οὐ διὰ τοῦτο πλανᾶσθε, μὴ εἰδότες τὰς γραφάς κ.τ.λ., *on account of this . . . because ye know not*, etc.: comp. Antiphon 6. 46, οὐκ ἀπεγράφοντο τούτου αὐτοῦ ἔνεκα, οὐχ ἡγούμενοί με ἀποκτεῖναι κ.τ.λ.¹ (Jelf 657.)

The use of the demonstrative pronoun in such phrases as οὐ μετὰ πολλὰς ταύτας ἡμέρας, *after (in) a few days* (A. i. 5), presents no difficulty. It is not based (as is still maintained by Kühnöl) upon a transposition of πολέες, but is to be explained in the same way as the Latin phrase “ante *hos* quinque dies:” in Greek compare Achill. Tat. 7. 14, ὡς ὀλίγων πρὸ τούτων ἡμερῶν· Heliod. 2. 22, 97, οὐ πρὸ πολλῶν τῶνδε ἡμερῶν. Ἄρται ἡμέραι are these days just now past, and “ante *hos* quinque dies” properly means *before the five days just past*—reckoned back from the present time. Thus the pronoun connects the note of time with the present.²

The demonstrative in Ja. iv. 13, πορευσόμεθα εἰς τήνδε τὴν πόλιν, *into this and that town*, the commentators and lexicographers are able to illustrate only by reference to the familiar expression ὁ δαίνα; but ὅδε is used by Greek writers in exactly the same way, e. g. Plutarch, *Symp.* 1. 6. 1, τήνδε τὴν ἡμέραν, *this and that day*.³

The plural of the demonstrative pronoun, ταῦτα, is not unfrequently used in Greek in reference to a single object, and thus, strictly speaking, stands for τοῦτο: Plat. *Apol.* 19 d, *Phaedr.* 70 d, Xen. *Cyr.* 5. 3. 19.⁴ We find examples of this in 3 Jo. 4 (where some MSS. have the correction ταύτης,—see Lücke *in loc.*) and Jo. i. 51; but certainly not in Jo. xix. 36, see Van Hengel, *Annotat.* p. 85 sq. In L. xii. 4 μετὰ ταῦτα is *afterwards*, this formula having become simply

¹ See Maetzner, *Antiph.* p. 219, Schoem. *Isæus* p. 370.

² [On the position of οὐ see Jelf 738. 2. *Obs.* 3 (*not after many*, but after few: Meyer); and on that of ταύτας, Jelf 453. *Obs.* 2, Don. p. 352.]

³ [It is not easy to see why τήνδε should not have its full force “as implying an object in immediate prospect; *we will travel to this city here*” (Green p. 125): see also Alford *in loc.*, A. Buttm. p. 103, and compare Grant, Aristot. *Ethics*, I. 372. The passage from Plutarch admits of a similar explanation.]

⁴ See Schaf. *Dion.* p. 89; comp. also Jacobs, *Achill. Tat.* p. 524, Stallb. Plat. *Apol.* p. 19 d, Maetzner, *Antiphon* p. 153. Fritzsch (Quarst. *Lucian.* p. 126) thus qualifies this observation: plur. poni de una re tantummodo sic, si neque ulla emergat ambiguitas et aut universe, non definite quis loquatur, aut una res plurimum vi sit prædita. [See Riddell, Plat. *Apol.* p. 131 sq., Jelf 381. *Obs.* 1.]

adverbial. Nearly the same is to be said of the familiar phrase καὶ ταῦτα *idque*, H. xi. 12. On 1 C. ix. 15¹ see Meyer.²

In 1 C. vi. 11, καὶ ταῦτά τινες ἦτε, ταῦτα may be used with an implication of contempt, *of such a sort, talis farina homines* (Bernh. p. 281, Stallb. Plat. *Rival.* p. 274). Yet this was perhaps remote from the Apostle's thought, and ταῦτα is often used with reference to a series of predicates, *of such a description, ex hoc genere fuistis*. Kypke and Pott *in loc.* have confounded usages which are quite dissimilar.

In 1 Jo. v. 20 Lücke³ thinks there is a *prozeugma* of the demonstrative pronoun, οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ ἀληθινὸς θεός, καὶ (αὐτῇ) ζωὴ αἰώνιος : this is not impossible in itself, but, as I think, it is unnecessary.

Rem. As regards the position of οὗτος and ἐκεῖνος, it should be remarked that the former, from the nature of the case, usually stands *before*, the latter *after* the noun,—οὗτος ὁ ἄνθρωπος, ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἐκεῖνος. We find however the opposite order : in the case of οὗτος (Mt. xxviii. 15 ὁ λόγος οὗτος, L. i. 29, al.) without any substantial difference of meaning ; in the case of ἐκεῖνος (L. xii. 47, H. iv. 11) especially in the connective formulas ἐν ἐκείναις ταῖς ἡμέραις, ἐν ἐκείνῃ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ or ὥρᾳ, ἐν ἐκείνῳ τῷ καιρῷ (Gersdorf p. 433). But it must not be supposed that any writer has so bound himself to one particular arrangement that we are justified in altering the other when it is supported by good MSS. or by the sense of the passage.⁴

SECTION XXIV.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

1. According to the law of attraction,⁵ the relative pronoun ὅς (never ὅστις⁶ in the N. T.), when required by the governing

¹ [Meyer refers πούτων to the ἰζουσία, the plural having reference to the *various* forms of this power : so also Alford.]

² In the same way, ἰφ' οἷς and ἀνθ' ὧν are used in Greek where the singular would be sufficient (Fritz. *Rom.* i. 299).

³ Compare also *Studien und Kritik.* II. p. 147 sqq.

⁴ [The demonstrative pronouns in -δς are very seldom used in the N. T. In the best texts ὅδς occurs 10 times (7 times in Rev. ii. and iii.), and τοῖςδς once : in most instances ὅδς has its usual reference to what *follows* (Jelf 655. 6).]

⁵ See Herm. *Vig.* p. 891 sqq., Bernh. p. 299 sqq. Compare also G. T. A. Krüger's thorough examination of the subject (with immediate reference to Latin) in his *Untersuch. u. d. Gebiete der lat. Sprachlehre* (3 Hefte : Braunschw. 1827). K. W. Krüger prefers the term *assimilation* (*Sprachl.* p. 141). [Jelf 822, Don. p. 362, Green p. 120 sqq.]

⁶ Οἷςτις occurs in the N. T. in no other case than the nominative, [the neuter accusative, and the contracted genitive,—the last only in ἡσὺς ὅτου (p. 75).]

verb to stand in the accusative, is so attracted by the oblique case (the genitive or dative) of the preceding noun with which it is logically connected (as secondary clause with principal) that it itself assumes this case. This peculiarity, which gives to the sentences a closer internal connexion and a certain roundness, was quite familiar to the LXX, and is of regular occurrence in the N. T. (though variants are sometimes found): L. ii. 20, ἐπὶ πᾶσιν οἷς ἤκουσαν Jo. ii. 22 (iv. 50), ἐπίστευσαν τῷ λόγῳ ᾧ εἶπεν A. iii. 21, 25, vii. 17, x. 39, xvii. 31, xx. 38, xxii. 10, Ja. ii. 5, 1 P. iv. 11, Jo. vii. 31, 39, xv. 20, xvii. 5, Mk. vii. 13, L. v. 9, xix. 37, Mt. xviii. 19, 1 C. vi. 19, 2 C. x. 13, xii. 21, 2 Th. i. 4, Tit. iii. 6, H. vi. 10 (ix. 20), x. 1,¹ E. i. 8, ii. 10, Rev. xviii. 6, al. Here the comma before the relative is in every case to be struck out; see § 7. 1. Jude 15, περὶ πάντων τῶν ἔργων ἀσεβείας αὐτῶν ὧν ἡσέβησαν, deserves special notice: see § 32. 1.

There are passages however in which this usage is neglected, as H. viii. 2, τῆς σκηνῆς τῆς ἀληθινῆς, ἣν ἔπηξεν ὁ κύριος and according to good MSS. Mk. xiii. 9, Jo. vii. 39, iv. 50, Tit. iii. 5:² compare also the variants in Jo. xvii. 11, H. vi. 10, A. vii. 16, Rev. i. 20. Similar instances are frequently met with in the LXX and the Apocrypha:³ for examples from Greek writers see Bornem. Xen. *An.* p. 30, Weber, *Dem.* p. 543, Krüg. p. 142 (Jelf 822. *Obs.* 9).

Some passages appear to go beyond the rule as laid down above: thus in E. i. 6, τῆς χάριτος ἧς ἐχαρίτωσαν (*v.l.* ἐν ᾧ), iv. 1, τῆς κλησεως ἧς ἐκλήθητε 2 C. i. 4, διὰ τῆς παρακλήσεως ἧς παρακαλούμεθα,⁴ the genitive ἧς seems to stand for the dative ᾧ. But all these passages may be explained by reference to the well-known phrases κλήσιν καλεῖν, παράκλησιν παρακαλεῖν, χάριν χαριτοῦν, ἀγάπην ἀγαπᾶν (§ 32. 2), and to the equally familiar construction of the passive.⁵ In A. xxiv. 21 also, φωνῆς ἧς ἔκραξα ἐστὸς κ.τ.λ., ἧς probably is not put for ᾧ (φωνῇ κράζειν, Mt. xxvii. 50, Mk. i. 26, Rev. vi. 10, al.):⁶ φωνή is

¹ [Jo. ii. 22, iv. 50, H. x. 1, are doubtful.]

² [Mk. xiii. 9 should be xiii. 19 (as in ed. 5): on Tit. iii. 5 see Ellieott.]

³ Wahl, *Clav.* p. 360.

⁴ Here however we might (with Wahl) consider the genitive to be governed by the omitted preposition διὰ: see § 50. 7 (Jelf 650. 3).

⁵ See Gieseler in Rosenm. *Repertor.* II. 124: Aristoph. *Plut.* 1044, τάλαν' ἰγὼ τῆς ὑβρεως ἧς ὑβρίζομαι, is probably to be explained in the same way.

⁶ Compare Boisson. *Nicet.* p. 33.

used in the sense of *cry, exclamation* (loud utterance), so that the construction resolves itself into *φωνὴν κράζειν* (Rev. vi. 10 v. l.),—an unusual, but not an inadmissible expression: compare Is. vi. 4, *φωνῆς ἧς ἐκέκραγον*.—In E. i. 8, *ἧς ἐπερίσσευσεν*, the verb is to be taken transitively, as is shown by *γνωρίσας*, ver. 9.

That however attraction *may* affect the dative of the relative, so as to change it into a genitive, is shown by G. Krüger *l.c.* p. 274 sq.:¹ thus in 1 Tim. iv. 6, A has *τῆς καλῆς διδασκαλίας ἧς παρηκολούθηκας*. In Rom. iv. 17 also many commentators (and recently Fritzsche) resolve *κατέναντι οὗ ἐπίστευσεν θεοῦ* into *κατέναντι θεοῦ ᾧ ἐπίστευσεν*,² but this explanation is not necessary: see below, no. 2.³ On the other hand, Mt. xxiv. 38, *ἦσαν . . . γαμῶντες καὶ ἐγκαμίζοντες ἄχρι ἡμέρας εἰσηλθε Νῶε εἰς τὴν κιβωτόν*, is probably a condensation of *ἄχρι τῆς ἡμ. ἣ εἰσηλθεν*: similarly in L. i. 20, A. i. 2, 22.⁴ We find the same attraction of the dative of the relative (without a condensation of the two clauses into one) in Lev. xxiii. 15, *ἀπὸ τῆς ἡμέρας ἧς ἂν προσενέγκητε* Bar. i. 19: the phrase *ἧς ἡμέρας*, it is true, is also used (*on which day*), but in the LXX the dative of time predominates.

2. We sometimes meet with instances of an inverse attraction, the noun to which the relative refers being attracted into the construction of the relative clause, and assuming the case in which the governing verb requires the relative to stand (Jelf 824, Don. p. 364). When this occurs, either

a. The noun precedes the relative clause: 1 C. x. 16, *τὸν ἄρτον ὃν κλῶμεν, οὐχὶ κοινωνία τοῦ σώματος*; Mt. xxi. 42 (from the LXX), *λίθον ὃν ἀπεδοκίμασαν οἱ οἰκοδομοῦντες, οὗτος ἐγενήθη* (1 P. ii. 7);⁵ L. xii. 48, *παντὶ ᾧ ἐδόθη πολὺ, πολὺ ζητη-*

¹ Comp. Heinichen, *Euseb.* II. 98 sq. [Jelf 822. *Obs.* 8, Madvig 103, Krüger p. 142.]

² [So also Tholuck, A. Buttm. (p. 287), Jowett, Vaughan, Webster and Wilkinson. Meyer and Alford agree with Winer: see also Ellicott on E. i. 8. On A. xxvi. 16 see § 39. 3. Rem. 1. In 2 Th. i. 4, *αἷς ἀνέχισθε*, some consider *αἷς* to stand for *ὧν*, as in the N. T. *ἀνέχισθαι* governs the genitive in every other instance. Such an attraction as this, however, would be unexampled: see Jelf 822. *Obs.* 8, and Ellicott *in loc.*—From the LXX, Thiersch quotes Gen. xxiv. 7 as an example of *ἧς* for *ᾧ* (*De Pent. Al.* p. 105).]

³ Compare Schmid in the *Tübing. Zeitschr. f. Theol.* 1831. II. 137 sqq.

⁴ [*Ἀχρι ἧς ἡμ.* (comp. *ἄχρις οὗ, ἕως αὐτοῦ, ἕως οὗτου*) occurs Mt. xxiv. 38, L. i. 20, xvii. 27, A. i. 2: *ἄφ' ἧς ἡμ.* (comp. *ἄφ' οὗ*), Col. i. 6, 9; *ἄφ' ἧς* (scil. *ἡμέρας* or *ώρας*, see § 64. 5), L. vii. 45, 2 P. iii. 4; in A. xxiv. 11, *ἡμέρας* may be supplied from the preceding *ἡμέραι*. In A. xx. 18, *ἄφ' ἧς* is most simply explained in the same way: Jelf (822. *Obs.* 5) considers this an example of the repetition of the prepos. which belongs to the antecedent (Thuc. 3. 64). With these examples compare Dem. *De Cor.* 233. 27, *οὐκ ἄφ' ἧς ὠμόσατε ἡμέρας, ἀλλ' ἄφ' ἧς ἠλπίσατε* κ.τ.λ., Xen. *An.* 5. 10. 12, *ἡμέρα ἐκτὴν ἄφ' ἧς ἡρίεθ.* In A. i. 22, *ἕως τῆς ἡμ. ἧς*, Meyer explains *ἧς* as a genitive of time. See Madvig *l. c.*]

⁵ [In 1 P. ii. 7, *λίθος* is probably the true reading.]

θήσεται παρ' αὐτοῦ: probably also L. i. 72, 73, *μνησθῆναι διαθήκης ἁγίας αὐτοῦ, ὅρκον ὃν ὥμοσε πρὸς Ἀβραάμ* but probably not A. x. 36, see below § 62. 3.¹—Or

b. In position, as in construction, the noun is completely incorporated with the relative clause: Mk. vi. 16, *ὃν ἐγὼ ἀπεκεφάλισα Ἰωάννην, οὗτός ἐστι* Phil. 10, L. xix. 37. Rom. vi. 17, *ὑπηκούσατε εἰς ὃν παρεδόθητε τύπον διδασχῆς*, is an example of this kind,—whether it be resolved into *εἰς τὸν τύπον διδασχῆς ὃν παρεδόθητε*, an accusative with a passive, for *ὃς παρεδόθη ὑμῖν* (for a similar attraction, by which the accusative of the more remote object is affected, see Demosth. *Mid.* 385 c, *δίκην ἅμα βουλόμενοι λαβεῖν, ὃν ἐπὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἐτεθέαντο θρασὺν ὄντα* where *ὃν* is for *ᾧ*, i.e. *ἐν οἷς*, as a complement of *θρασὺν ὄντα*,—and Dion. Hal. 9. 565, *ἀγανάκτησις ὑμῶν περὶ ὃν ὑβρίζεσθε ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων* Demosth. *Epr.* 4. p. 118 b);—or more simply (as by Bornemann, Rückert, Fritzsche, al.) into *ὑπηκούσατε (τῷ) τύπῳ διδασχῆς εἰς ὃν παρεδόθητε*, since the construction *ὑπακούειν τινί*² is the only one that is suitable here. Even A. xxi. 16, *ἄγοντες παρ' ᾧ ξενισθῶμεν Μνάσωνι*, is explained by some as an example of attraction,—*ἄγοντες παρὰ Μνάσωνα . . . παρ' ᾧ ξενισθῶμεν*; but see § 31. 5. On 2 C. x. 13 see § 59. 7.

Examples parallel to (a): Hippocr. *Morb.* 4. 11, *τὰς πηγὰς ἃς ὠνόμασα, αὐταὶ τῷ σώματι κ.τ.λ.*, Lysias, *Bon. Arist.* p. 649, Ælian, *Anim.* 3. 13, Her. 2. 106, Soph. *El.* 653, *Trach.* 283, Eurip. *Bacch.* 443 sqq., Aristoph. *Plut.* 200, Alciph. 3. 59: the well-known passage in the *Æneid* (1. 577), *urbem quam statuo vestra est*; Terent. *Eunuch.* 4. 3. 11, Sen. *Epr.* 53. See Wetstein I. 468. From the LXX may be quoted Gen. xxxi. 16, *τὴν δόξαν ἣν ἀφείλετο ὁ θεὸς . . . ἡμῖν ἔσται* and Num. xix. 22: from the *Acta Petri et Pauli* (Thilo, *Col. Ap.* I. 7), *ἀρκεῖ ἡμῖν τὴν θλίψιν ἣν ἔχομεν παρὰ Πέτρου*. (Jelf 824. I.)

To (b): Xen. *An.* 1. 9. 19, *εἴ τινα ὁρῶν κατασκευάζοντα ἡς ἄρχοι χώρας (χώραν ἡς ἄρχοι)*, Soph. *Æd. Col.* 907, *El.* 1029, Eurip. *Orest.* 63, *Electr.* 860, *Her.* 936, Plat. *Tim.* 49 e, Demosth. *Epr.* 4. p. 118 c, Plut. *Coriol.* 9 (*Evang. Apocr.* p. 414,

¹ Comp. Gieseler *l. c.* p. 126, Krüg. 224 sq.

² On *ὑπακούειν εἰς*, especially in Josephus, see Kypke, *Observatt.* II. 167, though exception may be taken to some of his examples.

Acta Apocr. p. 69): compare *Liv.* 9. 2, *Terent. Andr.* prol. 3 (Jelf 824. II.).—On the whole subject see *Matth.* 474, *Lob. Ajax* p. 354.

To (*b*) would also belong *Rom.* iv. 17, κατέναντι οὗ ἐπίστευσε θεοῦ, if resolved into κατέναντι θεοῦ, ᾧ ἐπίστευσε. On this supposition, the law of attraction (so familiar had the construction become) is here extended so as to include the dative. Instances of this kind certainly do occur here and there (*Krüg.* 247 sq., Jelf 822. *Obs.* 8), e.g. *Xen. Cyr.* 5. 4. 39, ἤγετο τῶν ἑαυτοῦ τῶν τε πιστῶν, οἷς ἤδετο καὶ ὧν (i.e. τούτων οἷς) ἠπίσται πολλούς: see *Fritz. Rom.* I. 237. Still, κατέναντι θεοῦ, κατέναντι οὗ ἐπίστευσε (see above, 1) is a simpler resolution of the words. The explanation proposed by *Bretschneider (Lex. Man.* p. 220) is far-fetched in more respects than one.

In the following examples the antecedent is merely incorporated with the relative clause, without change of case: *Mt.* xxiv. 44, ἡ ὥρα οὗ δοκεῖτε, ὃ υἱὸς τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἔρχεται (*Gen.* ii. 17, *Ex.* x. 28, xxxii. 34, *Num.* vi. 13, xxx. 6), *Mt.* vii. 2, ἐν ᾧ μέτρῳ μετρεῖτε, μετρηθήσεται ὑμῖν. *Jo.* xi. 6, *Mk.* xv. 12 (*H.* xiii. 11), *L.* i. 4; also *Rom.* iv. 17, see above. When the clause containing the relative and the noun stands first, Greek writers usually insert in the principal clause a demonstrative corresponding to the noun, and also keep relative and noun apart by placing some word between them (*Krüg.* p. 144, Jelf 824. II.).

The following are examples of attraction, with omission of the attracting word (demonstrative):—

a. Where a preposition is present: *H.* v. 8, ξμαθεν ἀφ' ὧν ἔπαθε, i.e. ἀπὸ τούτων ᾧ (ὧν) ἔπαθε. *Rom.* x. 14, *Jo.* vi. 29, xvii. 9, 1 C. vii. 1; *Demosth. Euryg.* 684 b, ἀγανακτήσασα ἐφ' οἷς ἐγὼ ἐπεπόνθειν. *Plat. Cratyl.* 386 a, *Xen. An.* 1. 9. 25, *Arrian, Al.* 4. 10. 3, *Lysias* II. 242 (ed. *Auger.*): see § 23. 2.

b. Without a preposition: *Rom.* xv. 18, οὗ πολμήσω λαλεῖν τι ὧν οὐ κατειργάσατο κ.τ.λ., *A.* viii. 24, xxvi. 16; *Soph. Phil.* 1227, *Æd. R.* 855. On this, and on attraction with a local adverb (*G. Krüg.* 302 sqq.), see § 23. 2.

3. The noun which forms the predicate in a relative sentence, annexed for the purpose of explanation (ὅς—ἐστί), sometimes gives its own gender and number to the relative, by a kind of attraction (*Herm. Vig.* p. 708, Jelf 821. 3, *Don.* p. 362): *Mk.* xv. 16, τῆς αὐλῆς, ὃ ἐστὶ πραιτώριον. *G.* iii. 16, τῷ σπέρματί σου, ὃς ἐστὶ Χριστός. 1 *Tim.* iii. 15, ἐν οἴκῳ θεοῦ, ἥτις ἐστὶν ἐκκλησία θεοῦ. *E.* vi. 17, i. 14, *Ph.* i. 28, *E.* iii. 13, μὴ ἐκκακεῖν ἐν ταῖς θλίψεσί μου ὑπὲρ ὑμῶν, ἥτις ἐστὶ δόξα ὑμῶν (for ὅ); also 1 C. iii. 17, where *Meyer* needlessly finds a difficulty in

οἷτινες. Compare also the variants in Rev. iv. 5, v. 6, 8. On the other hand, see E. i. 23, *τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ, ἣτις ἐστὶ τὸ σῶμα αὐτοῦ*. 1 C. iv. 17, Col. i. 24, ii. 17. Some have wrongly referred to this head Col. iii. 5, *ἣτις ἐστὶν εἰδωλολατρεία*, taking *ἣτις* for *ἅτινα* (*μέλη*); the relative refers to *πλεονεξία* alone, see Huther *in loc.* In Col. iii. 14, *ὃ* seems the best reading,—a pure neuter, used without reference to the gender of the preceding or of the following noun:¹ on E. v. 5 see Rem. 1. In Mt. xxvii. 33 and similar passages *ὃ* is *quod* (scil. *vocabulum*). The commentators on II. ix. 9 are not agreed, but most now refer *ἣτις* to *ἡ πρώτη σκηνὴ* in ver. 8, so that the passage does not fall under this rule. There is greater difference of opinion in regard to Col. i. 27, but it is better to connect *ὅς* with *ὁ πλοῦτος*, as the principal word, than with *μυστήριον*.²

It would seem that the relative usually takes the gender of the noun which follows

(1) Where this is regarded as the principal noun; as when the relative clause gives the proper names of things which in the principal clause were mentioned in general terms (Mk. xv. 16, 1 Tim. iii. 15; compare Pausan. 2. 13. 4, Cic. *pro Sest.* 42. 91, *domicilia conjuncta quas urbes dicimus*)—especially in the case of personal names (G. iii. 16,—compare Cic. *Legg.* 1. 7. 22, animal, *quem vocamus hominem*).

(2) Where the relative should strictly have been a neuter, used absolutely, as in E. iii. 13.

On the other hand, the relative retains the gender of the noun in the principal clause when the relative sentence serves to expand and illustrate the principal subject, containing some predicate of it (E. i. 23, 1 C. iv. 17).³—See on the whole G. Krüg. *loc.* 90 sqq.;⁴ and as to Latin, Zumpt, *Gramm.* § 372, Kritiz, *Sallust* I. 292, [Madvig, *Lat. Gr.* § 316.]

4. The relative pronoun appears to stand for the interrogative in a *direct*⁵ question in Mt. xxvi. 50, *ἐταῖρε, ἐφ' ὃ* (that

¹ [See Ellicott *in loc.*, Jelf 820. 1.]

² [The most recent editors read *τὸ πλεῖτον*, so that, whether we take this word (Mey.) or *πλεονεξία* (Ellicott) as the antecedent, the gender would result from attraction. The best texts, however, have *ὃ* instead of *ὅς*.]

³ Comp. Bremi on Nep. *Thrasymb.* 2.

⁴ [See Ellicott on E. i. 14, Madvig 98.]

⁵ *ὅς* occurs in an indirect question in Soph. *Œd. R.* 1068; see Ellendt, *Lex. Soph.* II. 372. Compare also Passow s. v. [For examples of *ὅς* after verbs of

is, ἐπὶ τί, Aristoph. *Lysistr.* 1101) πᾶρει. This misuse of the relative belongs to declining Greek (Schæf. *Dem.* V. 285), and similar examples with other relative pronouns are given by Lobeck (*Phryn.* p. 57),—see also Plat. *Alcib.* I. p. 110 c: there is however nothing very strange in such a usage if we consider how closely *qui* and *quis* are connected in meaning. It is not known in good prose. In Plat. *Men.* 74 d, τί has been substituted, apparently without MS. authority: on Plat. *Rep.* 8. 559 a see Stallbaum. But it is not necessary on this account to assume an aposiopesis in Mt. xxvi. 50 (Meyer),¹ or with Fritzsche to regard the sentence as an exclamation, “Vetus sodalis, ad qualem rem perpetranda ades!” By the question itself Jesus could fully set before the mind of Judas the wickedness of his purpose.

There would be less difficulty in supposing (with Lachmann) that ὅ,τι stands for τί, i.e. διὰ τί, in Mk. ix. 11, λέγοντες ὅ,τι λέγουσιν οἱ γραμματεῖς κ.τ.λ.; as in Heliod. 4. 16, 7. 14 (quoted by Lobeck, *l. c.*), ὅστις appears in a direct question. In the N. T. however ὅ,τι is never used as an interrogative pronoun (certainly not in Jo. viii. 25, see § 54. 1), even in an indirect question [§ 25. 1]; and as another ὅ,τι immediately follows, the first may be an error of transcription for τί: see Fritzsche.²

knowing, declaring, etc., see Mt. vi. 8, Mk. v. 33, Jo. xviii. 21, A. xxii. 24, L. vi. 3 (ἀνέγνωτε ὅ· compare Mt. xii. 3, ἀνέγνω τί), Mt. xi. 4, L. viii. 47 (Her. 4. 131, Plat. *Men.* 80 c, Her. 6. 124, Thuc. 1. 136, 137). With L. viii. 47, δι' ἧν αἰτίαν ἤψατο αὐτοῦ ἀπήγγειλεν, compare especially Plat. *Tim.* 67, δι' ἧς αἰτίας τὰ περι αὐτὰ ζυμβαίνει παθήματα, λεπτέον. See Madvig 198 b, Jelf 877. *Obs.* 3 sq., A. Buttm. p. 250.]

¹ [Similarly Alford, Lightfoot, and others: against Fritz., Meyer urges that an exclamation would naturally have been expressed in an interrogative form. A. Buttm. (p. 253) agrees with Fritz.: comp. *Vulg.* (Cod. Amiat.), “ad quod venisti?” (*Clem.*; “ad quid venisti?”). Most of those who read ὅ,τι in Mt. vii. 14 (on τί see § 53. 8. c) take the word in the sense of *because*: A. Buttm. is inclined to regard the clause as an exclamation, but it is doubtful whether he is justified in quoting Jer. ii. 36 (where ὅ,τι corresponds to the Hebrew מַה) as a parallel case.]

² [“Ὅ,τι (ὅ,τι) is received by almost all editors in Mk. ix. 11, 28: it is taken in the sense of *why?* by Meyer, De Wette, A. Buttm., Alford, Webster and Wilk.,—either as being the pronoun ὅ,τι used for τί (Meyer, A. Buttm., Alf.), or through an ellipsis (as in τί ὅ,τι, De W., Jelf 905 8. κ). In Mk. ii. 16, ὅ,τι (ὅ,τι) is received by Tisch., Treg., A. Buttm., who also regard the word as interrogative. Tisch. quotes Barnab. *Ep.* 10. 1, ὅ,τι δὲ Μωϋσῆς εἶρηκεν; (Hilgenf. εἶρηκεν), rendered in the *Vet. interp.*, “Quare autem Moyses dicit?” See also Barnab. *Ep.* 7. 9, 8. 5. In 1 Chr. xvii. 6 (cited by A. Buttm. p. 254) we find ὅ,τι corresponding with מַה in the Hebrew: comp. Jer. ii. 36.

Lachmann (*Præf.* p. 43) compares this use of ὅ,τι with the introduction of a direct question by εἰ (§ 57. 2). See Tisch. on Mk. ii. 16, Meyer on Mk. ix. 11,

If *ὅτι* were the true reading, it might rather be taken as *ὅτι because*: see § 53. 8, 10.

Rem. 1. It is peculiar to Paul to connect sometimes two, three, or more sentences by the repetition of the relative pronoun, even when it refers to different subjects: Col. i. 24 sq., 28, 29, E. iii. 11, 12. 1 C. ii. 7; compare 1 P. ii. 22.—In other passages the singular relative has been supposed to refer to a series of nouns, and to have, as it were, a collective force: e.g. E. v. 5, *ὅτι πᾶς πόρνος ἢ ἀκάθαρτος ἢ πλεονέκτης, ὃς ἐστὶν εἰδωλολάτρης κ.τ.λ.*¹ But this is arbitrary, and would presuppose a similar forced explanation of Col. iii. 5 (see above, p. 207).

Rem. 2. The relative clause beginning with *ὃς* or *ὃστις* commonly follows the clause containing the noun, but takes the first place if it is to be brought into prominence (Krüg. p. 144): 1 C. xiv. 37, *ἃ γράφω ὑμῖν ὅτι κυρίου ἐστίν*. H. xii. 6, *ὃν ἀγαπᾷ κύριος παιδεύει*. Rom. vi. 2, *οἵτινες ἀπεθάνομεν τῇ ἁμαρτίᾳ, πῶς ἔτι ζήσομεν ἐν αὐτῇ*; Mk. viii. 34, al. With a demonstrative in the second clause: Ph. iii. 7, *ἅτινα ἦν μοι κέρδη, ταῦτα ἡγήμαι* κ.τ.λ., Ja. ii. 10,² Jo. xxi. 25, xi. 45, Mt. v. 39, L. ix. 50, A. xxv. 18, 1 C. iv. 2, H. xiii. 11 (Jelf 817. *Obs.* 10).

Rem. 3. The neuter *ὃ* is prefixed to a whole sentence in the sense of *as concerns, as regards, etc.* (as *quod* in Latin): Rom. vi. 10, *ὃ δὲ ζῇ, ζῇ τῷ θεῷ*. G. ii. 20, *ὃ δὲ τὸν ζῶ ἐν σαρκί, ἐν πίστει ζῶ* κ.τ.λ.; compare Matth. 478 (Jelf 579. 6). In both these passages, however, *ὃ* may be taken as the object, *quod vivit, — vita quem vivit*. See Fritz. *Rom.* I. 393. (Jelf 905. 7.)

Rem. 4. That *ὃς* is used in prose for the demonstrative (i. e. in other cases than those which are familiar to all, Matth. 288 sq.) was believed by many commentators during the reign of empiricism. Now every beginner knows how to take the passages which were so explained; e.g. 2 C. iv. 6, *ὃ θεὸς ὁ εἰπὼν ἐκ σκοτοῦς φῶς λάμψαι, ὃς ἔλαμψεν ἐν ταῖς καρδίαις* κ.τ.λ. In 1 C. ii. 9, Rom. xvi. 27, there is an anacoluthon.³

A. Buttm. *l. c.*, Grimm's *Clavis* s. v. As regards these three passages of St. Mark, however, it seems probable that *ὅτι* should rather be taken as the conjunction, introducing an assertion or exclamation (so Alford in ii. 16): see § 53. 10. 5.]

¹ Compare Fritzsche, *De Conformat. Crit.* p. 46.

² [In Ja. ii. 10, L. ix. 50, there is no demonstrative: indeed none of the following examples, except Mt. v. 39, H. xiii. 11, are really in point.]

³ [On the distinction between *ὃς* and the indefinite relative *ὅστις*, see Krüger p. 139 (who calls *ὃς* objective, *ὅστις* qualitative and generic), Jelf 816, Madvig 105, Clyde, *Syntas* p. 58; for the N. T., A. Buttm. p. 115, Green p. 122 sq., Webster, *Gr.* p. 55, Lightfoot, *Gal.* pp. 177 sq., 207, and especially Elliecott on G. iv. 24. "*Ὅστις* properly indicates the class or kind to which an object belongs, and hence its most common meaning is *whoever*; elsewhere it may usually be rendered, *a man who* (a thing which), *a class of men who*, *such as*, *of such a kind as* (Mk. xii. 18, Col. ii. 23, Ph. ii. 20, L. xxiii. 19). Hence *ὅστις* often brings in an explanation or the statement of a cause (Esch. *Prom.*

SECTION XXV.

THE INTERROGATIVE AND INDEFINITE PRONOUN *τις*.

1. The use of the interrogative pronoun *τίς*, *τί*, is in the N. T. extended somewhat beyond its ordinary limits. Not only is *τις* of very common occurrence in the *indirect* question and after verbs of *knowing*, *inquiring*, etc. (whilst *ὅστις*, *ὅτι*, is never so used in the N. T.), but—especially in the neuter (*τί*)—it is sometimes found where a Greek writer would certainly have employed *ὅτι*, so that the interrogative is weakened into our *what*. For examples of the former kind see Mt. xx. 22, L. xxiii. 34 (Mk. xiv. 36), Jo. x. 6, A. xxi. 33, Rom. viii. 26, Col. i. 27, al.: compare Xen. *Cyr.* 1. 1. 6, 1. 3. 17, *Mem.* 1. 6. 4, al.¹ (Jelf 877. *Obs.* 2). Of the latter kind are Mt. x. 19, *δοθήσεται ὑμῖν . . . τί λαλήσετε, quod dicatis*, and L. xvii. 8, *ἐτοιμάσον, τί δειπνήσω, para, quod comedam* (not *quid comedam*, which would hardly be allowable in Latin in this connexion): compare Bernh. p. 443. Only once do we find *ὅτι*,—in A. ix. 6.² The transition to this use of *τί* is formed by such a construction as *τί φάγωσιν οὐκ ἔχουσι*, Mk. vi. 36 (Mt. xv. 32), for which *ὅτι φάγωσιν οὐκ ἔχουσι* might be substituted with but slight change of meaning; just as in Latin both “non habent *quid* comedant” and “non habent *quod* comedant” are correct (Ramshorn, *Lat. Gramm.* 368).³ In the latter formula, *ἔχειν* and *habere* simply

V. 38, *ὅστις προῦδωκεν*), as in Col. iii. 5, “covetousness, a thing which is idolatry”=“seeing it is idolatry,”—the reader at once perceiving that St. Paul introduces this statement of the *quality* of ἡ πλεονεξία, that he may enforce his exhortation. See also Jo. viii. 53, H. x. 35, E. iii. 13, Ph. iv. 3. On the use of *ὅστις* to denote “that which is to be regarded as the *especial* attribute of the individual” (1 C. v. 1, L. ii. 4), see Jelf 816. 6. The two pronouns were confounded in late Greek (see Lidd. and Sc. s. v., *Ellic. l.c.*): but in the N. T. the distinctive use of each is almost always, if not always, maintained. See Fritz. *Opusc.* p. 182, Grimm’s *Clavis* s. v., A. Buttm. *l.c.* In modern Greek *ὅστις* (which is commonly used in the nominative only) almost always has the meaning *qui*; *ὅς* is extremely rare in the popular language: see Mullach, *Fuly.* p. 201.—*ὅσος*, *οἷος*, *ὅποιος*, *ἡλίκος*, occur in the N. T. as indirect interrogatives (see 2 Tim. i. 18, 1 Th. i. 5, 1 C. iii. 13, Col. ii. 1), and also—with the exception of *ἡλίκος*—as relatives. In H. i. 4, vii. 20 sq., x. 25, Rev. xviii. 7, *ὅσος* is accompanied by its correlative *τοσούτος*: *οἷος* follows *τοιούτος* in 1 C. xv. 48, al. (*τηλικούτος*, Rev. xvi. 18?): *ὅποιος* follows *τοιούτος* in A. xxvi. 29. —It may be mentioned here that of the neuter of *τοσούτος*, *τοιούτος*, both forms occur in the N. T., according to the best MSS.]

¹ Herm. *Æschyl.* p. 461, Ellendt, *Lex. Soph.* II. 823.

² [“ὅτι” is received here by the best editors.]

³ [Zumpt § 562, Madvig, *Lat. Gr.* § 363.]

express the notion of *having* or *possessing*,—"that which they might eat, they have not:" in the former, the notion of an inquiry is also conveyed (and hence *habeo quid* must sometimes be rendered *I know what*),—"inquiring what they are to eat, they have not (anything to eat)." Similar examples are Xen. *Cyr.* 6. 1. 48, οὐκ ἔχω τί μείζον *Hell.* 1. 6. 5, Soph. *Oed. Col.* 317, οὐκ ἔχω τί φῶ: see on the whole Heindorf, Cic. *Nat. D.* p. 347.

The relative and interrogative are combined in 1 Tim. i. 7, μὴ νοοῦντες μήτε ἃ λέγουσι μήτε περὶ τίνων διαβεβαιοῦνται, *non intelligentes nec quod dicunt nec quid assurant*. Similarly in Greek writers we find τί and ὅτι in parallel clauses: compare Stallb. Plat. *Rep.* I. 248, II. 261, Bornem. Xen. *Cyr.* p. 641.¹

Schleusner, Haab (p. 82 sq.), and others refer to this head many examples which are of an entirely different kind:—

(a) In some of these *τις* retains its meaning as an interrogative pronoun, and must be rendered in Latin by *quis* or *quid*: Mt. vii. 9, *τις ἔσται* [ἔστιν] ἐξ ὑμῶν ἄνθρωπος κ.τ.λ., *quis erit inter vos homo*, etc.; compare Mt. xii. 11, L. xiv. 5, xi. 5 sq.

(b) In others *τις* is not an interrogative at all, but the pronoun *aliquis*: 1 Cl. vii. 18, περιτετμημένος τις ἐκλήθη. μὴ ἐπισπιάσθω, *some one who is circumcised is called* (I suppose the case), *let him not become uncircumcised*: Ja. v. 13, κακοπαθεῖ τις, προσερχέσθω (Jelf 860. 8). It is not correct to say that here *τις* stands for εἷ τις, see § 64. 5. Rem., [and § 60. 4]. Ja. iii. 13 should be thus punctuated (as by Pott, Schott, al.): *τις σοφὸς . . . ἐν ὑμῖν; δεξάτω κ.τ.λ.* In A. xiii. 25 also we might write *τίνα με ἐπονοεῖτε εἶναι: οὐκ εἰμὶ ἐγώ* though I do not consider the ordinary view (that *τίνα* is for ὄντινα) inadmissible:² compare Soph. *El.* 1167, Callim. *Epigr.* 30. 2.

Τίς is sometimes used where only two persons or things are spoken of, in the place of the more precise *πότερος* (which never occurs as an adjective in the N. T.): Mt. ix. 5, *τί γάρ ἐστιν ἐκκοπώτερον*; xxi. 31, *τις ἐκ τῶν δύο ἐποίησε*; L. vii. 42, xxii. 27, Ph. i. 22. Similar examples are to be found in Greek writers,³ who are not so accurate in

¹ [On the passages in which *τις* has been supposed to stand for the relative pronoun in the N. T., see A. Buttmann p. 251 sq.: see also Jelf 877, and Rost and Palm, *Lex.* s. v. Compare Demosth. *Dionys.* p. 1290, *ἐκλεγόμενοι τίνων αἱ τιμαὶ ἐπετίταντο* *Fals. Leg.* p. 433 sq., *τί παρ' ὑμῖν ἐψήφισται, τοῦτ' ἐπιστέρουν κ.τ.λ.*]

² [De Wette and Meyer treat the first clause as a question: Ewald and A. Buttmann regard *τίνα* (or *τί*) as used for the relative, and Meyer allows that this is grammatically admissible. Compare Ecclus. vi. 34, Ps. xxxix. 6, Lev. xxi. 17, Dt. xxix. 18 (Tisch. *N. T.* p. lix, ed. 7; Field, *LXX* p. xxv). See Jebb, Soph. *Electr.* pp. 32, 116.]

³ Stallb. *Phileb.* p. 168 (Jelf 874. *Obs.* 4).

the distinctive use of *τίς* and *πότερος* as the Romans are in regard to their *quis* and *uter*,—though even in Latin the distinction is not always observed.¹

It is a mistake to say that the singular of the interrogative is used for the plural in such expressions as *τί εἴη ταῦτα* L. xv. 26, Jo. vi. 9, A. xvii. 20. Here the various objects referred to (*ταῦτα*) are included under one general expression (*τί*), *what* (of what kind) *are these things* (hence also *quid sibi volunt*); whereas in *τίνα ἐστὶ κ.τ.λ* (compare H. v. 12) there is definite reference to the plurality, *quæ (qualia) sunt*. compare Plat. *Theæt.* 154 e, 155 c.²

The interrogative *τί* sometimes stands at the end of the sentence, as in Jo. xxi. 21, *οὗτος δὲ τί*; in the orators *πῶς* is often so placed (Weber, *Dem.* p. 180 sq., Jelf 872).

Both in the N. T. and in the LXX we meet with *ἵνα τί*, *for what purpose, wherefore*, as a formula of interrogation: Mt. ix. 4, *ἵνα τί ὑμεῖς ἐνθυμείσθε πονηρά*; xxvii. 46, L. xiii. 7, al. This expression is elliptical, like the Latin *ut quid*, and stands for *ἵνα τί γένηται* (or *γένοιτο*, after a past tense); see Herm. *Vig.* p. 849, Lob. *Ajax* p. 107 (Jelf 882): it is not uncommon in Greek writers, particularly the later; see Plat. *Apol.* 26 d, Aristoph. *Eccles.* 718, Arrian, *Epict.* 1. 24, al., and compare Ruth i. 11, 21, Ecclus. xiv. 3, 1 Macc. ii. 7.

2. The indefinite pronoun *τις*, *τι*, is joined

(a) To abstract nouns, for the purpose (*inter alia*) of softening their meaning in some degree; as in Xen. *Cyr.* 8. 1. 16, *τούτους ἡγείτο ἢ ἀκρατεία τινὶ ἢ ἀδικία ἢ ἀμελεία ἀπείναι*, *from a certain* (a kind of) *weakness or injustice, etc.*, Plut. *Coriol.* 14. Hence we meet with it when a writer is using a figure which is uncommon or too bold; as in Ja. i. 18, *ἀπαρχή τις quædam* (quasi) *primitiæ* (Buttm. I. 579, Schoem. Plut. *Agis* p. 73).

(b) To numerals, when the number is to be taken approximately and not exactly: A. xxiii. 23, *δύο τινάς about two*, xix. 14; see Schæf. *Dem.* III. 269, Matth. 487. 4 (Jelf 659, Don. p. 380).

(c) To adjectives of quality and quantity, with rhetorical emphasis: H. x. 27, *φοβερά τις ἐκδίκησις terribilis quædam*,³

¹ [*Τίς* is sometimes used in the sense of *ποῖος* both in the N. T. (as L. iv. 36) and in classical Greek: see Herm. *Vig.* p. 731, Shilleto, *Dem. Fals. Leg.* p. 14. It was at one time supposed that *ποῖος* frequently stands for *τίς* in the N. T., but in most of the passages quoted in proof of this (e. g. Rom. iii. 27, A. iv. 7), if not in all, the qualitative force of *ποῖος* may be traced with more or less distinctness. In modern Greek *ποῖος* is frequently used in the same sense as *τίς*: see Mullach, *Vulg.* pp. 53, 209.]

² Stallb. Plat. *Euthyphr.* p. 101, Weber, *Dem.* p. 192.

³ Klotz, Cic. *Lael.* p. 142, Nauck in *Jahns Jahrb.* vol. 52. p. 183 sq.

a right terrible (very terrible) punishment; ¹ compare Lucian, *Philop.* 8, φοβερόν τι θέαμα· Diod. S. 5. 39, ἐπίτομός τις βίος· Æschin. *Dial.* 3. 17, Xen. *Cyr.* 1. 6. 14, 6. 4. 7, Heliod. 2. 23. 99, Lucian, *Dial.* M. 5. 1, Plutarch, *Phoc.* c. 13.² So of persons in A. viii. 9, μέγας τις a very great man (Xen. Eph. 3. 2, Athen. 4. 21, al.).³ Compare A. v. 36, λέγων εἶναι τινα ἑαυτόν that he is some one (of consequence,—really something): see Bernh. p. 440, Krüg. p. 151, Jelf *l. c.* Obs. 1. In Latin *quidam* is similarly used, and also—where there is no substantive or adjective to be strengthened—*aliquis*, e. g. “aliquem esse,” Cic. *Att.* 3. 15.

Πᾶς τις does not occur in the N. T.; some would introduce it in 1 C. ix. 22 (for πάντως τινός)⁴ on the testimony of a few authorities, but without necessity, and even without any critical probability. *Εἷς τις*, *unus aliquis*, may be emphatic in Jo. xi. 49.

The neuter *τι*, *aliquid*, may be used with emphasis in Mt. xx. 20, for *aliquid magni* (see Fritz. *in loc.*), but this is not probable. The pronoun must however be so taken in the formula εἰναί τι, G. ii. 6, vi. 3, al., as in the familiar Latin phrase *aliquid esse*. In every case it is the connexion that gives the emphasis (compare Herm. *Fig.* p. 731), and hence the subject belongs to the province of rhetoric: *τί λέγειν*, *τί πράσσειν*, are particularly common in Greek writers.

Rem. *Τίς* may stand either before or after its substantive, as *τίς ἀνὴρ* A. iii. 2, *ἀνὴρ τις* A. v. 1. x. 1: the latter is the more usual position in the N. T. It has been doubted (Matth. 487. 6, Jelf 660) whether *τις* can be the first word of a sentence; Hermann however (*Emend. Rat.* p. 95) sees nothing objectionable in this position of the pronoun. In the N. T. compare 1 Tim. v. 24, *τινῶν ἀνθρώπων αἱ ἁμαρτίαι πρόδηλοί εἰσιν* . . . *τισὶν δὲ κ.τ.λ.*, A. xvii. 18, xix. 31.

The abbreviated forms *του*, *τω* (Buttm. I. 301, Jelf 156) are not found in the N. T.: they have been introduced by some into 1 C. xv. 8, 1 Th. iv. 6, but wrongly.

¹ [“Bernhardy’s account of this usage (*Syntax* p. 442) seems to be the true one, that it has the power of a doubled adjectival sense, and generalises the quantity predicated, indicating *some one* of that kind, it may be *any one*. . . The indefiniteness makes the declaration more awful.” Alford on H. x. 27. See also Delitzsch *in loc.*, Jelf *l. c.*—The word *ἐξέκπλις* above should be *ἐξέκπλις*: it is curious that this mistake should have escaped correction in all the German editions.]

² Compare Boisson. *Nicet.* p. 268.

³ In these cases *τις* is our [indefinite article] *ein* emphasised; as we can say in German, *das war eine Freude*, *that was a joy* (a great joy), *das ist ein Mann*, *that is a man* (a strong, able man).

⁴ See Boisson. *Eunap.* p. 127

SECTION XXVI.

HEBRAISTIC MODES OF EXPRESSING CERTAIN PRONOUNS.

1. In accordance with the Hebrew idiom,¹ the N. T. writers sometimes use οὐ (μή) . . . πᾶς in the place of οὐδεὶς, μηδεὶς, always however placing the negative in direct connexion with the verb of the sentence: Mt. xxiv. 22, οὐκ ἂν ἐσώθῃ πᾶσα σὰρξ· Rom. iii. 20, ἐξ ἔργων νόμου οὐ δικαιοθήσεται πᾶσα σὰρξ· L. i. 37, οὐκ ἀδυνατήσκει παρὰ τοῦ θεοῦ πᾶν ῥῆμα· 1 C. i. 29, ὅπως μὴ καυχῆσθαι πᾶσα σὰρξ κ.τ.λ.; compare also Rev. xxi. 27, οὐ μὴ εἰσέλθῃ εἰς αὐτὴν πᾶν κοινόν· A. x. 14, οὐδέποτε ἔφαγον πᾶν κοινόν· Rev. ix. 4 (Jud. xiii. 4, Sus. 27).

On the other hand, when οὐ (μή) and πᾶς are joined together, without an intervening word, the meaning is *not every* (like *non omnis*): 1 C. xv. 39, οὐ πᾶσα σὰρξ ἡ αὕτη σὰρξ· Mt. vii. 21, οὐ πᾶς ὁ λέγων· κύριε, κύριε, εἰσελεύσεται εἰς τὴν βασ. . . ἀλλ' ὁ ποιῶν κ.τ.λ., *Not every one who* (willingly) *calls me Lord, but* (amongst those who do this) *only he who does the will*, etc.,²—it is not the (mere) saying “Lord” that gives an entrance into the kingdom of heaven, but, etc.· A. x. 41 is similar. So also οὐ πάντες is *non omnes*: Mt. xix. 11, Rom. ix. 6, x. 16.

This distinction has its foundation in the nature of the case. In οὐ . . . πᾶς, οὐ negatives the notion of the verb,—a negative assertion being made in reference to πᾶς: thus in Rom. iii. 20, *every man shall not-be-justified*, the “not-being-justified” is asserted of every man, and hence the meaning is, *no man shall be justified*.³ In οὐ πᾶς, it is πᾶς that is negated.—On the whole, however, the formula οὐ . . . πᾶς occurs but rarely: in

¹ Leusden, *Diall.* p. 107, Vorst, *Hebr.* p. 529 sq., Gesen. *Lg.* 831 [*Gesen. Hebr. Gr.* p. 236 (Bagst.), Kalisch, *Hebr. Gr.* I. 236. For the N. T., see Green, *Gr.* p. 190, Jelf 905. *Obs.* 9.]

² I cannot agree with Fritzsche (see also *Prälim.* p. 72 sq.) in joining οὐ with the verb and rendering the words “no Lord-sayer.” The “saying Lord, Lord,” is by no means excluded by the second member of the verse (ἀλλ' ὁ ποιῶν); indeed ποιεῖν το εἶλημα τοῦ πατρός μου involves the acknowledgment of Jesus as the Lord.

³ Gesenius *l. c.* merely mentions this peculiarity of the Hebrew language, without making any effort to explain it: Ewald, on the other hand (p. 657) [*Lehrb.* p. 790: ed. 7], has at least indicated the correct explanation. See Drusus on G. ii. 16, and Beza on Mt. xxiv. 22, Rom. iii. 20. I have never been able to see what Gesenius means by his distinction between οὐ πᾶς and μή πᾶς.

the examples quoted above (which are for the most part sentences of a proverbial character) it seems to have been used designedly, as being more expressive. The N. T. use of this construction is almost confined to those passages in which the O. T. phrase כָּל־לֵב is introduced: in the LXX, as a translation, the idiom is of frequent occurrence.¹ All Georgi's quotations (*Vind.* p. 317) to prove that this construction is pure Greek, are beside the mark: in every instance $\pi\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ belongs to the noun, signifying either *whole* (as in $\mu\eta\delta\acute{\epsilon}\ \tau\acute{o}\nu\ \acute{\alpha}\pi\alpha\nu\tau\alpha\ \chi\rho\acute{o}\nu\omicron\nu$), or *full, complete* (as in $\pi\acute{\alpha}\sigma\alpha\ \acute{\alpha}\nu\acute{\alpha}\gamma\kappa\eta$).²

This Hebraism should in strictness be limited to the expression $\text{o}\acute{\upsilon}\ (\mu\eta)\ . . . \pi\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$: for in sentences with $\pi\acute{\alpha}\varsigma . . . \text{o}\acute{\upsilon}\ (\mu\eta)$ ³ there is usually nothing that is alien to Greek usage,⁴ or else the writer's reason for choosing this particular mode of expression is evident of itself. 1 Jo. ii. 21, $\pi\acute{\alpha}\nu\ \psi\epsilon\ddot{\upsilon}\delta\omicron\varsigma\ \acute{\epsilon}\kappa\ \tau\eta\varsigma\ \acute{\alpha}\lambda\eta\theta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\alpha\varsigma\ \text{o}\acute{\upsilon}\kappa\ \acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\iota\nu$, *all falsehood (every lie) is not of the truth*, is a sentence which any Greek might have written: Jo. iii. 16, $\text{ἵνα}\ \pi\acute{\alpha}\varsigma\ \acute{\omicron}\ \pi\iota\sigma\tau\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\nu\ \epsilon\iota\varsigma\ \alpha\upsilon\tau\omicron\nu\ \mu\eta\ \acute{\alpha}\pi\acute{\omicron}\lambda\eta\tau\alpha\iota$, $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda'\ \acute{\epsilon}\chi\eta\ \kappa.\tau.\lambda.$ (v. l.),⁵ *that every believer in Him may not perish, but, etc.* In E. v. 5, $\pi\acute{\alpha}\varsigma\ \pi\acute{\omicron}\rho\mu\omicron\varsigma\ \eta\ \acute{\alpha}\kappa\acute{\alpha}\theta\alpha\rho\tau\omicron\varsigma\ \eta\ \pi\lambda\epsilon\omicron\nu\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\tau\eta\varsigma\ . . . \text{o}\acute{\upsilon}\kappa\ \acute{\epsilon}\chi\eta\ \kappa\lambda\eta\rho\omicron\nu\omicron\mu\acute{\iota}\alpha\nu\ \acute{\epsilon}\nu\ \tau\eta\ \beta\alpha\sigma\iota\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\alpha\ \tau\omicron\upsilon\ \chi\rho\iota\sigma\tau\omicron\upsilon$, the apostle may have had an

¹ For instance, Ex. xii. 16, 44, xx. 10, Dt. v. 14, xx. 16, Jud. xiii. 4, 2 S. xv. 11, Ps. xxxiii. 11, cxlii. 2, Ex. xxxi. 14 (Tob. iv. 7, 19, xii. 11). Yet they just as frequently use the classical $\text{o}\acute{\upsilon}\ . . . \text{o}\acute{\upsilon}\delta\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ or $\text{o}\acute{\upsilon}\delta\epsilon\iota\nu$ (see Ex. x. 15, Dt. viii. 9, Jos. x. 8, Pr. vi. 35, xii. 21), or even the simple $\text{o}\acute{\upsilon}\delta\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ (Jos. xxiii. 9).

² If Schleusner means to prove from Cic. *Rosc. Amer.* 27, and *ad Famil.* 2. 12, that "non omnis" is used for "nullus," he cannot have looked at these passages.

³ That is, in the singular: when $\pi\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ is plural (e. g. *all men love not death*), that is the ordinary mode of expression in Greek. Of this kind is the passage quoted by Weiske (*Pleon.* p. 58) in illustration of this Hebraism, Plat. *Phæd.* 91 e, $\pi\acute{\omicron}\tau\epsilon\rho\iota\nu$, $\acute{\epsilon}\phi\eta$, $\pi\acute{\alpha}\nu\tau\alpha\varsigma\ \tau\omicron\upsilon\varsigma\ \acute{\epsilon}\mu\pi\rho\sigma\theta\epsilon\iota\nu\ \lambda\acute{\omicron}\gamma\iota\upsilon\varsigma\ \nu\acute{\upsilon}\kappa\ \acute{\alpha}\pi\omicron\delta\acute{\iota}\chi\epsilon\sigma\theta\epsilon\iota$, $\eta\ \tau\omicron\upsilon\varsigma\ \mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu$, $\tau\omicron\upsilon\varsigma\ \delta'\ \text{o}\acute{\upsilon}$; "is it *all* . . . that you do not receive, or do you receive part and reject part?" In what other way could this have been (simply) expressed? In the LXX compare Num. xiv. 23, Jos. xi. 13, Ez. xxxi. 14, Dan. xi. 37.

⁴ If a writer joins the negative to the verb at the beginning of the sentence ($\text{o}\acute{\upsilon}\ \delta\iota\kappa\alpha\iota\omega\delta\acute{\iota}\tau\alpha\iota$), it may be supposed that he has the subject already before his mind ($\pi\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$), and therefore might say $\text{o}\acute{\upsilon}\delta\epsilon\iota\varsigma$. If however he begins with $\pi\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$, either he has not yet decided whether he will use an affirmative or a negative verb, or else it seems to him more appropriate to make a negative assertion in reference to *every one* ($\pi\acute{\alpha}\varsigma\ \acute{\omicron}\ \pi\iota\sigma\tau\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\nu . . . \text{o}\acute{\upsilon}\ \mu\eta\ \acute{\alpha}\pi\acute{\omicron}\lambda\eta\tau\alpha\iota$), than to make an affirmative assertion in reference to *no one*. Such an assurance as "no believer shall perish" would seem to presuppose that there existed some apprehension which it was the object of the assurance to remove.

⁵ [This is a v. l. in ver. 15, but in ver. 16 there is no doubt about the reading.]

affirmative predicate before his mind when he began the sentence (Ez. xlv. 9). Only in E. iv. 29, Rev. xviii. 22, and perhaps in Rev. xxii. 3, οὐδέν would have been more pleasing to a Grecian ear.

In Mt. x. 29 (L. xii. 6), we find ἐν ἐξ αὐτῶν οὐ πεσεῖται, (*vel*) *unum non, ne unum quidem* (in contrast with δύο, “two for an assarion, and not even one, etc.”); similarly in Mt. v. 18. Such expressions (with a negative) are also found in Greek writers: Dion. H. *Comp.* 18 (V. 122), μίαν οὐκ ἂν εὖροι τις σελίδα. *Antiqq.* II. 980. 10, μία τε οὐ κατελείπετο (according to Schæfer’s emendation), Plutarch, *Gracch.* 9: ¹ in Hebrew compare Ex. x. 19, Is. xxxiv. 16. This construction cannot be called either a Græcism or a Hebraism; in every case the writer aims at greater emphasis than would be conveyed by οὐδεῖς,—which properly expresses the same thing, but had become weakened by usage.²

L. i. 37, οὐκ ἀδυνατήσει παρὰ [τῷ] θεῷ πᾶν ῥῆμα³—*nothing, no thing* (compare רִכְּךָ, and in Greek ἔπος)—is probably taken from Gen. xviii. 14 (LXX). Mt. xv. 23, οὐκ ἀπεκρίθη αὐτῇ λόγον, is simply, *He answered her not a word*: there was no need of εἷνα here,—we also say “a word,” not “one word.”⁴ The Greeks could use the same expression, and its occurrence in 1 K. xviii. 21 does not make it a Hebraism.

2. *The one, the other*, is sometimes expressed by the repetition of εἷς:—

(a) In antithetical clauses, εἷς . . . καὶ εἷς: Mt. xx. 21, xxiv. 40, xxvii. 38, xvii. 4, Mk. x. 37, Jo. xx. 12, G. iv. 22,—but in L. xvii. 34, ὁ εἷς . . . [καὶ] ὁ ἕτερος,⁵ compare xvi. 13, xviii. 10, Æsop 119 (De Fur.): so in Hebrew תֶּן, Ex. xvii. 12, Lev. xii. 8,

¹ See Schæfer on Plutarch *l. c.*, and on Dionys. *Compos.* p. 247, Erfurdt, *Soph. Antig.* p. 121. [Jelf 738. *Obs.* 3.]

² Hence also the combination οὐδὲ εἷς *nemo quisquam, nemo unus*, Mt. xxvii. 14, οὐδὲ ἐν ῥῆμα *ne unum quidem*, Jo. i. 3, Rom. iii. 10, 1 C. vi. 5 [*Rec.*]: see Herm. *Vig.* p. 467, Weber, *Dem.* p. 501 (Xen. *Cyr.* 2. 3. 9, 4. 1. 14). This is frequently found in the LXX (especially as a rendering of תֶּן נֶשֶׁם), as

Ex. xiv. 28, Num. xxxi. 49. Compare also οὐ . . . ποτί, 2 P. i. 21.

³ [This passage is quoted above with the reading παρὰ τοῦ θεοῦ, which is received by recent editors. In favour of taking ῥῆμα as *word* (not *thing*), see Meyer and Alford *in loc.*, Ellic. *Hist. L.* p. 49.]

⁴ No one who has learnt to make distinctions in language will require εἷνα here, on the ground that εἷς is expressed elsewhere (Mt. xxi. 24, ἐρωτήσω ὑμᾶς κατὰ λόγον εἷνα).

⁵ [Besides these two forms of expression, we find the following in the N. T.: εἷς . . . καὶ ὁ ἕτερος (Mt. vi. 24, L. xvi. 13), ὁ εἷς . . . ὁ δὲ ἕτερος (L. vii. 41, A. xxiii. 6), εἷς . . . ὁ δὲ ἕτερος (L. xvii. 35, Tisch. ed. 7), ὁ εἷς . . . ὁ ἄλλος (Rev. xvii. 10). In L. xvii. 34, xviii. 10 (quoted above), it is doubtful whether we should read εἷς or ὁ εἷς. In G. iv. 24 we find μία μὲν, not followed by a second clause. In Mk. ix. 5, Mt. xvii. 4, L. ix. 33, there are *three* members (εἷς . . . καὶ εἷς . . . καὶ εἷς). See A. Buttm. p. 102.]

xv. 15, 1 S. x. 3, al. The Greek said εἰς μὲν . . . εἰς δέ, or εἰς μὲν . . . ὁ δέ;¹ for the examples which Georgi and Schwarz² have quoted as parallel to the N. T. formula are rather enumerations proper, reckonings of a sum total (e.g. *eight in all, one . . . one . . . one . . . etc.*).

(b) With a reciprocal meaning: 1 Th. v. 11, οἰκοδομεῖτε εἰς τὸν ἑνα· 1 C. iv. 6. This would rather be an Aramaism³ (hence the Peshito repeats ܐܠܠܗܐ to express ἀλλήλ., e.g. in Mt. xxiv. 10, Jo. xiii. 35), but is not in discordance with Greek syntax; see Her. 4. 50, ἐν πρὸς ἐν συμβάλλειν Lucian, *Conscr. Hist.* 2, ὡς οὖν ἑν, φασίν, ἐνὶ παραβαλεῖν *Asin.* 54. Compare also the phrase ἐν ἀνθ' ἑνός (Arist. *Polit.* p. 339, Bernhardt, *Dionys. Perieg.* p. 853), and Kypke II. 339.

Mt. xii. 26, ὁ σατανᾶς τὸν σατανᾶν ἐκβάλλει, is rendered by some (on the principle of *cuneus cuneum trudit*), "*the one Satan casts out the other Satan*;" but the true translation is, *Satan casts out Satan*. Compare, on the other hand, L. xi. 17.

The Hebrew idiom, *the man . . . to his friend*, or *brother*, is retained by the LXX (Gen. xi. 3, xiii. 11, Jud. vi. 29, Ruth iii. 14, Jer. ix. 20, al.), but does not occur in the N. T.: compare however H. viii. 11 (a quotation from the LXX), οὐ μὴ διδάξωσιν ἕκαστος τὸν πλησίον (or better πολίτην) ἀγαθὸν καὶ ἕκαστος τὸν ἀδελφὸν αὐτοῦ.

On a Hebraistic mode of expressing *every*, by repeating the noun, e.g. ἡμέρα καὶ ἡμέρα, see § 54. 1.

CHAPTER THIRD.

THE NOUN.

SECTION XXVII.

NUMBER AND GENDER OF NOUNS.

1. The singular of a masculine noun, with the article, is not unfrequently used in a collective sense to denote the whole class: Ja. ii. 6, ἡτιμάσατε τὸν πτωχόν (in 1 C. xi. 22 we find the plural), Ja. v. 6, Rom. xiv. 1, 1 P. iv. 18, Mt. xii. 35. This usage is especially common in the case of national names, as

¹ See Fischer *ad* Leusden. *Diall.* p. 35, Matth. 288. Rem. 6.

² Georgi, *Vind.* p. 159 sq., Schwarz, *Comment.* p. 421.

³ Hoffmann, *Gramm. Syr.* p. 330. [Cowper, *Syr. Gr.* p. 112.]

ὁ Ἰουδαῖος Rom. iii. 1; so *Romanus* often stands for *Romani* (Markland, Eur. *Suppl.* 659). This quality is brought out more purely and sharply by the singular than by the plural, which points to the multitude of the individuals [§ 18. 1]. Akin to this is the use of the singular in reference to a plurality of objects, to denote something which belongs to each of the objects: 1 C. vi. 19, ὅτι τὸ σῶμα ὑμῶν ναὸς τ. ἁγ. πνεύματος (the reading of the best MSS.); Mk. viii. 17, πεπωρωμένην ἔχετε τὴν καρδίαν (Ja. iii. 14, L. i. 66, 2 P. ii. 14, al.); Mt. xvii. 6, ἔπεσαν ἐπὶ πρόσωπον αὐτῶν (L. ii. 31, 2 C. iii. 18, viii. 24);¹ Rev. vi. 11, ἐδόθη αὐτοῖς στολὴ λευκὴ (L. xxiv. 4, A. i. 10?); E. vi. 14, περιζωσάμενοι τὴν ὀσφύν ὑμῶν κ.τ.λ. (Jelf 354). This distributive singular, as it may be called, is common in Greek writers: Xen. *An.* 4. 7. 16, εἶχον κνημίδας καὶ κράνη καὶ μαχαίριον . . . δόρυ κ.τ.λ., *Cyr.* 4. 3. 11, Eurip. *Cycl.* 225, Thuc. 3. 22, 4. 4, 6. 58, Pol. 3. 49. 12, *Æl. Anim.* 5. 4; compare Cic. *Rab.* 4. 11, Sen. *Ep.* 87. In the LXX compare Gen. xlviii. 12, Lev. x. 6, Jud. xiii. 20, Lam. ii. 10, 2 Chr. xxix. 6: see also *Testam. Patr.* p. 565.² In the N. T., as elsewhere, the plural is the form ordinarily used (so also in L. xxiv. 5, A. i. 10³). See, in general, Elmsley on Eur. *Med.* 264, Bornem. Xen. *Cyr.* p. 158.

The *collective* use of the singular must not be extended beyond its natural limits. In 1 C. vi. 5, διακρίναι ἀνὰ μέσον τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ, τοῦ ἀδ. does not stand for τῆς ἀδελφότητος: nor would anything be gained by such a supposition, for ἀνὰ μέσον *between* should be followed by the mention of particular individuals, not of a collective whole. (Mt. xiii. 25 is a different case.) We should have ἀνὰ μέσον ἀδελφοῦ καὶ ἀδελφοῦ (Gen. xxiii. 15), or τῶν ἀδελφῶν αὐτοῦ (see Grotius,—compare Pol. 10. 48. 1), or else the structure is faulty through excessive conciseness. Even in Meyer's explanation it is implied that the expression is incorrect, as it is also without example.

2. Conversely, the plural of the class (masculine or feminine) is used where the writer wishes to express himself *gene-*

¹ I cannot bring in here ἀπὸ or πρὸ τριώπου αὐτῶν or ὑμῶν, κατὰ πρ. πάντων, etc. (L. ii. 31, A. vii. 45, Ex. xxxiv. 11, Dt. iii. 18, vii. 19, viii. 20, al.), as these phrases had already become mere adverbs.

² In 1 Th. i. 7, ὥστε γενέσθαι ὑμᾶς τύπον πᾶσι τοῖς πιστεύουσιν, the singular is quite regular, because Paul is thinking of the church as a whole. 1 C. x. 6, 11 [*Rec.*], 1 P. v. 3, are of a different kind; here the singular would be inappropriate.

³ [In these two passages *Rec.* has the singular, the best MSS. the plural.]

rally, though the predicate directly refers to one individual only: Mt. ii. 20, *τεθνήκασιν οἱ ζητοῦντες τὴν ψυχὴν τοῦ παιδίου*, though Herod the Great alone is meant (ver. 19); comp. Ex. iv. 19, and see Æschyl. *Prom.* 67, Eurip. *Hec.* 403, Æschin. *adr. Timarch.* 21, and Bremi *in loc.*¹ On the other hand, in Mt. ix. 8, *ἐδόξασαν τὸν θεὸν τὸν δόντα ἐξουσίαν τοιαύτην τοῖς ἀνθρώποις*, the reference is certainly not to Christ alone; the words must be taken quite generally, as in H. ix. 23. In Mt. xxvii. 44, *οἱ λησταί*, we must recognise a different tradition from that followed in L. xxiii. 39.² In 1 C. xv. 29, *ὑπὲρ τῶν νεκρῶν* can hardly refer to (the dead) Christ,—in that case we should have had *εἰς τοὺς νεκρούς*,—but must be understood of (unbaptised) dead men.

In A. xiii. 40, *τὸ εἰρημένον ἐν τοῖς προφήταις* (Jo. vi. 45), we have merely a general form of quotation (A. vii. 42, *ἐν βιβλίῳ τῶν προφητῶν*), just as we ourselves say “in Paul’s Epistles,” etc., when we either do not wish or are not able to give the exact reference. Mt. xxiv. 26, *ἐν τοῖς ταμείοις* (opposed to *ἐν τῇ ἐρήρῳ*) is essentially of the same kind: compare Llv. 1. 3, *Silvius casu quodam in silvis natus*.

In Mt. xxi. 7, *ἐπάνω αὐτῶν* probably refers to the *ἱμάτια*; but there would be nothing absurd in the words even if they referred to the two animals, any more than in *ἐπιβεβηκὸς ἐπὶ ὄνον καὶ πῶλον*, ver. 5. We ourselves say loosely, “he sprang from the horses,” although only one of the team, the saddle-horse, is meant.

It is quite erroneous to suppose that in 1 C. xvi. 3 the plural *ἐπιστολαί* is used for the singular (Heumann *in loc.*). Though *ἐπιστολαί* may be used of a single letter,³ yet in this passage the words *δι’ ἐπιστ.* must certainly be joined with *πέμψω*, and it is in itself not at all improbable that Paul might send several letters to different persons.

3. Not a few nouns which in German [and English] are used in the singular are either always or usually plural in the N. T. These nouns denote objects which—from a general, or a Grecian, or a Biblical point of view—present to the senses or to the mind something plural or comprehensive (Krüg. p. 12, Jelf 355, Don. p. 367). Thus we find *αἰῶνες* H. i. 2, *the world*

¹ Porson, Eur. *Phœn.* 36, Reisig, *Conject. in Aristoph.* p. 58, and G. L. Roth, *Grammat. Quæst. e C. Tacito* (Norimb. 1829), § 1. [Green, *Gr.* p. 83 sq.]

² [On the other side, see Smith, *Dict. of Bible* III. 1488; Lange, *Life of Christ* IV. 397 (Transl.); Farrar, *Life of Christ*, p. 410 sq., and note on L. xxiii. 39. Compare Green p. 84.]

³ Schæf. *Plutarch* V. 446, Poppo on Thuc. 1. 132.

(ὀρθήν); οὐρανοί *ceeli*,¹ compare 2 C. xii. 2; τὰ ἅγια *the sanctuary*, H. viii. 2, ix. 8, 12, al.; ἀνατολαί, δυσμαί, *the regions of the East, West*, Mt. viii. 11, xxiv. 27 (Plat. *Def.* 411 b, *Epin.* 990 a, Diod. S. 2. 43, Dio C. 987. 32, Lucian, *Peregr.* 39); τὰ δεξιὰ, ἀριστερά, εὐώνυμα, *the right, left side* (frequently); θύραι *fores, folding doors* (so also πύλαι in Greek writers), A. v. 19, Jo. xx. 19,—but not A. xvi. 26 sq., Mt. xxiv. 33, for here θύραι is a real plural; κόλποι *bosom*, L. xvi. 23 (κόλπος in ver. 22), compare Paus. 6. 1. 2, Æl. 13. 31; τὰ ἱμάτια of the (single) *upper-garment*, Jo. xix. 23, xviii. 4, A. x. 6;² the names of the festivals ἐγκαίνια, γενέσια, ἄζυμα (Παναθήναια, *Saturnalia*³); γάμοι *nuptials*, Mt. xxii. 2, L. xii. 36 (compare Tob. xi. 20⁴); ὀψώνια *wages*, Rom. vi. 23 (Fritz. *Rom.* I. 428), and ἀργύρια *pieces of money, shekels*, Mt. xxvi. 15, xxviii. 12.

When the names of countries or cities are plural, the cause must be sought in the (original) plurality of the provinces (*Galliae*) or of the distinct parts of the city, as Ἀθῆναι, Πάταρα, Φίλιπποι, and probably τὰ Ἱεροσόλυμα.⁵ Lastly, the plural of those nouns which denote a feeling, a disposition, or a state, expresses the forms or acts in which these are manifested: 1 P. ii. 1, ἀποθέμενοι πᾶσαν κακίαν . . . κ. ὑποκρίσεις κ. φθόνους κ. πάσας καταλαλιάς· 2 C. xii. 20, ἔρις, ζῆλος, θυμοί, ἐριθέϊαι, καταλαλιάι, ψιθυρισμοί, φνσιώσεις, ἀκαταστασίαι· 2 C. xi. 23, ἐν θανάτοις πολλάκις· E. vi. 11, G. v. 20, 1 P. iv. 3, Ja. ii. 1 (2 C. ix. 6), Jude 13, 1 C. vii. 2.⁶ Thus the plural οἰκτιρμοί, ὀμῆν, is more common than the singular, which is found once only (Col. iii. 12 v. l.⁷): E. ii. 3, θελήματα τῆς σαρκός, also comes in here.⁸

The plural of αἷμα *blood* occurs Jo. i. 13 (with reference to natural generation): the only direct parallel to this is found in a poetical

¹ Schneider, *Lat. Gr.* II. 476.

² [These two references are wrong. In ed. 5, Winer gives Mt. xxvii. 31, Mk. v. 30, Jo. xiii. 4, 12, A. xviii. 6: hence we should probably read here Jo. xix. 23, xiii. 4, A. xviii. 6.]

³ Poppo, *Thuc.* III. iv. 20.

⁴ [A mistake, probably for viii. 20, or xi. 18.]

⁵ Comp. Nobbe, *Schedæ Ptolem.* I. 22. [See also Smith, *Dict. of Bible* I. 982.]

⁶ Fritz. *Rom.* III. 6, Kritz, *Sallust* I. 76.

⁷ [Here the plural has the support of one only (K) of the uncial MSS.]

⁸ On the whole subject see Jacobs, *Act. Philol. Monac.* I. 154 sq., Schoem. *Plut. Agis* p. 75 sq., Stallb. *Plat. Rep.* II. 368, Heinichen, *Euseb.* III. 13 sq., Bernh. p. 62 sq. (Jelf 355, Don. p. 367).

passage, Eur. *Ion* 693, but the plural in itself presents no more difficulty in the case of αῖμα than in that of other fluids, as τὰ ὕδατα and τὰ γάλακτα, Plat. *Legg.* 10. 887 d (Jelf 355). In Rev. xviii. 24 αἷματα is a real plural. The plural is not used for the singular in αἱ γραφαί, τὰ ἱερὰ γράμματα; or in αἱ διαθήκαι Rom. ix. 4, E. ii. 12, the covenants which God repeatedly made in the patriarchal age, with Abraham, with Jacob, through Moses (compare Wis. xii. 21, 2 Macc. viii. 15). Ἐπαγγελίαι, H. vii. 6, must be similarly explained. Neither in these words, nor in Jo. ix. 3, 2 C. xii. 1, 7, nor in H. ix. 23 (where the language is general), can we assume the existence of a Hebraistic *pluralis majestatis*.

Τὰ σάββατα, where the weekly day of rest is meant (Mt. xii. 1, L. iv. 16, 21.), either is a transcript of the Aramaic ܫܒܬܐ, or is formed according to the analogy of names of festivals. With more reason might ἅγια ἁγίων, used in H. ix. 3 for the *most holy place* of the temple of Jerusalem, be regarded as a *pluralis excellentie*; unless indeed (with Erasmus and others) we prefer the accentuation ἁγία ἁγίων (compare δειλαία δειλαίων, Soph. *El.* 849). But though in the Pentateuch this part of the Israelitish sanctuary is called τὸ ἅγιον τῶν ἁγίων (Ex. xxvi. 33, Num. iv. 4, compare Joseph. *Ant.* 3. 6. 4), yet in 1 K. viii. 6 this very (plural) form τὰ ἅγια τῶν ἁγίων is used in the same sense.¹ We may compare the Latin *penetralis*, *adyta* (Virg. *Æn.* 2. 297).

As to Ph. ii. 6, τὸ εἶναι ἴσα θεῷ, where ἴσα is used adverbially, compare the classical usage of the word, *Il.* 5. 71, *Odyss.* 1. 432, 15. 520, Soph. (*Ed. R.* 1179, Thuc. 3. 14, Philostr. *Ap.* 8. 26, al.; and see Reisig, *Æd. Col.* 526 (Jelf 382. 1).

4. The dual of the noun is not found in the N. T.² (except in the numeral δύο), the plural being used in its place.—even with δύο, see Mt. iv. 18, xviii. 9, xxvi. 37, Jo. iv. 20 [40 ?], A. xii. 6, al. Indeed in later Greek generally the dual form is rare. In Rev. xii. 14, τρέφεται καιρὸν καὶ καιροὺς καὶ ἡμισυ καιροῦ, the plural by itself denotes *two years*: this is an imitation of the Chaldee ܕܝܢܝܢ in the Greek versions of Dan. vii. 25.³ Standing thus between *a year* and *half a year*, the plural was allowably made to signify *two years*. The use of χρόνος, χρόνοι, in the sense of *year, years*, becomes more and more common

¹ [Not in this passage only: see Num. iv. 19, 2 Chr. iv. 22, v. 7 (quoted by Bleek in *loc.*).]

² [It is not found in the LXX, or in modern Greek: see Mullach, *Vulg.* p. 149 sq.]

³ It should be noticed that the Chaldee has (as a rule) no dual: see my *Chaldee Grammar* p. 77. ["As a rule"—because "the few dual forms are borrowed from the Hebrew, and are found only in Biblical Chaldee."]

in later Greek : see also *Evang. Apocr.* pp. 60, 61, Eriphan. Mon. 29. 28.

Bornemann discovers a trace of the dual in A. xv. 12, in a reading ἐξηγονμένω (with ν added above the line) found in a single MS.,—from which Tischendorf quotes the reading ἐξηγούμενοι,—and is ready to greet this number *lelo animo*!

5. The neuter singular or plural is sometimes found where persons are referred to, the writer wishing to make his statement altogether general (Jelf 436. 2) : 2 Th. ii. 6, τὸ κατέχον οἶδατε (in ver. 7, ὁ κατέχων) ; H. vii. 7, τὸ ἔλαττον ὑπὸ τοῦ κρείττονος εὐλογεῖται (Theodor. *in loc.*) ; L. i. 35, 1 C. i. 27, 28, τὰ μωρὰ τοῦ κόσμου . . . τὰ ἀσθενῆ τὰ ἐξουθενημένα (in ver. 26 οἱ σοφοί) ; Jo. vi. 37, 1 Jo. v. 4 (compare ver. 1) : so also in 1 C. xi. 5, but not in Col. i. 20, H. vii. 19, Jo. iii. 6, see the more recent commentators. In Rom. xi. 32 τοὺς πάντας is the established reading. Similarly in Thuc. 3. 11, τὰ κράτιστα ἐπὶ τοὺς ὑποδεεστέρους ξυνεπήγον Xen. An. 7. 3. 11, τὰ μὲν φεύγοντα καὶ ἀποδιδράσκοντα ἡμεῖς ἱκανοὶ ἐσόμεθα διώκειν καὶ μαστεύειν, ἣν δέ τις ἀνθίστηται κ.τ.λ.¹

6. The neuter seems to be used for the feminine in Mk. xii. 28, ποία ἐστὶν ἐντολὴ πρώτη πάντων (for πασῶν, which is a correction). Here however πάντων stands without any generic relation to the noun which precedes, for the general expression *omnium* (*rerum*) :² comp. Lucian, *Piscat.* 13, μία πάντων ἦγε ἀληθῆς φιλοσοφία (according to the common text ; al. πάντως), Thuc. 4. 52, τὰς τε ἄλλας πόλεις καὶ πάντων μάλιστα τὴν Ἀντανδρον : see D'Orville, *Charit.* p. 549 sq., Porson, Eur. *Phoen.* 121, Fritz. on Mk. *l. c.* We cannot however say (with D'Orville *l. c.* p. 292 sq.) that in A ix. 37, λούσαντες αὐτὴν ἔθηκαν, the masculine λούσαντες is used for λούσασαι, because the women attended to the washing of the corpse. The writer's language is quite general³ and impersonal: *they washed and laid*. If Luke had wished to notice the custom with historical precision, he must have expressed himself more circumstantially. Compare Xen. *Mem.* 2. 7. 2, συνελήλυθασιν . . .

¹ Poppo, *Thuc.* I. 104, Seidler, Eur. *Troad.* p. 61, Kritz, *Sall.* II. 69.

² [A. Buttm. p. 374, Green p. 109 : A. Buttmann compares *ἐν τοῖς*, which is joined to a superlative without change of gender (Don. p. 396), as *ἐν τοῖς πλείοις* Thuc. 3. 17. See further Alford on Mk. *l. c.*]

³ Herm. Soph. *Trachin.* p. 39 (Jelf 379. *Obs.* 1).

ἀδελφαί τε καὶ ἀδελφίδαι καὶ ἀνεψιαὶ τοσαῦται, ὥστ' εἶναι ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ τεσσαρακαίδεκα τοὺς ἐλευθέρους, *fourteen free persons*, where the masculine is used, although, as it appears, these free persons are women : Suet. *Act.* 33, *acceptum a quadam Locusta, venenariorum inclita.* (In L. xxii. 58 and Mt. xxvi. 71 we have two different accounts ; see Meyer.¹)

The masculine does not stand for the feminine in Gen. xxiii. 3, ἀνέστη Ἀβραὰμ ἀπὸ τοῦ νεκροῦ αὐτοῦ· or in ver. 4, θάψω τὸν νεκρόν μου (ver. 15), though Sarah is meant ; or in Susan. 61, ἐποίησαν αὐτοῖς ὃν τρόπον ἐπονηρέσαντο τῷ πλῆσιον, though Susanna is meant. With Gen. xxiii.² compare Soph. *Antig.* 830, φθιμένῳ (vulg. φθιμένα) τοῖς ἰσοθέοις ἐγκλημα λαχεῖν μέγα : for a *corpse* the Greeks always use ὁ νεκρός, never the feminine. See further Herm. Soph. *Antig.* pp. 114, 176. (Jelf 390. l. c.)

Rem. 1. In Rom. xi. 4, a quotation from the O. T. (1 K. xix. 18), we meet with the feminine ἡ Βάαλ (Hos. ii. 8, Zeph. i. 4). It is not probable that this form was chosen for the sake of expressing contempt, in the same way as the feminine forms of the names of idols are said to be used in Arabic and by Rabbinical writers (†).³ In this particular passage the LXX has τῇ Βάαλ, but Paul, who is quoting from memory, might easily write ἡ Βάαλ, a form which he had found in some passages of the LXX (though the MSS. vary now) : Rückert is in perplexity, as he often is. It was after all a matter of indifference whether the male or the female Baal should be mentioned.—The feminine μοιχαλίδες, Ja. iv. 4, in the midst of a general address, is explained by Theile by reference to O. T. usage : against this see De Wette. There is no decisive external evidence for the omission of μοιχοὶ καὶ ; and to refuse to admit an error of transcription, even when similar words come together, is to carry reverence for the (remaining) principal MSS. too far.⁴

Rem. 2. When a noun of any gender is taken in a material sense, as a *word*, it is joined with the neuter article : as G. iv. 25, τὸ Ἄγαρ, *the (word) Hagar*.⁵ The feminine may seem to be used for the neuter in ἡ οὐαί, Rev. ix. 12, xi. 14 ; but the writer probably had some such word as θλίψις or ταλαιπωρία before his mind.

Rem. 3. On the adverbial use of the feminine adjective (as in ἰδίᾳ, κατ' ἰδίαν, etc.), see § 54.

¹ [See however Alford on Mt. xxvi. 69 ; but especially Westcott, *St. John* pp. 263-266.]

² We ourselves say, *Er begrub seinen Todten.* [That is, *He buried his dead*, —the last word being masculine.]

³ See Gesenius in Rosenm. *Repertor.* I. 139, Tholuck on Rom. l. c. ; and on the other side Fritz. *Rom.* II. 442.

⁴ [N agrees with A and B in omitting μοιχοὶ καὶ, and the testimony of these MSS. is rightly followed by recent editors. See Alford's note for a good defence of Theile's view.]

⁵ [See above § 18. 3.]

SECTION XXVIII.

THE CASES IN GENERAL.¹

1. It was not difficult for foreigners to understand the general import of the Greek cases. Even in the language of the Jews the ordinary case-relations are exhibited clearly enough, though they are not marked by special terminations; and, in particular, the Aramaic approaches the Western languages in the mode of expressing the genitive. To learn to *feel*, as a Greek would feel, the force of the oblique cases in *all* their varied applications, remote as some of these applications were, was a matter of great difficulty; and in this particular Greek usage did not accord with the vivid and expressive style of the Oriental tongues. Hence we find that the N. T. writers, in accordance with the Oriental idiom, and partly in direct imitation of it, not unfrequently use a preposition where a Greek writer, even in prose, would have used the case alone. Thus we have *διδόναι ἐκ, ἐσθίειν ἀπό, μετέχειν ἐκ*, in the place of *διδόναι, ἐσθίειν, μετέχειν τινός* (comp. § 30); *πολεμῆν μετά τινος*, instead of *τινί*; *κατηγορεῖν* and *ἐγκαλεῖν κατὰ τινος* (L. xxiii. 14, Rom. viii. 33), for *τινί*; ² *ἐγείρειν τινά εἰς βασιλέα*, A. xiii. 22 (§ 32); *βασιλεύειν ἐπὶ τινι* or *τινά* (ὅγ ἔλῃ), for *τινός*; *ἀθῶος* with *ἀπό*, in the place of the simple genitive.³ In the LXX compare *φείδεσθαι ἐπὶ τινι*, or *τινος*, or *ὑπὲρ τινος* (ὅγ ὁπ).

This use of prepositions in the place of cases is, however, a general feature of (antique) simplicity, and is therefore found not only in the earlier Greek poets (as Homer), but also in the prose writers (as Lucian).⁴ Hence also for several expressions of this kind parallels may be produced even from good writers,—e. g. for *παύειν ἀπό*, compare Matth. 355. Rem. 1.⁵

¹ Hermann, *De Emend. Rat.* I. 137 sqq., Bernhardy p. 74 sqq. There is a monograph on the subject by J. A. Hartung, *Ueber die Casus, ihre Bildung und Bedeutung in der griech. u. lat. Sprache* (Erlang. 1831): and another by Rumpel, *Ueber die Casuslehre in Beziehung auf die griech. Sprache* (Halle 1845). [Donalds. *New Crat.* p. 428 sqq.; *Gramm.* p. 464 sqq., Clyde, *Greek Synt.* pp. 23 sqq., 38: compare Jelf 471 sqq.]

² Somewhat as the Byzantines say *ἀγανακτεῖν* or *ἐργιζέσθαι κατὰ τινος*, or like *ἐργιζέσθαι πρὸς τινά* Dio. Chr. 38. 470.

³ Krebs, *Obs. e Josepho* p. 73 sq. [Lünemann adds *μυῖσθαι ἐν*, Ph. iv. 12.]

⁴ See Jacob, *Quæst. Lucian.* p. 11 sq.

⁵ [This excessive use of prepositions may have been then, as now, a characteristic of the popular spoken language; see J. Donaldson in Kitto, *Cycl.* II. 171. For many examples of this kind in modern Greek see Mullach, *Vulg.* p. 323 sqq., Sophocles, *Gramm.* p. 152 sqq.]

2. There is in reality no such thing as the use of one case in the place of another (*enallage casuum*); but sometimes two cases may be used in the same connexion with equal correctness, if the relation is such that it can be viewed in two different ways. Thus we may have Ἀσσύριος τῷ γένει and Ἀσσύριος τὸ γένος, προσκυνεῖν τινα to show reverence to, and προσκυνεῖν τινά to reverence, καλῶς ποιεῖν τινά and τινί (Thilo, *Act. Thom.* 38), ἐνοχός τιμι and τινος (Fritz, *Matth.* p. 223),¹ ὁμοίός τινος and τιμι, πληροῦσθαί τινος (from or of something) and τιμι (with, by means of). So also μιμνήσκεσθαί τι and τινος (like *recordari rei* and *rem*); in the former case (μimν. τι, to remember a thing) I regard the remembrance as directed, (transitively) on the object; in the latter (μimν. τινος, to bethink oneself of a thing, *meminisse rei*) the remembrance is regarded as proceeding from the object (Jelf 473). Hence we cannot say that the dative or accusative is ever used for the genitive or *vice versa*: logically, both cases are equally correct, and we have only to observe which of the constructions was more commonly used in the language, or whether any one of them may have especially belonged to the later language (or to some particular writer), as εὐαγγελίζεσθαί τινα, προσκυνεῖν τινί.

Perhaps the most absurd instance of this kind of enallage would be 2 C. vi. 4, συνιστῶντες ἑαυτοὺς ὡς θεοῦ διάκονοι, if διάκονοι stood for διακόνοους. Here either the nominative or the accusative might be used, but they would express different relations. *I recommend myself as a teacher* (nominative) means, "I, in the office of teacher undertaken by me, recommend myself:" *I recommend myself as a teacher* (objective) is, "I recommend myself as one who wishes or who is able to be a teacher."

3. Every case, as such, stands according to its nature in a necessary connexion with the construction of the sentence to which it belongs. The nominative and accusative cases, denoting respectively the subject and the object, have the most direct connexion with the sentence; the genitive and dative express secondary relations. There are however *casus absoluti*, i.e. cases which are not interwoven with the grammatical texture of the sentence,—which, so to speak, hover near the grammatical

¹ The distinction which Schaefer makes between these two constructions (*Dem.* V. 323) receives no confirmation from the N. T. Compare further *Matth.* 370. *Rem.* 4.

sentence, and are only connected logically with the proposition it expresses. Of these the most frequent and the most decided examples are the *nominativi absoluti* (Bengel on Mt. xii. 36). Real *accusativi absoluti* (§ 63. I. 2. d)¹ are more rare; for what is called an accusative absolute is often dependent, though loosely, on the construction of the sentence. The *genitivi* and *dativi absoluti* are more regular members of the sentence, as a consideration of the meaning of these cases will show.² The whole subject of the nominative absolute, however, must be treated in connexion with the structure of sentences [see § 63].

SECTION XXIX.

NOMINATIVE AND VOCATIVE.

1. A noun considered directly and purely in itself is represented by the nominative, either as subject or as predicate, according to the structure of the sentence: Jo. i. 1, ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν ὁ λόγος. E. ii. 14, αὐτός ἐστιν ἡ εἰρήνη ἡμῶν.

Sometimes, however, we meet with a nominative which is not comprised in the structure of the sentence to which it belongs; but either

(a) Stands at the head of a sentence, as a kind of *thema* (nominativus absolutus), as in A. vii. 40, ὁ Μωϋσῆς οὗτος . . . οὐκ οἶδμεν τί γέγονεν αὐτῷ (see § 28. 3):³—or

(b) Is simply inserted in the sentence as a name (nominativus tituli), as if a mere (indeclinable) sound: Jo. xviii. 10, ἦν ὄνομα τῷ δούλῳ Μάλχος Rev. vi. 8, viii. 11, xix. 13 (Demosth. *Macart.* 669 b), L. xix. 29, πρὸς τὸ ὄρος τὸ καλούμενον Ἐλαιών:⁴

¹ Compare Fritz. *Rom.* III. 11 sq.

² See on the whole A. de Wannowski, *Syntaxeos anomalæ Græcæ pars de constructione, quæ dicitur, absoluta* etc. (Lips. 1835); F. W. Hoffmann, *Observata et monita de casibus absol. apud Græcos et Lat. ita positos ut videantur non posse locum habere* (Budiss. 1836),—the author treats only of the genitive and dative absolute; also J. Geisler, *De Græcorum nominativis absol.* (Vratisl. 1845); and E. Wentzel, *De genitivis et dat. absol.* (Vratisl. 1828). [See Jelf 477, 695, 699 sq., Clyde, *Greek. Synt.* p. 144 sqq.]

³ [See § 63, I. 2. d, Jelf 477.]

⁴ In all the earlier editions and in Lachmann's we find ἐλαιῶν. I cannot agree with Fritzsche [*Mark*, p. 794 sq.] in pronouncing this accentuation decidedly incorrect. By Luke, who designed his Gospel for foreign readers, the Mount of Olives, sufficiently well known in Palestine, might very well be mentioned for the first time as the so called Mount of Olives, just as in A. i. 12: the phrase πρὸς τὸ ὄρος τὸ λεγ. ἐλαιῶν when resolved becomes τὸ λεγ. ὄρος ἐλαιῶν,

compare 1 S. ix. 9, τὸν προφήτην ἐκάλει ὁ λαὸς ἔμπροσθεν ὁ βλέπων. Malal. 18. 482, 10. 247; see Lob. p. 517.¹ Contrast A. i. 12, ἀπὸ ὅρου τοῦ καλουμένου Ἐλαιῶνος. (Jelf 475. *Obs.* 1.)

Usually however, when the construction requires an oblique case, the writer expresses the name in this case (simply interposing ὀνόματι), and thus brings the name into the regular construction of the sentence. See A. xxvii. 1, ἑκατοντάρχη ὀνόματι Ἰουλίῳ. ix. 11, 12, ἀνδρα Ἀνανίαν ὀνόματι εἰσελθόντα (xviii. 2, Mt. xxvii. 32, L. v. 27). A. xviii. 7, οἰκία τινὸς ὀνόματι Ἰούστου; also Mt. i. 21, 25, καλέσεις τὸ ὄνομα αὐτοῦ Ἰησοῦν, L. i. 13 (in apposition to ὄνομα); and even Mk. iii. 16, ἐπέθηκεν ὄνομα τῷ Σίμωνι Πέτρον.—In Plut. *Coriol.* 11, different modes of expression are combined.

In Rev. i. 4, the nominative ὁ ὢν κ. ὁ ἦν κ. ὁ ἐρχόμενος (τῆς, the *Unchangeable One*!), is designedly treated as an indeclinable noun; see § 10.

2. The nominative (with the article) is sometimes used in an address, particularly in calling or commanding, thus taking the place of the vocative, the case framed for such purposes.² Examples of this usage, which really coincides with that mentioned in 1 (*a*), are found in the N. T.: Mt. xi. 26, ναί, ὁ πατήρ (ἐξομολογοῦμαί σοι, ver. 25), ὅτι οὕτως ἐγένετο. II. i. 8, x. 7 (in the LXX compare Ps. xlii. 2, xxi. 2); especially with an imperative, L. viii. 54, ἡ παῖς ἔγειρε. Mt. xxvii. 29, χαίρε ὁ βασιλεὺς τ. Ἰουδ., Jo. xix. 3, Mk. v. 41, ix. 25, E. vi. 1, Col. iii. 18, Rev. vi. 10. This mode of expression may have originally been some-

ad montem qui dicitur olivaram, and hence the article would very naturally be omitted with ἔλαιῶν. Perhaps, however, the translator of the Peshito Syriac read Ἐλαιῶν; in this passage his reading is ܐܠܝܐܘܢ ܕܥܝܠܝܐܘܢ ܕܥܝܠܝܐܘܢ, as in A. i. 12; but in Mt. xxi. 1, xxiv. 3, al., for ὅρος τῶν ἔλαιῶν, he has simply ܐܠܝܐܘܢ ܕܥܝܠܝܐܘܢ. [What is here said of L. xix. 29 is also true of L. xxi. 37: the latter verse is thus quoted by Tertullian (*adv. Marc.* 4. 39), “Sed enim per diem in templo docebat; ad noctem vero in *clauum* secedebat.” The argument from the Syriac Version is somewhat weakened by the fact that the translator introduces ܥܠܝܐܘܢ (“mons loci olivarum,” instead of “mons olivarum”) not only in L. xix. 29, xxi. 37, A. i. 12, but also in L. xix. 37, xxii. 39 (τ. ὅρ. τῶν ἔλαιῶν). Lachmann is wrongly quoted above in favour of ἔλαιῶν: in both editions he reads -ῶν, which form most editors (but not Westcott and Hort) now receive in the two passages referred to. With A. i. 12 compare Joseph. *Ant.* 7. 9. 2; with L. xix. 29, *Ant.* 20. 8. 6, *Bell. Jud.* 2. 13. 5 (Grimm, *Clavis* s. v.).—A striking example of the *nominat. tituli* is found in Jo. xiii. 13; see also Rev. ix. 11.]

¹ So even τὴν ἀνθρωποπόκος φωνήν, Theodoret IV. 1304; τὴν θεὸς προσηγορίαν, III. 241, IV. 454. In such cases the Romans always use the genitive,—a fact which is usually overlooked by modern writers of Latin.

² Fischer, *Weller* III. 1. 319 sq.; Markland, *Eur. Iph. Aul.* 446. [Jelf 76. b, Green pp. 9, 85.]

what rough and harsh (Bernh. p. 67), and may even retain this character wherever it is used by the Greek prose writers; but in later Greek it is found where there is no special emphasis, even in very gentle address (L. xii. 32, *μὴ φοβοῦ, τὸ μικρὸν ποιμνίον* viii. 54, Bar. iv. 5), and in prayers (L. xviii. 11, H. x. 7). Jo. xx. 28, however, though directed to Jesus (*εἶπεν αὐτῷ*), is yet rather an exclamation than an address:¹ such nominatives appear early and very distinctly in Greek writers (Bernh. *l.c.*, Krüg. p. 14, Jelf 476. *Obs.*). Similarly in L. xii. 20 (with the reading *ἄφρων*,—also 1 C. xv. 36, where there is not much authority for *ἄφρων*); in Ph. iii. 18, 19, *πολλοὶ γὰρ περιπατοῦσιν, οὓς πολλάκις ἔλεγον . . . τοὺς ἐχθροὺς τοῦ σταυροῦ τοῦ Χριστοῦ, ὧν τὸ τέλος ἀπώλεια . . . οἱ τὰ ἐπίγεια φρονοῦντες*;² and perhaps in Mk. xii. 38–40, *βλέπετε ἀπὸ τῶν γραμματέων, τῶν θελόντων . . . καὶ ἀσπασμοὺς . . . καὶ πρῶτοκαθεδρίας . . . οἱ κατεσθίοντες τὰς οἰκίας . . . οὗτοι λήφονται περισσότερον κρίμα* though here *οἱ κατεσθίοντες* might be joined with *οὗτοι λήφονται*.³ In Rev. xviii. 20 the vocative and the nominative are found in connexion.

3. The vocative however is used by the N. T. writers in addresses much more frequently than the nominative. It is sometimes accompanied by *ὦ*, but more commonly stands alone. *ὦ* occurs only in addresses (A. i. 1, xxvii. 21, xviii. 14, 1 Tim. vi. 11), mostly in connexion with an adjuration or an expression of blame⁴ (Rom. ii. 1, 3, ix. 20, 1 Tim. vi. 20, Ja. ii. 20, G. iii. 1), or in exclamations, as L. xxiv. 25, A. xiii. 10. A simple call or summons is expressed by the vocative without *ὦ*: L. xiii. 12, xxii. 57, [Acts] xxvii. 10, Mt. ix. 22, Jo. iv. 21, xix. 26, A. xiii. 15, xxvii. 25. Even at the beginning of a speech, where

¹ On this verse see Alford and Westcott: see also Green p. 86.]

² [Compare Ellicott *in loc.*, who explains this “as an emphatic return to the primary construction of the sentence (*πολλοὶ γὰρ περισπ.*):” see further Alford *in loc.*, and below § 63 I. 2. In Mk. xii. 40 Bengel, Meyer, Lachm., Tisch., Treg., Westcott and Hort, join *οἱ κατεσθίοντες* with *οὗτοι*: the other connexion is defended by Alford and A. Buttmann (p. 79).]

³ Hermann says (*Præf. ad Eurip. Androm.* p. 15 sq.): *mihi quidem ubique nominativus, quem pro vocativo positum volunt, non vocantis sed declarantis esse videtur: ο tu, qui es talis.* This would apply to some of the above passages, but not to all, and the remark is probably intended to refer directly to the poets only.

⁴ Lob. *Ajax* 451 sq.: see Fritzsche, *Aristoph.* I. 4.

the Greeks regularly prefix δ , the vocative commonly stands by itself in the N. T.: as A. i. 16, ii. 14, iii. 12, xiii. 16, xv. 13. (See however Franke, *Demosth.* p. 193.)¹

An adjective joined to a vocative stands in the same case, as Ja. ii. 20, δ *ἀνθρώπε* *κερέ* Jo. xvii. 11, Mt. xviii. 32.² On words in apposition to a vocative see § 59. 8 (Jelf 476. c, d).³

Rem. It has been supposed, but erroneously, that the N. T. writers sometimes use Hebraistic periphrases for the nominative case namely,

α. *Eis* with the accusative, in the phrase *εἶναι* or *γίνεσθαι εἰς τι* (Leusden, *Diall.* p. 132). By far the greater number of the examples adduced occur in quotations from the O. T., or in O. T. expressions which had become established formulas (Mt. xix. 5, 1 C. vi. 16, E. v. 31, H. viii. 10, al.). Two facts, moreover, have been overlooked. In the first place, *γίνεσθαι εἰς τι*, *fieri* i.e. *abire* (*nautari*) in *aliquo* (A. v. 36, Jo. xvi. 20, Rev. viii. 11) is a correct expression in Greek⁴ (as in German), and is used, at all events by later writers, even in reference to persons (Geo. Pachymer. I. 345, *εἰς συμμαχούς αὐτοῖς γίνονται*). Again, in the Hebrew phrase rendered by *εἶναι εἰς τι*, the preposition ζ is not really an indication of the nominative, but answers to our *to* or *for* (*to serve for, turn to*): see H. viii. 10, 1 C. xiv. 22, and compare Wis. ii. 14, *Acta Apoc.* 169. In 1 C. iv. 3, *ἐμοὶ εἰς ἐλάχιστόν ἐστιν* means, *to me, for me, it belongs to the least, the most insignificant thing* (with such a thing I associate it): A. xix. 27, *εἰς οὐδὲν λογισθῆναι* is similar, *to be reckoned for nothing* (Wis. ix. 6⁵). In L. ii. 34, *κεῖται εἰς πῶσιν*, the preposition is similarly used to express *destination*, and there is no departure from Greek analogy, see Ph. i. 17 (16), 1 Th. iii. 3: compare Æsop 24. 2, *εἰς μείζονά σοι ὠφέλειαν ἔσομαι* and the Latin *auxilio esse*.⁶ See further § 32, 4. b.

¹ On δ before the vocative see, in general, Doberenz, *Prog.* *Hildburgh.* (1844). [“Not only is δ rarely joined to the vocative in the N. T. (only 16 times in all), but in most of these instances it is more than a mere sign of the vocative, inasmuch as the expression has an emphatic character, and is therefore rather an exclamation, than a simple address.” A. Buttm. p. 140. The same writer refers to this peculiarity as a result of *Latin* influence (*Index*, s. v. *Latinismen*). Jelf 479. 2.]

² But compare Jacobs, *Achill. Tat.* p. 466.

³ [“The interjections $\delta\omicron\upsilon$ and (especially in John) even $\tau\acute{\omicron}\iota$, answering to the Latin *ecce* and *en*, are joined with a nominative. The frequent occurrence of these words in narration and in argument must not be attributed to the influence of the O. T. alone, but was a feature of the popular language; hence they become more and more common at a later period.” A. Buttm. p. 139.]

⁴ Georgi, *Vind.* 337, Schwarz. *Comm.* 285. [Liddell and Scott, s. v. *γίγνομαι*: compare Jelf 625. 3. c.]

⁵ Xen. *Cyr.* 3. 1. 33, *χρήματα εἰς ἀργύριον λογίζεσθαι*, is of a different kind (Jelf 625. 3. c.).

⁶ Zumpt, *Gr.* § 664. Note 1. [Madvig, *Lat. Gr.* 249, Roby, *Lat. Gr.* II. xxv-lvi.]

b. Ἐν with the dative, as an imitation of the Hebrew *Beth essentia*,¹ in the following passages: Mk. v. 25, γυνή τις οὕτα ἐν ῥύσει αἵματος; Rev. i. 10, ἐγενόμην ἐν πνεύματι ἐν τῇ κυριακῇ ἡμέρᾳ (Glass I. 31); E. v. 9, ὁ καρπὸς τοῦ φωτὸς ἐν πάσῃ ἀγαθώσυνῃ (Hartmann, *Linguist. Einl.* 384); and Jo. ix. 30, ἐν τούτῳ θαυμαστόν ἐστι (Schleusner, s. v. ἐν). But in Mk. v. εἶναι ἐν ῥύσει is *to be in the condition or state of an issue*; in Rev. i. γίνεσθαι ἐν πνεύματι means *in the spirit*² *to be present somewhere*; in E. v. εἶναι ἐν is equivalent to *contineri, positum esse in* (see the commentators); and Jo. ix. may be very appropriately rendered, *herein is this marvellous*, etc. Gesenius has attributed the same construction to Latin and Greek writers, but without reason; εἶναι ἐν σοφοῖς, *in magnis viris (habendum) esse*, cannot be brought in here, for this combination is perfectly natural, and must be rendered *to belong to the number of*. If ἐν σοφῷ or *in sapienti viro* were used for σοφός or *sapiens*, then and then only could ἐν or *in* be said to represent a *Beth essentia*. But no rational being could use words thus, and indeed the whole doctrine of the Hebrew *Beth essentia* is a mere figment, an invention of empirical grammarians:³ see my edition of *Simonis* p. 109, and Fritz. *Mark*, p. 291 sq.⁴

SECTION XXX.

THE GENITIVE.

1. The genitive is unquestionably the *whence-case*, the case of *proceeding from* or *out of*:⁵ it is most clearly recognised as such when joined with words which denote an activity, consequently with verbs. Its most common and familiar application in prose, however, is in connecting two substantives, where (with a gradually increased latitude of meaning) it denotes any

¹ Gesen. *Lgb.* p. 838, Knobel on Is. xxviii. 16. [Gesen. *Hebr. Gr.* p. 241, *Thesaur.* p. 174, Kalisch, *Hebr. Gr.* II. 296.]

² [Or *in the Spirit*. Winer connects ἐγενόμην with ἐν τῇ κυριακῇ ἡμέρᾳ, probably in the sense, "Diem judicii vidi in spiritu." Against this, see Düsterdieck and Alford *in loc.*]

³ With the entirely misunderstood בְּרַע הוּא, Ex. xxxii. 22, compare Ael. 10. 11, ἀποθανεῖν ἐν καλῷ ἰστίῳ: should this too be taken for καλὸν ἰστίον? [Winer renders Ex. *l. c.*, "*in malo (in wickedness) est*, h. e. *malus est*:" similarly Ewald.]

⁴ Haab's other examples (p. 337 sq.) are so manifestly untenable that we cannot give them a moment's notice.

⁵ Compare Hartung, *Casus* p. 12. [Don. p. 464, Clyde, *Gr. Synt.* pp. 30 sq. On the name of this case see Max Müller, *Lectures on Language*, I. 105 sq.]

kind of *dependence on* or *belonging to*,¹ as in ὁ κύριος τοῦ κόσμου, Ἰούδας Ἰακώβου: here a pronoun or the article may take the place of the governing noun, compare § 18. 3. This use of the genitive, associated even in plain prose with a great variety of meanings,² we shall consider first. Besides the ordinary cases—amongst which the genitive of quality (Rom. xv. 5, 13, al.) and the partitive genitive (Rom. xvi. 5, 1 C. xvi. 15) should be specially mentioned³—we have to notice

a. The genitive of the object, after substantives which denote an internal or external activity,—a feeling, expression, action (Krüg. p. 36, Don. p. 482, Jelf 542. ii.): Mt. xiii. 18, παραβολὴ τοῦ σπειρόντος *the sower-parable*, i.e. the parable *about* the sower; 1 C. i. 6, μαρτύριον τοῦ Χριστοῦ, witness *concerning* Christ (ii. 1, compare xv. 15); viii. 7, ἡ συνειδήσις τοῦ εἰδώλου, their consciousness of the idol; i. 18, ὁ λόγος ὁ τοῦ σταυροῦ; Mt. xxiv. 6, ἀκοαὶ πολέμων *war-rumours* (rumours *about* wars), compare Matth. 342. 1; A. iv. 9, ἐνεργεσία ἀνθρώπου, *towards* or *to* a man (Thuc. 1. 129, 7. 57, Plat. *Legg.* 8. 850 b); Jo. vii. 13, xx. 19, φόβος Ἰουδαίων, fear of the Jews (Eur. *Andr.* 1059); xvii. 2, ἐξουσία πάσης σαρκός, *over* all flesh (Mt. x. 1, 1 C. ix. 12); 2 P. ii. 13, 15, μισθὸς ἀδικίας, reward *for* unrighteousness; Rom. x. 2, ζήλος θεοῦ, zeal *for* God (Jo. ii. 17, 1 Macc. ii. 58,—otherwise in 2 C. xi. 2); H. ix. 15, ἀπολύτρωσις τῶν παραβάσεων, *sin-redemption*, i.e. redemption *from* sins (Plat. *Rep.* 1. 329 c). Compare also Mt. xiv. 1 (Joseph. *Anti.* 8. 6. 5), L. vi. 12 (Eurip. *Troad.* 895), E. ii. 20 [?], Rom. xv. 8, 2 P. i. 9, Ja. ii. 4,⁴ 1 C. xv. 15, H. x. 24.⁵

¹ If we consider the genitive with reference to its abstract meaning rather than to its origin, its nature may be thus defined (Herm. *Opusc.* I. 175, and *Vig.* p. 877): "Genitivi proprium est id indicare, cujus quid aliquo quocumque modo accidens est;" compare *De Emend. Rat.* p. 139. Similarly Madvig, § 46. See further Schneider on Cæsar, *Bell. Gall.* 1. 21. 2. [Rost's definition resembles Hermann's: Jelf regards the genitive as the case which expresses "the antecedent notion" (471, 480).]

² Schæfer, Eurip. *Or.* 48.

³ [On the genitive of *quality* see Don. p. 482, Jelf 435; on the *partitive* genitive, Don. p. 470 sq., Jelf 533 and 542. vi.; on the *objective* genitive in the N. T., Green, *Gr.* p. 87 sq., Webster, *Syntax* p. 72.]

⁴ [This passage is also noticed below, p. 233. In ed. 5 Winer maintained the simpler view that διαλ. is a genitive of quality ("ill-bethinking judges," Green p. 91); see Alford, Webster and Wilk., *in loc.*]

⁵ For examples from Greek authors see Markland, Eur. *Suppl.* 828, D'Orville,

The following phrases are of frequent recurrence in the N T. : ἀγάπη τοῦ θεοῦ or Χριστοῦ, *love to God, to Christ*, Jo. v. 42, 1 Jo. ii. 5, 15, iii. 17, 2 Th. iii. 5 (but not Rom. v. 5, viii. 35, 2 C. v. 14, E. iii. 19¹) ; φόβος θεοῦ or κυρίου, A. ix. 31, Rom. iii. 18, 2 C. v. 11, vii. 1, E. v. 21 ; πίστεις τοῦ θεοῦ, Χριστοῦ, or Ἰησοῦ, Mk. xi. 22, Rom. iii. 22, G. ii. 16, iii. 22, E. iii. 12, Ph. iii. 9, Ja. ii. 1, Rev. xiv. 12 (πίστεις ἀληθείας, 2 Th. ii. 13) ; ὑπακοή τοῦ Χριστοῦ or τῆς πίστεως κ.τ.λ., 2 C. x. 5, Rom. i. 5 xvi. 26, 1 P. i. 22 (2 C. ix. 13). But δικαιοσύνη θεοῦ in the dogmatic language of Paul (Rom. i. 17, iii. 21 sq., x. 3, al.) is, in accordance with his doctrine of θεὸς ὁ δικαίων (compare iii. 30, iv. 5), *God's righteousness*, i.e. righteousness which God bestows (on man) ; and, the meaning once fixed, δικαιοσύνη θεοῦ could even be used (in 2 C. v. 21) as a predicate of the believers themselves. Others, with Luther, understand the phrase to mean *righteousness which avails before God* (quæ Deo satisfacit, Fritz. *Rom.* I. 47), δικαιοσύνη παρὰ τῷ θεῷ. The possibility of this interpretation is implied in δίκαιος παρὰ τῷ θεῷ, Rom. ii. 13 (set over against δικαιοῦσθαι), and still more directly in δικαιοῦσθαι παρὰ τῷ θεῷ G. iii. 11, or ἐνώπιον τοῦ θεοῦ Rom. iii. 20. From the nature of the δικαιοῦσθαι both expressions are correct ; but δικαιοὶ ὁ θεὸς τὸν ἄνθρωπον is the more stringent of the two, and in Rom. x. 3 we obtain a better antithesis if δικ. θεοῦ is *righteousness which God grants* : compare also Ph. iii. 9, ἡ ἐκ θεοῦ δικαιοσύνη.²

From what has just been said it will be clear that in many passages the decision between the subjective and the objective genitive belongs to exegesis, not to grammar : the question especially requires a cautious use of parallel passages. In Ph. iv. 7, εἰρήνη θεοῦ can probably have no other meaning than *peace* (peace of soul) *which God gives*, as the wish which the apostles express for their readers is that they may have εἰρήνην ἀπὸ θεοῦ : this parallelism is more decisive here than that of Rom. v. 1, εἰρήνην ἔχομεν πρὸς τὸν θεόν, which would lead us to render εἰρήνη θεοῦ *peace with God*. In Col. iii. 15 also (εἰρήνη Χριστοῦ) I consider the genitive to be subjective ; compare Jo. xiv. 27. That in 1'om. iv. 13 δικαιοσύνη πίστεως (one notion,—

Char. p. 498, Schæf. *Soph.* II. 300, Stallb. *Plat. Rep.* II. 201, *Apol.* p. 29, Poppo, *Thuc.* III. i. 521.

¹ [See Alford's note on 2 C. v. 14. On the nature of the genitive after πίστεις, see Ellicott and Lightfoot on Col. ii. 12.]

² [See Alford and Vaughan on Rom. i. 17.]

faith-righteousness) means *righteousness which faith brings*, is manifest from the expression more frequently used, ἡ δικαιοσύνη ἡ ἐκ πίστεως (Rom. ix. 36, x. 6). In E. iv. 18 (ἀπηλλοτριωμένοι τῆς ζωῆς τοῦ θεοῦ is *God's life*: the life of Christian believers is so called, as being a life imparted by God, excited within the soul by Him.

In the phrase εὐαγγέλιον τοῦ Χριστοῦ it may appear doubtful whether the genitive should be considered subjective (the Gospel preached by Christ) or objective (the Gospel concerning Christ). I prefer the latter, because we find in some passages (e. g. Rom. i. 3¹) the complete expression εὐαγγέλιον τοῦ θεοῦ περὶ τοῦ υἱοῦ αὐτοῦ, of which this may be merely an abridgment: compare also εὐαγγέλιον τῆς χάριτος τοῦ θεοῦ A. xx. 24, and εὐαγγέλιον τῆς βασιλείας τοῦ θεοῦ Mt. iv. 23, ix. 35. Meyer (on Mk. i. 1) regards the genitive in this phrase as sometimes subjective, sometimes objective.² In Col. ii. 18 also it is a matter of dispute amongst the commentators whether (θρησκεία) ἀγγέλου is a genitive of the subject or of the object. The latter view is preferable, *remembrance of angels, angel-worship*: compare Euseb. H. E. 6. 41 *e. l.* θρησκεία τῶν δαιμόνων Philo H. 259, θρησθεῶν, (ἡ τοῦ θεοῦ λειτουργία, Ilat. Apo'. 23. c). In 1 Tim. iv. 1 δαιμονίων is certainly a subjective genitive: in H. vi. 2 however, βαπτισμῶν διδασχῆς, if the latter be regarded as the principal noun (see below, 3. Rem. 4), βαπτισμῶν can only be the object of the διδασχῆ. In Rom. viii. 23 it seems better, according to the mode in which Paul presents the subject, to regard ἀπολύτρωσις τοῦ σώματος as *liberation of the body* (namely from the δουλεία τῆς φθορᾶς spoken of in ver. 21), than as *liberation from the body*. Likewise in H. i. 3, 2 P. i. 9, καθαρισμὸς τῶν ἁμαρτιῶν might signify *purification of sins* (removal of sins, compare Dt. xix. 13), as the Greeks could say καθαρίζονται αἱ ἁμαρτίαι (comp. καθαίρειν αἶμα *to remove through cleansing*, Iliad 16. 667); but it is simpler to take τῶν ἁμ. as a genitive of the object.³ Rom. ii. 7, ὑπομονὴ ἔργον ἀγαθοῦ, and 1 Th. i. 3, ὑπομονὴ τῆς ἐλπίδος, mean very simply, *constancy or steadiness of good work, of hope*. Ja. ii. 4 is probably an indignant question: *then . . . would ye not become judges of evil thoughts (your own)?*

¹ [This is the only passage in which this expression occurs, and here it is probable that περὶ τ. υἱ. αὐ. belongs to the verb ποιεῖν in ver. 2: so Meyer, Fritz., Alford, al.]

² ["When the genitive with εὐαγγέλιον does not denote a *person*, this genitive is always that of the object; in εὐαγγ. θεοῦ, εὐαγγ. μου, the genitive expresses the subject. In εὐαγγ. Χριστοῦ the genitive may be either subjective (*genitivus auctoris*) or objective; the context alone can decide." (Meyer *l.c.*) I cannot however find any passage in which Meyer does not regard this phrase as meaning "the gospel concerning Christ" (*genit. obj.*).]

³ [In H. i. 3 the rendering "purification of sins" (where the genitive is surely objective) is adopted by Bleek, Delitzsch, Alford, and was preferred by Winer in ed. 5: compare Mt. viii. 3. Lunemann (ed. 3) and Kurtz render the words "purification from sins," comparing the use of καθαρὸς with a genitive (Don. p. 468, Jelf 529).]

2. *b.* But the genitive is also used to express more remote relations of dependence,¹ and in this way are formed, by a kind of breviloquence, various composite terms (such as *blood-of-the-cross*, *repentance-baptism*, *damage-law*), the resolution of which will vary according to the nature of the component notions. We notice

α. The genitive which expresses relations merely external (relations of place or of time): Mt. x. 5, ὁδὸς ἐθνῶν *Gentiles' road*, i. e. *road to the Gentiles* (H. ix. 8, compare Gen. iii. 24, ἡ ὁδὸς τ. ξύλου τῆς ζωῆς; Jer. ii. 18, Judith v. 14);² Jo. x. 7, θύρα τῶν προβάτων, *door to the sheep* (Meyer); Mt. i. 11, 12, μετοικεσία Βαβυλῶνος, *removal to Babylon* (Orph. 200, ἐπὶ πλόον Ἀξεινοιο, *ad expeditionem in Axinum*; 144. νόστος οἴκοιο, *domum reditus*; Eurip. *Iph. T.* 1066³); Jo. vii. 35, ἡ διασπορὰ τῶν Ἑλλήνων, *the dispersion (the dispersed) among the Greeks*; Mk. viii. 27, κῶμαι Καισαρείας τῆς Φιλίππου, *villages around Caesarea Philippi*, villages which are situated on its territory⁴ (Is. xvii. 2⁵); Col. i. 20, αἷμα τοῦ σταυροῦ, *blood of the cross*, i. e. *blood shed on the cross*; 1 P. i. 2, ῥαντισμὸς αἵματος, *sprinkling (purifying) with blood*; 2 C. xi. 26, κίνδυνοι ποταμῶν, *perils on rivers* (soon followed by κινδ. ἐν πόλει, ἐν θαλάσῃ, κ.τ.λ.), compare Heliod. 2. 4. 65 κίνδυνοι θαλασσῶν.

Designations of time: Rom. ii. 5 (Zeph. ii. 2) ἡμέρα ὀργῆς, *day of wrath*, i. e. *day on which the wrath (of God) will manifest itself in punishment*; Jude 6, κρίσις μεγάλης ἡμέρας, *judgment on the great day*; L. ii. 44, ὁδὸς ἡμέρας, *a day's journey* (distance traversed in a day, compare Her. 4. 101, Ptol. 1. 11. 4); H. vi. 1, ὁ τῆς ἀρχῆς τοῦ Χριστοῦ λόγος, *the elementary in-*

¹ Compare Jacob, *Luc. Alex.* p. 108 sq., Stallb. *Plat. Tim.* p. 241 sq., Bernh. p. 160 sqq.

² In Mt. iv. 15, however, ὁδὸς θαλάσσης certainly means *way by the sea* (of Tiberias): [See below, p. 289.]

³ Compare Schæf. *Melet.* p. 90, Seidler, *Eur. Electr.* 161, Spohn, *Isocr. Paneg.* p. 2, Büttm. *Soph. Philoct.* p. 67. The genitive has the opposite meaning in *Plat. Apol.* 40 c, μετοίκης τῆς ψυχῆς τοῦ τόπου τοῦ ἐνέενδς (*away from this place*).

⁴ This reduces itself finally to the common topographical genitive (Krüg. p. 32 sq.),—which is simply a genitive of *belonging to*: Jo. ii. 1, Κανὰ τῆς Γαλιλαίας; A. xxii. 3, Ταρὸς τῆς Κιλικίας; xiii. 13, 14 [*Rec.*], xxvii. 5, L. iv. 26: compare Xen. *Hell.* 1. 2. 12, Diod. S. 16. 92, 17. 63, *Diog. L.* 8. 3, *Arrian, Al.* 2. 4. 1; and see Ellendt, *Arr. Al.* I. 151, *Ramshorn, Lat. Gr.* I. 167. (Don. p. 482, Jelf 542. vi.)

⁵ [This reference is incorrect: probably, Jos. xvii. 11.]

struction of Christ ; so also τεκμήρια ἡμερῶν τεσσαράκοντα, A. i. 3, according to the reading of D.¹

An external relation (of place) is also indicated in ἀλάβαστρον μύρου Mk. xiv. 3, and κεράμιον ὕδατος ver. 13 ; compare 1 S. x. 3, ἀγγεῖα ἄρτων, ἀσκὸς οἶνον Soph. *El.* 758, χαλκὸς σποδοῦ.² Dion. II. IV. 2028, ἀσφάλτου καὶ πίσεως ἀγγεῖα Theophr. *Ch.* 17, Diog. L. 6. 9, 7. 3, Lucian, *Asin.* 37, *Fugit.* 31, Diod. S. *Vatic.* 32. 1. To the same class belongs Jo. xxi. 8, τὸ δίκτυον τῶν ἰχθίων in ver. 11, μεστὸν ἰχθύων), and even ἀγέλη χοίρων Mt. viii. 30, and ἑκατον βάτοι ἐλαίου L. xvi. 6. On this genitive of *content*, see Krüg. p. 37 sq. (Don. p. 468, Jelf 542. vii.)

In no passage of the N. T. is ἀνάστασις νεκρῶν equivalent to ἀνάστ. ἐκ νεκρῶν : even in Rom. i. 4 it signifies the *resurrection of the dead* absolutely and generically, though this resurrection is actually realised in one individual only. Philippi's dogmatic inference from this expression is mere trifling.

β. The genitive is used, especially by John and Paul, to express an inner reference of a remoter kind : Jo. v. 29, ἀνάστασις ζωῆς, κρίσεως, *resurrection of life, resurrection of judgment*, i. e. resurrection to life, to judgment (genitive of destination, Theodor. IV. 1140, ἱερωσύνης χειροτονία *to the priesthood* ; compare Rom. viii. 36, from the LXX. πρόβατα σφαγῆς) ; Rom. v. 18, δικαίωσις ζωῆς, *justification to life* ; Mk. i. 4, βάπτισμα μετανοίας, *repentance-baptism*, i. e. baptism which binds to repentance ; Rom. vii. 2, νόμος τοῦ ἀνδρός, *the law of the husband*, i. e. the law which determines the relation to the husband (compare Dem. *Mid.* 390 a. ὁ τῆς βλάβης νόμος, *the law of damage*, and many examples in the LXX, as Lev. xiv. 2, ὁ νόμος τοῦ λεπροῦ vii. 1, xv. 32, Num. vi. 13, 21, see Fritz. *Rom.* II. 9) ; vi. 6, σῶμα τῆς ἁμαρτίας, *sin-body*, i. e. body which belongs to sin, in which sin has being and dominion (in which sin carries itself into effect), almost like σῶμα τῆς σαρκός, Col. i. 22, body in which fleshliness has its being and its hold ; Rom. vii. 24, σῶμα τοῦ θανάτου τούτου, *body of this death*, i. e. which (in the way described in ver. 7 sqq.) leads to death, ver. 5, 10, 13. See further Tit. iii. 5.

¹ Others with less probability take the words ἡμερῶν τεσσαρ. by themselves, *throughout forty days* (Jacobs, *Achill. Tat.* p. 640 sq.) ; but see below, no. 11.

² See Schæfer on Long. *Past.* p. 386.

In L. xi. 29, τὸ σημεῖον Ἰωνᾶ is nothing else than *the sign which was once exhibited in Jonah* (which is now to be repeated in the person of Christ). Jude 11 must be similarly explained. In Jo. xix. 14, however, παρασκευὴ τοῦ πάσχα does not mean "preparation-day for the passover," but quite simply "the preparation-day¹ of the passover" (that which belongs to the paschal feast). In H. iii. 13, ἀπάτη τῆς ἀμαρτίας, the genitive is subjective and ἀμαρτία is personified (Rom. vii. 11, al.). But in 2 Th. ii. 10 ἀπάτη τῆς ἀδικίας is *deceit which leads to unrighteousness*. On E. iv. 18 see Meyer; on Ja. i. 17, De Wette.²

In E. iii. 1, 2 Tim. i. 8, Phil. i. 9, δέσμιος Χριστοῦ is a *prisoner of Christ*, i. e. one whom Christ (the cause of Christ) has brought into captivity and retains in it;³ compare Wis. xvii. 2. In Ja. ii. 5, οἱ πτωχοὶ τοῦ κόσμου (if the reading is correct) signifies *the poor of the world*, i. e. those who in their position towards the κόσμος are poor, hence *poor in earthly goods* (though it does not follow from this that κόσμος itself denotes earthly goods). In Jo. vi. 45, διδασκοὶ τοῦ θεοῦ means *God's instructed ones*, i. e. instructed by God, like οἱ εὐλογημένοι τοῦ πατρὸς Mt. xxv. 34, *the Father's blessed ones*, i. e. those blessed by the Father (Jelf 483. Obs. 3). In E. vi. 4, 11, 13, κυρίου and θεοῦ are *genitivi auctoris*, as also τῶν γραφῶν Rom. xv. 4. Likewise in Ph. i. 8, ἐν σπλάγχνοις Χριστοῦ ἰ. e., the genitive is to be taken as sub-

¹ [I venture to substitute "Rüst-tag" *day of preparation*, for "Ruhetag" *day of rest*, as this latter word—though found in four editions of the German work—must surely be a misprint. In his *RWB.* (II. 341), Winer renders παρασκευὴ τοῦ πάσχα "Rüsttag auf Ostern," *preparation-day for the passover* ("14th of Nisan"), and on p. 205 of the same work says that this is the only meaning which the words could of themselves convey to a Greek reader. Similarly in his tract on the διῆπνον of Jo. xiii. (p. 12). The object of the remarks in the text seems to be to show that, whilst this is the meaning, τοῦ πάσχα is simply a possessive genitive.]

² ["It seems now generally agreed that by τὰ φῶτα here is meant the *heavenly bodies*, and by πατὴρ the creator, originator:" Alford *in loc.*]

³ As in Phil. 13 δεσμοὶ τοῦ εὐαγγελίου means *bonds which the Gospel has brought*. Without reference to this parallel passage, δέσμιος Χρ. might be rendered *a prisoner who belongs to Christ*. Others render, *a prisoner for Christ's sake*: this mode of resolving the genitive (Matth. 371 c, Krüg. p. 37, Jelf 481) has been applied to many N. T. passages, but in every case incorrectly. In H. xiii. 13, τὸν ἐνδιδομεν Χριστοῦ φέροντες means, *bearing the reproach which Christ bore* (and still bears). So also in 2 C. i. 5, περισυνί τὰ παθήματα τοῦ Χρ. τις ἡμᾶς, *the sufferings which Christ had to endure*, namely, from the enemies of the Divine truth, abundantly come (anew) on us; for the sufferings which believers endure (for the sake of the Divine truth) are essentially one with the sufferings of Christ, and but a continuation of them: compare Ph. iii. 10. Col. i. 24, αἱ θλίψεις τοῦ Χριστοῦ, and 2 C. iv. 10, are probably to be explained in the same way. On the former passage, which has been very variously explained, see Lücke, *Progr. in loc.* Col. i. 24 (Götting. 1833) p. 12 sq., also Huther and Meyer *in loc.* [Lücke takes Χριστοῦ here as *genit. auctoris*; Meyer and Lightfoot consider the genitive *possessive*, in the sense explained above. Ellicott and Alford agree with De Wette and Olshausen in explaining the afflictions of Christ to mean, the afflictions which he endures in His Church.]

jective, though opinions may differ as to the more precise nature of the relation. Compare also E. vi. 4, and Meyer *in loc.*¹ In 1 P. iii. 21 the correct explanation does not depend so much on the genitive *συνειδήσεως ἀγαθῆς* as on the meaning of *ἐπερώτημα*:² the rendering *sponsio* may suit the context very well, but neither De Wette nor Huther has shown that it is philologically admissible. On H. ix. 11 see Bleek.³ In 1 C. i. 27 τοῦ κόσμου is a subjective genitive: see Meyer. In 1 C. x. 16 τὸ ποτήριον τ. εὐλογίας very simply means *cup of the blessing*, i.e. over which the blessing is pronounced, and in ver. 21 ποτήριον κυρίου is *cup of the Lord*, where the more exact reference of the genitive is supplied by ver. 16, as in Col. ii. 11 (Χριστοῦ) by ver. 14.⁴ On Col. i. 14 Meyer's decision is correct. In A. xxii. 3 νόμου depends on κατὰ ἀκρίβειαν.

In H. iii. 3, some join the genitive οἴκου to τιμὴν, *greater honour of the house* (i.e. in the house): this is not in itself impossible, but for this Epistle it is harsh, and it is certainly opposed to the writer's aim; see Bleek *in loc.*

On the genitive of apposition, as πόλεις Σοδόμων καὶ Γομόρρας 2 P. ii. 6 (urbs *Romæ*), σημείον περιτομῆς Rom. iv. 11, see § 59. 8 (Jelf 435. d).

3. For a long time it was usual to regard the genitive of *kindred* (Μαρία Ἰακώβου, Ἰούδας Ἰακώβου, Δαυὶδ ὁ τοῦ Ἰεσοῦ) as involving an ellipsis. As however the genitive is the case of dependence, and as every relationship is a kind of dependence, there is no essential notion wanting (Herm. *Ellips.* p. 120): only it is left to the reader to define more exactly, in accordance with the actual fact, that which the genitive expresses quite generally (Plat. *Rep.* 3. 408 b). This genitive is most commonly to be understood of *son* or *daughter*, as in Mt. iv. 21, Jo. vi. 71, xxi. 2, 15, A. xiii. 22. In L. xxiv. 10, Mk. xv. 47, xvi. 1, μήτηρ must be supplied,—compare Mt. xxvii. 56. Mk. xv. 40 (Ἐλιαν 16. 30, Ὀλυμπίας ἡ Ἀλεξάνδρου, sc. μήτηρ) Πατήρ, in A. vii. 16 [*Rice*], Ἐμμὼρ τοῦ Συχέμ (compare Gen. xxxiii. 19): similarly Steph. Byz. (s. v. Δαίδαλα), ἡ πόλις ἀπὸ Δαϊδάλου τοῦ Ἰκάρου. Γυνή, in Mt. i. 5, ἐκ τῆς τοῦ Οὐρίου.

¹ [Meyer regards the genitive in Ph. i. 8 as *possessive*; in E. vi. 4 (παῖδες καὶ νοθεῖαι κυρίου), as *genit. subjecti*: see Ellie. II. cc., who takes the same view of each passage.]

² [Winer renders this (in ed. 5) “the inquiry of a good conscience after God:” comp. below, 3. Rem. 5. See Alford *in loc.*]

³ [Bleek takes τ. μελλ. ἀγ. as a genitive of *reference* or *dependence*; Delitzsch, Hofm., Alf., as *genitivus objecti*.]

⁴ [This reference and the next seem incorrect: perhaps we should read ver. 12, and Col. iii. 14.]

and in Jo. xix. 25 :¹ compare Aristoph. *Eccl.* 46, Plin. *Epp.* 2. 20, *Verania Pisonis*. 'Αδελφός is perhaps to be supplied in L. vi. 16, A. i. 13, 'Ιούδας 'Ιακώβου, if the same apostle is mentioned in Jude 1 : compare Alciph. 2. 2, Τιμοκράτης ὁ Μητροδώρου, scil. ἀδελφός. Such a designation might arise in the apostolic circle from the circumstance that James, the brother of Judas, was better known or of higher position than the father of Judas.²

Accordingly οἱ Χλόης, 1 C. i. 11, are those who are connected with *Chloe*, like οἱ Ἀριστοβούλου, οἱ Ναρκίσσου, Rom. xvi. 10 ; a more definite explanation the history alone could supply. Perhaps, with most interpreters, we should understand the households of these persons : others suppose the slaves to be referred to. To the original readers of the Epistles the expression was clear. See further Valcken. l. c. (Don. pp. 356, 468, Jelf 436).

Rem. 1. Not unfrequently, especially in Paul's style, three genitives are found connected together, one governed grammatically by another. In this case one of the substantives often represents an adjectival notion : 2 C. iv. 4, τὸν φωτισμὸν τοῦ εὐαγγελίου τῆς δόξης τοῦ Χριστοῦ· E. i. 6, εἰς ἔπαινον δόξης τῆς χάριτος αὐτοῦ· iv. 13, εἰς μέτρον ἡλικίας τοῦ πληρώματος τοῦ Χριστοῦ (where the last two genitives are connected together), i. 19, Rom. ii. 4, Col. i. 20, ii. 12, 18, 1 Th. i. 3, 2 Th. i. 9, Rev. xviii. 3, xxi. 6, H. v. 12, 2 P. iii. 2.³ In Rev. xiv. 10 (xix. 15), οἶνος τοῦ θυμοῦ must be closely joined together,—*wrath-wine*, *wine of burning*, according to an O. T. figure. Four genitives are thus connected in Rev. xiv. 8, ἐκ τοῦ οἴνου τοῦ θυμοῦ τῆς πορνείας αὐτῆς· xvi. 19, xix. 15 (Judith ix. 8, x. 3, xiii. 18, Wis. xiii. 5, al.). But in 2 C. iii. 6, διακόνους καὶ τῆς διαθήκης οὐ γράμματος ἀλλὰ πνεύματος, the last two genitives depend on διακόνους, as the following verse shows. Similarly in Rom. xi. 33 all three genitives depend on βάθος.

Rem. 2. Sometimes, especially in Paul's Epistles, the genitive, when placed after the governing noun, is separated from it by some other word : Ph. ii. 10, ἵνα πᾶν γόνυ κάμψῃ ἐπουρανίων καὶ ἐπιγείων καὶ καταχθονίων (explanatory genitives appended to πᾶν γόνυ), Rom. ix. 21, ἣ οὐκ ἔχει ἐξουσίαν ὁ κεραμεὺς τοῦ πηλοῦ ; 1 Tim. iii. 6, ἵνα μὴ εἰς κρίμα ἐμπέσῃ τοῦ διαβόλου (probably for emphasis), 1 Th. ii. 13, 1 C. viii. 7, H. viii. 5, Jo. xii. 11, 1 P. iii. 21 : we find again a different arrangement in Rev. vii. 17. On the other hand, in E. ii. 3, ἦμεν

¹ See Winer, *RWB.* II. 57 sq. [Smith, *Dict. of Bible* II. 254. On this example and the next see Lightfoot on *Galatians*, Dissert. 2.]

² See on the whole Bos, *Ellips.* (ed. Schæf.) s. vv., Boisson. Philostr. *Her.* p. 307.

³ Comp. Krüger, Xen. *An.* 2. 5. 38, Bornem. Xen. *Apòl.* p. 44, Boisson. *Babr.* p. 116.

τέκνα φύσει ὀργῆς, the words could scarcely be arranged differently without laying undue emphasis on φύσει (ἡμεν φύσει τέκνα ὀργῆς).¹

Rem. 3. Sometimes, but not frequently, we find one noun connected with two genitives of different reference,—usually separated from each other in position; the chief case is when one genitive refers to a person, the other to a thing (Krüg. p. 40): A. v. 32, ἡμεῖς ἐσμὲν αὐτοῦ (Χριστοῦ) μάρτυρες τῶν ῥημάτων τούτων· 2 C. v. 1, ἡ ἐπίγειος ἡμῶν οἰκία τοῦ σκήνους· Ph. ii. 30, τὸ ὑμῶν ὑστέρημα τῆς λειτουργίας· 2 P. iii. 2, τῆς τῶν ἀποστόλων ὑμῶν ἐντολῆς τοῦ κυρίου· H. xiii. 7.² Compare Her. 6. 2, τὴν Ἰώνων τὴν ἡγεμονίην τοῦ πρὸς Δαρείου πολέμου· Thuc. 3. 12, τὴν ἐκείνων μέλλησιν τῶν εἰς ἡμᾶς δεινῶν· 6. 18, ἡ Νικίων τῶν λόγων ἀπραγμοσύνη· Plat. *Legg.* 3. 690 b, τὴν τοῦ νόμου ἐκόντων ἀρχήν· *Rep.* 1. 329 b, τὰς τῶν οἰκείων προπυλακίσεις τοῦ γήρως· *Diog.* L. 3. 37, and Plat. *Apol.* 40 c, μετοίκησις τῆς ψυχῆς τοῦ τόπου τοῦ ἐνθάδε (a very harsh instance). See Bernh. p. 162, Matth. 380. Rem. 1 (Jelf 466).³

We may also bring in here 1 P. iii. 21, σαρκὸς ἀπόθεσις ῥύπου, *the flesh's putting away of filth* (σὰρξ ἀπὸτίθεται ῥύπον), unless there is a trajection in these words.

Two genitives are connected in a different way in Jo. vi. 1, ἡ θάλασσα τῆς Γαλιλαίας, τῆς Τιβεριαδος, *the lake of Galilee, of Tiberius*. This lake is only once besides mentioned under the latter name (Jo. xxi. 1). It may be that John added the more definite to the general designation (compare Pausan. 5. 7. 3) for the sake of foreign readers, in order to give them more certain information of the locality. Beza *in loc.* gives a different explanation. Kuhnol's suspicion that the words τῆς Τιβ. are a gloss is too hasty. Paulus understands the words to mean that Jesus crossed over *from Tiberias*; but this is at variance, if not with Greek prose usage, yet certainly with that of the N. T. writers (compare Bornem. *Acta* p. 149), who in such instances insert a preposition, as expressing the meaning more vividly than the simple case. The genitive Τιβ. cannot be made to depend on the ἀπὸ in ἀπῆλθεν.

Rem. 4. When the genitive stands *before* the governing noun, either

(a) It belongs equally to two nouns as in A. iii. 7 [*He.*], αὐτοῦ αἱ βάσεις καὶ τὰ σφυρά· Jo. xi. 48:—or

(b) It is emphatic:⁴ 1 C. iii. 9, θεοῦ γὰρ ἐσμὲν συνεργοί, θεοῦ γεώργιον, θεοῦ οἰκοδομή· ἐστε· A. xiii. 23, τούτου (Δαυὶδ) ὁ θεὸς ἀπὸ τοῦ σπέρματος . . . ἡγάγε σωτήρα Ἰησοῦν· Ja. i. 26, εἴ τις . . . τούτου μάταιος ἢ θρησκεία· iii. 3, II. x. 36, E. ii. 8. This em-

¹ See on the whole Jacob, *Luc. Tox.* p. 46, Ellendt, *Arr. Al.* I. 241, Fritz. *Rom.* II. 231.

² [Lünem. adds Mt. xxvi. 28, τὸ αἷμά μου τῆς διαθήκης.]

³ See Ast, *Plat. Polit.* p. 329, and *Legg.* p. 34 sq., Iob. *Ajax* p. 219, Buttm. *Dem. Mith.* p. 17, and *Soph. Phil.* 751, Fritz. *Quaest. Luc.* p. 111 sq. (Kritz, *Sallust* II. 170).

⁴ Stallb. *Plat. Protag.* p. 118, Madvig 10.

phasis not unfrequently arises from an express antithesis : Ph. ii. 25, τὸν συστρατιώτην μου, ὑμῶν δὲ ἀπόστολον καὶ λειτουργὸν τῆς χρείας μου Mt. i. 18, H. vii. 12, 1 P. iii. 21, E. ii. 10, vi. 9, G. iii. 15, iv. 28, 1 C. vi. 15, Rom. iii. 29, xiii. 4. Most commonly, however, the genitive contains the principal notion : Rom. xi. 13, ἐθνῶν ἀπόστολος, *apostle of Gentiles* ; 1 Tim. vi. 17, ἐπὶ πλούτου ἀδηλόγητι, *on riches, which yet are fleeting* ; Tit. i. 7, H. vi. 16, 2 P. ii. 14. That this position of the genitive may belong to the peculiarities of a writer's style (Gersdorf p. 296 sqq.) is not in itself impossible (since particular writers use even emphatic combinations with a weakened force), but at all events cannot be made probable. See further Poppo, *Thuc.* III. i. 243.

There is difficulty in H. vi. 2, βαπτισμῶν διδαχῆς (in dependence on θεμέλιον).—for, though some commentators, and recently Ebrard,¹ strangely detach διδαχῆς from βαπτ., making it the governing noun for the four genitives, these two words must certainly be taken together. The only question is, whether (with most recent writers) we should assume a trajection, and take βαπτ. διδ. as put for διδαχῆς βαπτισμῶν. Such a trajection, however, would disturb the whole structure of the verse. If on the other hand we render βαπτισμοὶ διδαχῆς *baptisms of doctrine or instruction*, as distinguished from the legal baptisms (washings) of Judaism, we find a support for this designation, as characteristically Christian, in Mt. xxviii. 19, βαπτίσαντες² αὐτοὺς . . . διδάσκοντες αὐτοὺς : Ebrard's objection, that that which distinguishes Christian baptism from mere lustrations is not doctrine but forgiveness of sins and the new birth, is of no weight whatever, for in Mt. xxviii. 19 nothing is said respecting forgiveness of sins. As regards the writer's use of the word βαπτισμός here, and that in the plural, what Tholuck has already remarked may also be employed in favour of the above explanation.

Rem. 5. In Mk. iv. 19, αἱ περὶ τὰ λοιπὰ ἐπιθυμίαι, Kühnöl and others regard περὶ with the accusative as a periphrasis for the genitive. But though Mark might very well have written αἱ τῶν λοιπῶν ἐπιθ., the other form of expression not only is more definite but also preserves the proper meaning of περὶ, cupiditates quæ circa reliqua (reliquas res) versantur (Heliod. 1. 23. 45, ἐπιθυμία περὶ τὴν Χαρίκλειαν Aristot. *Rhet.* 2. 12, αἱ περὶ τὸ σῶμα ἐπιθυμίαι), just as fully as the meaning of περὶ with the genitive is preserved in Jo. xv. 22. The instances in Greek authors in which περὶ with the accusative forms a periphrasis for the genitive of the object to which a

¹ [So also Delitzsch and Alford : Bleek considers βαπτ. and ἐπιθ. as governed by διδαχῆς, but is undecided in regard to the other genitives. Winer's objections are examined by Delitzsch (p. 214), who argues that teaching could not be assigned as the characteristic of Christian baptism, inasmuch as the Jewish baptism of proselytes was accompanied by instruction. Besides, the point of Mt. xxviii. 20 surely lies in πάντα ὅσα ἐνετιλάμην, not in διδάσκ. alone.]

² [Quoted above (§ 21. 2) with the reading βαπτίζοντες, which is found in almost all the MSS.]

certain property is ascribed (as Diod. Sic. 11. 89, ἡ περὶ τὸ ἱερὸν ἀρχαιότης *ib.*, τὸ περὶ τοὺς κρατήρας ἰδίωμα¹), are of a somewhat different kind. We might rather say that *περί* with the genitive stands for the simple case in 1 C. vii. 37, ἐξουσία περὶ τοῦ ἰδίου θελήματος, as the genitive might here have been used alone: but *power in regard to his will* is at all events the more definite and the fuller expression. A similar use of *ἀπό* and *ἐκ* to form a periphrasis for the genitive is discovered by the commentators in A. xxiii. 21, τὴν ἀπὸ σοῦ ἐπαγγελίαν and in 2 C. viii. 7, τῇ ἐξ ὑμῶν ἀγάπῃ; but these strictly mean *amor qui a vobis proficiscitur, promissio a te projecta*: τῇ ὑμῶν ἀγάπῃ would be less precise, as this might also mean *amor in vos*.² Similarly in Thuc. 2. 92, ἡ ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων βοήθεια Dion. H. IV. 2235, πολλὴν ἐκ τῶν παρόντων κινήσεις ἔλεον Plat. *Rep.* 2. 363 a, τὰς ἀπ' αὐτῆς εὐδοκμήσεις Dem. *Pae.* 24 b, Polyæn. 5. 11, Diod. S. 1. 8, 5. 39, *Exc. Vat.* p. 117, Lucian, *Conscr. Hist.* 40^b (Jelf 483. *Obs.* 4). Rom. xi. 27, ἡ παρ' ἐμοῦ διαθήκη, requires the same explanation: compare Xen. *Cyr.* 5. 5. 13, Isocr. *Demon.* p. 18, Arr. *Al.* 5. 18. 10, and see Fritz. *in loc.*, Schoem. *Isæus* p. 193. On Jo. i. 14 see Lücke. In no passage is there a meaningless periphrasis.³ In 1 C. ii. 12, in parallelism with οὐ τὸ πνεῦμα τοῦ κόσμου λαβόμεν, Paul designedly writes, ἀλλὰ τὸ πνεῦμα τὸ ἐκ θεοῦ, not τὸ πνεῦμα θεοῦ, or τὸ θεοῦ. The assertion that *ἐν* with its case stands for the genitive⁴ (in 1 C. ii. 7, E. ii. 21, Tit. iii. 5, 2 P. ii. 7) is altogether futile, as any one who reads with even moderate attention will perceive. Nor can we regard *κατά* with the accusative, in the examples commonly quoted, as a mere periphrasis for the genitive. In Rom. ix. 11, ἡ κατ' ἐκλογὴν πρόθεσις means *the predestination according to election, in consequence of an election*: xi. 21, οἱ κατὰ φύσιν κλάδοι are *the branches according to nature*, i.e. the natural branches; similarly, H. xi. 7, ἡ κατὰ πίστιν δικαιοσύνη. In H. ix. 19, also, κατὰ τὸν νόμον, if joined with πᾶσις ἐντολῆς, would not (as was clearly seen by Bleek) stand in the place of τοῦ νόμου. See however above, § 22. 7. More suitable examples may be found in Greek writers; as Diod. S. 1. 65, ἡ κατὰ τὴν ἀρχὴν ἀπόθεσις, *resignation of government* (strictly, *in respect of government*), 4. 13, *Exc. Vat.* p. 103, Arr. *Al.* 1. 18. 12, Matth. 380. Rem. 5. On εὐαγγέλιον κατὰ Ματθαῖον, κ.τ.λ., see Fritzsche.⁵ It is altogether

¹ Compare Schæf. *Julian* p. vi, and on Dion. *Comp.* p. 23.

² 2 C. ix. 2, δ' ἐξ ὑμῶν ζῆλος ἐρήθιος τοὺς πλείονας, is an instance of attraction. [This reading is doubtful: good MSS. omit ἐξ.]

³ Compare Jacobs, *Athen.* 321 sq., *Aath. Pal.* I. 1, 159, Schæf. *Soph. Aj.* p. 228, Ellendt, *Arr. Al.* I. 329.

⁴ [A. Buttmann (p. 156), acknowledging that Winer's view is critically exact, maintains that in many of these instances the term "periphrasis for the genitive" is convenient and substantially correct. In the same way the partitive genitive is often supported by *ἐκ* (Jo. vi. 60, *al.*: compare Jelf 621. 3. *i.* and Mullach, *Vulg.* p. 324.)]

⁵ See Koppe, *Eph.* p. 60.

⁶ Compare examples in the *Nova Biblioth. Lubec.* II. 105 sq. [See Westcott, *Introd. to Gospels*, p. 210.]

wrong to take τὰ εἰς Χριστὸν παθήματα, 1 P. i. 11, for τὰ Χριστοῦ παθήματα (v. 1): they are (like περὶ τῆς εἰς ὑμᾶς χάριτος, ver. 10) *the sufferings* (destined, intended) *for Christ*.

It is a different matter when a preposition with its case takes the place of a genitive in dependence on a noun through the preference of the *root-verb* for this preposition, as κοινωνία ὑμῶν εἰς τὸ εὐαγγέλιον Ph. i. 5; compare iv. 15. So probably ἐπερώτημα εἰς θεόν (*after God*) 1 P. iii. 21; compare 2 S. xi. 7, ἐπερωτῶν εἰς θεόν.

4. The same type of immediate dependence is also presented when the genitive is joined with verbal adjectives and participles, whose meaning is not such that they (the root-verbs) would regularly govern the genitive (as in 2 P. ii. 14, μεστοὺς μοιχαλίδος Mt. x. 10, ἄξιος τῆς τροφῆς H. iii. 1, κλήσεως μέτοχει, etc., see no. 8; E. ii. 12, ξένοι τῶν διαθηκῶν; etc.). Thus we have in 1 C. ii. 13, λόγοι διδακτοὶ πνεύματος ἁγίου (see above, page 236); 2 P. ii. 14, καρδίαν γεγυμνασμένην πλεονεξίας.¹ Compare *Iliad* 5. 6, λελουμένος ὠκεάνιοι Soph. *Aj.* 807, φωτὸς ἠπατημένη ἰβ. 1353, φιλων νικῶμενος: with 1 C. ii. 13 in particular, compare Soph. *El.* 344 κείνης διδακτά; and with 2 P. ii. 14, Philostr. *Her.* 2. 15 θαλάττης οὐπω γεγυμνασμένου 3. 1, Νέστορα πολέμων πολλῶν γεγυμνασμένον 10. 1, σοφίας ἤδη γεγυμνασμένου; see Boisson. Philostr. *Her.* p. 451.² In German [and English] we resolve the genitive in all these instances by means of a preposition, *taught by the Holy Spirit, bathed in the ocean, practised on sea*, etc. And perhaps in the simple language of ancient times the genitive in combinations of this kind was conceived as the *whence*-case: see Hartung, *Casus*, p. 17 (Jelf 540. *Obs.*). The two following passages also may be easily explained on the same principle: H. iii. 12, καρδία πονηρὰ ἀπιστίας, *a heart evil in respect of unbelief*, where it is ἀπιστία that proves the πονηρία; if the substantive were used, πονηρία ἀπιστίας, the genitive (of apposition) would present no difficulty whatever. A similar example is Wis. xviii. 3, ἥλιον ἀβλαβὴ φιλοτίμου ξενιτείας παρέσχες: see Monk, Eur. *Alc.* 751; Matth. 339, 345.

The second passage is Ja. i. 13, where most commentators render ἀπείραστος κακῶν *untempted*—incapable of being tempted

¹ [The reading of *Rec.*, πλιονεξίας, is found in no uncial MS.]

² [Compare Jelf 483. *Obs.* 3, Green, *Gr.* p. 96 sq.]

—by evil (compare Soph. *Ant.* 847, ἄκλαυτος φίλων Æschyl. *Theb.* 875, κακῶν ἀτρύμονες and Schwenck, Æschyl. *Eumen.* 96); but Schulthess, *unversed in evil*.¹ The parallelism with πειράζει is unfavourable to the latter explanation. The active meaning given to the word in the Æthiopic version, *not tempting to evil*, is inadmissible, but rather because it would render the following words πειράζει δὲ αὐτὸς οὐδένα tautological (whereas the use of δέ shows that the apostle wished to make some new assertion, and not merely to repeat ἀπείραστος), and also because ἀπείραστος does not occur in an active sense, than (as Schulthess thinks) because of the genitive κακῶν.² The genitive is used, at all events by poets and by writers whose language has to some extent a poetic or rhetorical colouring, with great latitude of meaning: ἀπείραστος κακῶν, in the sense of *not tempting in reference to evil*, would be as correct an expression as Soph. *Aj.* 1405, λουτρῶν ὁσίων ἐπικαιρος, *convenient for holy washings*, or Her. 1. 196, παρθέναι γάμων ὥραιαι, *ripe for marriage*. (Don. 478, Jelf 518. 4.)

The Pauline expression κλητοὶ Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ, Rom. i. 6, cannot be brought under the above rule (as is still done by Thiersch): in accordance with the view of the κλήσις which the apostles take in other places, the words must be rendered *Christ's called ones*, i.e. men called (by God), who are *Christ's*. — who belong to Christ. On the other hand, we may bring in here ὁμοίος τινος, Jo. viii. 55 (ὁμοίος τινι being the regular construction),³ and also ἐγγὺς with the genitive, Jo. xi. 18, Rom. x. 8, viii. 11, II. vi. 8, viii. 13, al. With ἐγγὺς this is the ordinary construction, but ἐγγὺς τινι also occurs, see Bleek, *Hebr.* II. ii. 209, Matth. 339 (Jelf 592. 2). Even adjectives compounded with σύν sometimes take the genitive, as σύμμορφος τῆς εἰκόνος Rom. viii. 29 (Matth. 379. Rem. 2, Jelf 507).

5 Most closely akin to the simple genitive of dependence with nouns, and in fact only a resolution of this genitive into a sentence, is the very common construction εἶναι or γίνεσθαι τινος, which is used in Greek prose (Krüg. p. 34 sq., Madvig 54,

¹ [So De W., Bruckner, Luther, Alford (see his note in loc.). A. Buttmann (p. 170) defends the rendering *untempted by evil*.]

² On the active and passive meaning of verbals see Wex, Soph. *Ant.* I. 162 (Jelf 356. *Obs.* 2, Don. p. 191.)

³ See Matth. 386. Rem. 2, Schneider, Plat. *Cir.* II. 104, III. 46 (Jelf 507). On *similis alicujus* and similar expressions, see Zumpt, *Lat. Gr.* § 411. [Comp. Madvig, *Lat. Gr.* § 247. *Obs.* 2, Don. *Lat. Gr.* p. 287. In Jo. viii. 55, we should probably read ἑμῶν (Lachm., Treg., Westcott), not ἐμῶν (Tisch., Lüdem.).]

Ast, *Lex. Plat.* I. 621, Don. p. 473 sq.) with yet greater variety of meaning than in the N. T. This construction was formerly explained as arising from the ellipsis either of a preposition or of a substantive. In the N. T. we may distinguish

(a) The genitive of the *whole*, of the *class* (plural), and of the *sphere* (singular); to which a man belongs: 1 Tim. i. 20, ὧν ἐστὶν Ὑμέναιος, *of whom is* (to whom belongs) *Hymenæus*; 2 Tim. i. 15, A. xxiii. 6 (1 Macc. ii. 18, Plat. *Protag.* 342 e, Xen. *An.* 1. 2. 3); 1 Th. v. 5, 8, οὐκ ἐσμέν νυκτὸς οὐδὲ σκότους . . . ἡμεῖς ἡμέρας ὄντες, *belonging to the night, to the day*; A. ix. 2. (Jelf 533.)

(b) The genitive of the *ruler*, *lord*, *possessor*, etc.: Mt. xxii. 28, τίνος τῶν ἐπτά ἔσται γυνή; 1 C. iii. 21, πάντα ὑμῶν ἐστίν (Xen. *An.* 2. 1. 4, Ptol. 1. 8. 1); vi. 19, οὐκ ἐστὲ ἐαυτῶν, *ye belong not to yourselves*; 2 C. iv. 7, ἵνα ἡ ὑπερβολὴ τῆς δυνάμεως ἧ τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ μὴ ἐξ ἡμῶν, *that . . . may be God's and not from us*; x. 7, Χριστοῦ εἶναι Rom. viii. 9 (similarly in 1 C. i. 12 of the heads of parties, ἐγὼ εἰμι Παύλου compare Diog. L. 6. 82). Akin to this are A. i. 7, οὐχ ὑμῶν ἐστὶ γινῶναι κ.τ.λ., *it does not appertain to you, it is not in your power to know* (Plat. *Gorg.* 500 a, Xen. *Æc.* 1. 2), Mk. xii. 7, ἡμῶν ἐστὶ ἡ κληρονομία (Mt. v. 3), 1 P. iii. 3; also H. v. 14, τελειῶν ἐστὶν ἡ στερεὰ τροφή, *belongs to* (is suitable for) *those who are perfect* (Jelf 518).

(c) The genitive of a property¹ (expressed by the singular of an abstract noun) in which any one participates, as in 1 C. xiv. 33, οὐκ ἐστὶν ἀκαταστασίας ὁ θεός H. x. 39, ἡμεῖς οὐκ ἐσμέν ὑποστολῆς . . . ἀλλὰ πίστεως κ.τ.λ. (Plat. *Apol.* 28 a): the application of this idiom is very varied. We also find the genitive of a concrete noun, as in A. ix. 2, τινὰς τῆς ὁδοῦ ὄντας;² especially of the years of a person's age, Mk. v. 42, ἣν ἐτῶν δώδεκα L. ii. 42, iii. 23, A. iv. 22, Tob. xiv. 2, 11, Plat. *Legg.* 4. 721 a. In these examples the subject is a person, in the following a thing: H. xii. 11, πᾶσα παιδεία οὐ δοκεῖ χαρὰς εἶναι, *is not* (matter) *of joy, something joyous*,—though this might be

¹ [A. Buttmann (p. 163) adds the remark that the use of the genitive with εἶναι to denote a *permanent* property or quality (as in H. xii. 11, x. 39, 2 P. i. 20) is almost unknown to Greek prose (Madvig 54. Rem. 1): compare below § 34. 3. b.—He refers to this head the genitive πηχῶν in Rev. xxi. 17 (as having arisen out of τὸ τεῖχος ἦν τῶν πηχῶν); similarly χιλιάδων in ver. 16.]

² [A. ix. 2 is also quoted above, under (a).]

referred to (α); 2 P. i. 20, *πᾶσα προφητεία γραφῆς ἰδίας ἐπιλύσεως οὐ γίνεται*. When persons are spoken of, this construction of *εἰμί* is sometimes made more animated, after the oriental manner, by the insertion of *υἱός* or *τέκνον*; compare 1 Th. v. 5, *ὁμοῦ υἱοὶ φωτός ἐστε καὶ υἱοὶ ἡμέρας*.¹ (Jelf 518.)

The verb *εἶναι* is sometimes omitted, the same relations being expressed by the genitive; as in Ph. iii. 5, *ἐγὼ . . . φιλήσας Βενιαμίν*.

6. The genitive appears in the N. T. with verbs (and adjectives) as a clearly conceived case of *proceeding from*, *motion whence*, with a variety of application natural to this relation: Greek prose however is still richer than the N. T. in such applications, and in the N. T. the genitive is frequently supported by prepositions. Since *separation from* is closely related to *proceeding from*, and that which *proceeds from* and *is separated from* may in many cases be regarded as *a part of* the whole which remains behind, the genitive, as the case of *proceeding from*, is also the regular case of *separation* and of *partition*. We shall first consider the genitive of *separation* and *removal*, as the more limited.

Words which express the notion of separation or removal are ordinarily construed by Greek writers with a simple genitive, even in prose; as *ἐλευθεροῦν τινός* *to free from something*, *κωλύειν*, *ὑποχωρεῖν*, *παύειν*, *διαφέρειν*, *ὑστερεῖν τινός* (see Matth. 353 sqq., 366, Bernh. p. 179 sq., Don. p. 466, Jelf 530 sq.²), though it is not at all uncommon to find suitable prepositions used in such cases. Accordingly, in the N. T. the simple genitive is found with *μετασταθῆναι*, L. xvi. 4;³ *ἀστοχεῖν*, 1 Tim. i. 6;⁴ *παύεσθαι*, 1 P. iv. 1; *κωλύειν*, A. xxvii. 43 (compare Xen. *Cyr.* 2. 4. 23, *An.* 1. 6. 2, *Pol.* 2. 52. 8, al.); *διαφέρειν*, Mt. x. 31, 1 C. xv. 41, al. (Xen. *Cyr.* 8. 2. 21, compare Krüg. *Dion. H.* p. 462); *ἀποστερεῖσθαι*, 1 Tim. vi. 5;⁵ also *ὑστερεῖν*, *to be*

¹ We also use both modes of expression, *thou art Death's*, and *thou art a child of Death*; but it does not follow from this that there is an ellipsis in the former phrase (Kühnöl on H. x. 39).

² [For verbs of *missing* (*ἀστοχεῖν*) see Don. p. 466, Jelf 514; for *διαφέρειν*, Don. p. 476, Jelf 503 sq.; *ὑστερεῖν*, Don. p. 476, Jelf 506.]

³ [The best texts insert *ἐν* here.]

⁴ [That is, if *ὧν* is governed by *ἀστοχῆσαντες* (Huther, Grimm, Alford), and not by *ἡσυχάσαντες* (Ellicott).]

⁵ In A. xix. 27 good MSS. have *μέλλειν τε καὶ καθαιρεῖσθαι τῆς μεγαλειότητος αὐτῆς*, and Lachmann has received this reading; but I agree with

behind, fall short of, 2 C. xi. 5, xii. 11 (see Bleek on H. iv. 1), and ξένοι τῶν διαθηκῶν, E. ii. 12. Yet the use of the preposition has the preponderance:—

(a) With verbs of *separating, freeing, and being free* (Matth. 353 sq., Bernh. p. 181, Jelf 531. *Obs.* 3), invariably: χωρίζειν ἀπό, Rom. viii. 35, 1 C. vii. 10, H. vii. 26 (Plat. *Phæd.* 67 c,—contrast Polyb. 5. 111. 2); λύειν ἀπό, L. xiii. 16, 1 C. vii. 27; ἐλευθεροῦν ἀπό, Rom. vi. 18, 22, viii. 2, 21 (Thuc. 2. 71: found also with ἐκ, Matth. 353. Rem.); ῥύεσθαι ἀπό, Mt. vi. 13 (2 S. xix. 9, Ps. xvi. 13 sq.), with ἐκ L. i. 74, Rom. vii. 24, al., Ex. vi. 6, Job xxxiii. 30, Ps. lxviii. 15; σώζειν ἀπό, Rom. v. 9 (Ps. lxviii. 15), and more frequently with ἐκ, Ja. v. 20, H. v. 7 (2 S. xxii. 3 sq., 1 K. xix. 17); λυτροῦν ἀπό, Tit. ii. 14, Ps. cxviii. 134 (λυτροῦν τινός, Fabric. *Pseudepigraph.* 1. 710); καθαρίζειν ἀπό, 1 Jo. i. 7, 2 C. vii. 1, H. ix. 14,—and accordingly καθαρὸς ἀπό A. xx. 26, compare Tob. iii. 14, Demosth. *Neer.* 528 c (with ἐκ Appian, *Syr.* 59), ἀθῶος ἀπό (ἡ ῥῆ) Mt. xxvii. 24, comp. Krebs, *Observ.* 73, Gen. xxiv. 41, Num. v. 19, 31 (ἀθῶός τινι, Jos. ii. 17, 19 sq.): similarly λούειν ἀπό (a pregnant construction, *by means of washing cleanse from*), A. xvi. 33. Rev. i. 5.¹

(b) Where the construction with the simple genitive is also used: Rev. xiv. 13, ἀγαπαύεσθαι² ἐκ τῶν κόπων 1 P. iii. 10, παυσάτω τὴν γλῶσσαν ἀπὸ κακοῦ (Esth. ix. 16, Soph. *El.* 987, Thuc. 7. 73): ὑστερεῖν ἀπό, H. xii. 15, is probably a pregnant construction.

The notion of separation and removal is also the foundation of the Hellenistic construction κρύπτειν (τι) ἀπό τινος, L. xix. 42 (for which the Greeks said κρύπτειν τινά τι); this too is properly a pregnant construction. In the LXX compare Gen. iv. 14, xviii. 17, 1 S. iii. 18, al. To the construction of verbs of *remaining behind anything* (ὑστερεῖν τινός) may be referred the genitive in 2 P. iii. 9, οὐ βραδύνει ὁ κύριος τῆς ἐπαγγελίας (οὐ βραδύς ἐστι τῆς ἐπαγγελίας): compare

Meyer, who considers this reading (which probably is due to an error of transcription, see Bengel) too weak for the character of the passage. [The genitive is received by recent editors. A. Buttmann (p. 158) considers the genitive partitive: Alford with better reason translates “deposed from her greatness.” In 2 P. i. 4 ἀποφύγειν is followed by a genitive: see Alford’s note.]

¹ [In Rev. i. 5 λίσαντι is strongly supported, and is received by Lachm., Tisch., Treg., Westcott and Hort. With καθαρὸς ἀπό compare ἄσπιλος ἀπό, Ja. i. 27 (A. Buttm.); unless ἀπό here belongs to τηρεῖν (De W., Alford).—In modern Greek verbs of *liberating*, etc., are always followed by ἀπό (Mullach p. 324).]

² [Ἀγαπαύεσθαι itself is not joined with a simple genitive in the N. T.]

ἵστεροῦν τῆς βοηθείας, Diod. S. 13. 110. Even as early as the Syriac version we find ἐπαγγ. joined with βραδύνει.

7. The simplest examples in prose of the genitive of *proceeding from* and of *derivation* are presented by ἄρχομαί τινος *I begin from (with) something* (Hartung p. 14), δέχομαί τινος *I receive from some one* (Herm. Vig. p. 877), δέομαί τινος (genitive of person) *I supplicate from some one* (Matth. 355. Rem. 2), ἀκούω τινός *I hear from some one*: then we find γεύομαί, ἐσθίω τινός (e.g. ἄρτου, μέλιτος) *I taste, eat of something*, ὀνίναμαί τινος *I derive advantage, enjoyment, from something*; and, lastly, δίδωμί, λαμβάνω τινός, *I give, take, of something* (Herm. Opusc. I. 178). In all these instances the genitive denotes the object from which the *hearing, eating, giving*, proceeds,—from which is derived what is eaten, tasted, given, etc. In the last examples the genitive also denotes the mass, the whole, a part of which is enjoyed, tasted, given, etc., and therefore these genitives may also be regarded as *partitive*; for where the reference is to the whole, or to the object absolutely, the accusative is used, as the case of the simple object. In the language of the N. T., however, the genitive is supported by a preposition in many of these constructions. To come to particulars:—

(a) Δέομαι takes without exception the genitive of the person (Mt. ix. 38, L. v. 12, viii. 28, A. viii. 22, al.), the thing requested being subjoined in the accusative, as in 2 C. viii. 4, δεόμενοι ἡμῶν τὴν χάριν κ.τ.λ.¹ (Don. p. 468, Jelf 529.)

(b) Of the genitive with verbs of *giving* there is only one example, Rev. ii. 17, δώσω αὐτῷ τοῦ μάννα; where some MSS. have the correction δώσω αὐτῷ φαγεῖν ἀπὸ τοῦ μάννα.² On the other hand, in Rom. i. 11 and 1 Th. ii. 8 the apostle could not have written μεταδιδόναι χαρίσματος or εὐαγγελίου (Matth. 326. 3); for in the first passage he means some particular charisma (in fact he says χάρισμαί τι) as a whole, and in the latter the gospel is referred to as something indivisible. Paul did not purpose to impart *something from* a spiritual gift, or *something from* the Gospel. (Don. p. 473, Jelf 535.)

¹ Weber, *Dem.* p. 163. [Once we find διῆθαι πρὸς τὸν κύριον ὅπως κ.τ.λ. (A. viii. 24).]

² This very passage clearly shows the distinction between the genitive and the accusative, as καὶ δώσω ὑμῖν λευκὴν immediately follows: compare Heliod. 2. 23. 100, ἐπιγρόφουν ὁ μὲν τοῦ ὕδατος, ὁ δὲ καὶ οἶνον.

(c) Verbs of *enjoying* or *partaking*: *προσλαμβάνεσθαι τροφῆς* A. xxvii. 36, *μεταλαμβάνειν τροφῆς* A. ii. 46, xxvii. 33 sq., *γεύεσθαι τοῦ δεῖπνου* L. xiv. 24 (figuratively in H. vi. 4 *γεύεσθαι τῆς δωρεᾶς τῆς ἐπουρανίου*, *γεύεσθαι θανάτου* Mt. xvi. 28, L. ix. 27, H. ii. 9, al.): also with the genitive of a person, Phil. 20, *ἐγὼ σου ὀναίμην ἐν κυρίῳ* (so as early as *Odys.* 19. 68), Rom. xv. 24, *ἐὰν ὑμῶν . . . ἐμπλησθῶ*. But *γεύεσθαι* governs the accusative in Jo. ii. 9 *ἐγεύσατο τὸ ὕδωρ*, and in H. vi. 5,¹ as it frequently does in Jewish Greek (Job xii. 11, Eccclus. xxxvi. 24, Tob. vii. 11), but probably never in Greek writers.² Verbs of *eating of*, as also those of *giving* and *taking of* or *from*, are in all other N. T. passages accompanied by prepositions:—

a. By *ἀπό*: L. xxiv. 42 [*Rec.*], *ἐπέδωκαν αὐτῷ . . . ἀπὸ μελισσίου κηρίου*, xx. 10; Mt. xv. 27, *τὰ κυνάρια ἐσθίει ἀπὸ τῶν ψυχίων τῶν παιδίων*,—compare *יִשְׁתֶּי מִלֶּחֶם*, and *φαγεῖν ἀπὸ* Fabric. *Pseudep.* I. 706; L. xxii. 18, *οὐ μὴ πῖω ἀπὸ τοῦ γεννήματος τῆς ἀμπέλου*, Jer. li. (xxviii.) 7; A. ii. 17, *ἐκχεῶ ἀπὸ τοῦ πνεύματος μου* (from the LXX); v. 2, *καὶ ἐνοσφίσατο ἀπὸ τῆς τιμῆς* Jo. xxi. 10, *ἐνέγκατε ἀπὸ τῶν ὀψαρίων* Mk. xii. 2, *ἵνα . . . λάβῃ ἀπὸ τοῦ καρποῦ τοῦ ἀμπελῶνος*.

b. By *ἐκ*: 1 C. xi. 28, *ἐκ τοῦ ἄρτου ἐσθιέτω* ix. 7 (2 S. xii. 3, 2 K. iv. 40, Eccclus. xi. 19, Judith xii. 2): Jo. iv. 14, *ὃς ἂν πῖνῃ ἐκ τοῦ ὕδατος*³ v. 50, *ὁ ἄρτος . . . ἵνα τις ἐξ αὐτοῦ φάγῃ*

¹ Bengel (on H. vi. 4) seems to trifle, in making a distinction in this passage between *γεύεσθαι* with a genitive and with an accusative. ["The change of construction from the genitive to the accusative in the small compass of this passage cannot be mere looseness of language. . . . This construction must be viewed as an indication of a change of meaning, resulting from the presence of an epithet, not as a mere epithet, but as entering into the predicate; the action signified being now no longer the bare process of tasting, but of becoming cognisant by that means of a quality or condition of the object of taste. The epithet *καλὸν* must be regarded as belonging to *δυνάμεις* as well as *ῥῆμα*."]—Green, *Gr.* p. 94. Other explanations (less probable) will be found in the notes of Delitzsch and Alford. Comp. Jo. iv. 23 (p. 263, note 3).]

² In the sense of *eating up*, *consuming*, *φαγεῖν* and *ἐσθίειν* of course take an accusative (Mt. xii. 4, Rev. x. 10); 1 C. ix. 7 [*τὸν καρπὸν*] is a characteristic example. They also have the accusative when there is merely a general reference to the food which a man (ordinarily) takes, on which he supports himself: Mk. i. 6, *ἦν Ἰωάννης . . . ἐσθίων ἀκρίδας καὶ μέλι ἄγριον* Rom. xiv. 21, Mt. xv. 2, 1 C. viii. 7, x. 3, 4 (Jo. vi. 58); compare Diog. L. 6. 45. Probably in no instance would *ἐσθίειν τι* (compare also 2 Th. iii. 12) be entirely indefensible, and hence the non-occurrence of *ἐσθίειν τινός* (by the side of *ἀπὸ* or *ἐκ τινος*) ceases to appear strange. L. xv. 16, *ἀπὸ πάντων κεραιῶν ὧν ἔσθιον οἱ χοῖροι*, is most likely an example of attraction. In the LXX we regularly find *ἐσθίειν, πίνειν τι*: the only exception is Num. xx. 19, *ἐὰν τοῦ ὕδατος σου πίνωμεν*.

³ It is otherwise in 1 C. x. 4, *ἐπίνον ἐκ πνευματικῆς ἀκολουθούσης πέτρας*: Flatt's explanation is a complete failure.

1 Jo. iv. 13, ἐκ τοῦ πνεύματος αὐτοῦ δέδωκεν ἡμῖν. But H. xiii. 10, φαγεῖν ἐκ θυσιαστηρίου, is not an example of this kind, as if the words were tantamount to φαγεῖν ἐκ θυσίας, for θυσιαστήριον means *altar*: it is only in sense that *eat from the altar* is equivalent to *eat of the sacrifice* (offered on the altar). There is probably no example of ἐσθίειν ἀπό or ἐκ to be found in Greek authors, but ἀπολαύειν ἀπό τινος, Plat. *Rep.* 3. 395 c, 10 606 b, *Apol.* 31 b, is a kindred expression.

(d) Of verbs of *perception*, ἀκούω is construed with the genitive of the person (to hear *from* some one), *to hear some one*, as in Mt. xvii. 5, Mk. vii. 14, L. ii. 46, Jo. iii. 29, ix. 31, Rev. vi. 1, 3, Rom. x. 14; ¹ the object is expressed by the accusative, as in A. i. 4, ἦν ἡκούσατέ μου Lucian, *Dial. Deor.* 20. 13 (Don. p. 469 sq., Jelf 485 sqq.). Besides this construction, however, we also find ἀκούειν τι ἀπό, 1 Jo. i. 5; ἐκ, 2 C. xii. 6 (this occurs as early as *Odys.* 15. 374); παρά, A. x. 22: here Greek authors would have been content with a simple genitive.² A genitive of the thing is joined to ἀκούειν in Jo. v. 25, H. iv. 7, ἀκ. φωνῆς L. xv. 25, ἡκουσε συμφωνίας καὶ χορῶν Mk. xiv. 64, ἡκούσατε τῆς βλασφημίας 1 Macc. x. 74, Bar. iii. 4 (Lucian, *Hale.* 2, *Gull.* 10, Xen. *Cyr.* 6. 2. 13, al.); an accusative in L. v. 1, ἀκούειν τὸν λόγον τοῦ θεοῦ Jo. viii. 40, τὴν ἀλήθειαν, ἣν ἡκουσα παρὰ τ. θεοῦ κ.τ.λ. In the latter examples the object is regarded as one coherent whole, and the hearing is an act of the intellect: in the former, the reference is in the first instance to the particular tones or words which are heard (with the physical ear): compare Rost p. 535.³

The genitive after τυγχάνειν (ἐπιτυγχάνειν) is perhaps, in its origin, to be explained by the above rule; yet we also find it where the

¹ By others (Rückert and Fritzsche) the personal genitive in οὗ οὐκ ἤκουσαν is understood to mean *of whom* (de quo) *they have not heard*, as we find ἀκούειν τινός in *Iliad* 24. 490. This does not seem to me probable (for the construction in this sense is confined to poetry), and still less is it necessary: we hear Christ when we hear the Gospel in which He speaks, and accordingly Χριστὸν ἀκούειν is in E. iv. 21 predicated of those who had not heard Christ in person. Philippi's note *in loc.* is superficial.

² [These prepositions are sometimes inserted in classical Greek (Don. p. 470, Jelf 485): e. g., ἀπό, Thuc. 1. 125; παρά, Xen. *An.* 1. 2. 5; ἐκ, Her. 3. 62.]

³ [A. Buttmann (p. 167) considers Jo. xii. 47, A. xxii. 1, al., as examples of another construction of ἀκούω,—with *two* genitives, of person and thing.—He remarks that all other verbs of this class have in the N. T. an accusative of the object, and take παρά or ἀπό before the genitive of the person.]

whole object is referred to. This verb always takes the genitive in the N. T.¹ (L. xx. 35, A. xxiv. 3, xxvii. 3. al.): on the accusative see Herm. *Fig.* p. 762, Bernh. p. 176 (Jelf 512. *Obs.*). In the same way earlier writers almost always construe *κληρονομῆν* (*inherit*, also *participate in*) with a genitive (Kypke II. 381); in the later writers and in the N. T. it takes the accusative of the thing, e. g. in Mt. v. 4 [v. 5 *Rec.*], xix. 29, G. v. 21 (Polyb. 15. 22. 3): see Fischer, *Well.* III. i. 368, Lob. p. 129, Matth. 329.

Λαγχάειν has an accus. in A. i. 17, and in 2 P. i. 1, *ἰσότημον ἡμῖν λαχοῦσι πίστιν* (where *πίστις* is not the faith, in the ideal sense, in which every Christian participates through his personal conviction, but the subjective faith belonging to the Christians immediately addressed): see Matth. 328. Rem. In L. i. 9 this verb (in the sense of *obtain by lot*) is joined with a genitive.² (Jelf 512.)

8. In the foregoing examples we have already perceived the notion of *proceeding from* glide into that of *participation in*: this partitive signification of the genitive is still more distinctly apparent in such combinations as *μετέχειν τινός, πληροῦν τινός, θιγγάνειν τινός*. With the genitive are construed

(a) Words that express the notion of *sharing in, participating in, wanting* (wishing to participate), see Matth. 325 (Don. p. 472, 468, Jelf 535, 529): *κοινωνεῖν*, II. ii. 24; *κοινωνός*, 1 C. x. 18, 1 P. v. 1; *συγκοινωνός*, Rom. xi. 17; *μετέχειν*, 1 C. ix. 12, x. 21, H. v. 13; *μεταλαμβάνειν*, H. vi. 7, xii. 10; *μέτοχος*, H. iii. 1: also *χρῆζειν*,³ Mt. vi. 32, 2 C. iii. 1, al.; *προσδεῖσθαι*, A. xvii. 25. But *κοινωνεῖν* is also found with a dative of the thing, and indeed this is the more common construction in the N. T.;⁴ 1 Tim. v. 22, *μὴ κοινωνεῖ ἁμαρτίαις ἀλλοτρίαις* Rom. xv. 27, 1 P. iv. 13, 2 Jo. 11 (Wis. vi. 25). In a transitive sense it is joined with *εἰς* in Ph. iv. 15, *οὐδεμία μοι ἐκκλησία ἐκοινωνήσεν εἰς λόγον δόσεως*: compare Plat. *Rep.* 5. 453 b, *δυνατὴ φύσις ἡ θήλεια τῇ τοῦ ἄρρενος γένους κοινωνῆσαι εἰς ἅπαντα τὰ ἔργα* *Act. Apocr.* p. 91. The dative of the thing with *κοινωνεῖν* and *μετέχειν* is sometimes found in Greek writers (Thuc. 2. 16, De-

¹ In good MSS. *ἐπιτυγχάνειν* has the accus. once, Rom. xi. 7; see Fritz. *in loc.*

² Compare Brunck, *Soph. El.* 364, Jacobs, *Anth. Pal.* III. 803.

³ In L. xi. 8 several MSS. have *ὅσον χρῆζει*, but we cannot (with Kühnöl) infer from this, any more than from the construction *χρῆζειν τι* (Matth. 355. Rem. 2), that *χρῆζειν* takes an accusative, in the sense of *desiring, craving*. [Compare Green p. 95, and see below, § 32. 4.]

⁴ [On the constructions of *κοινωνεῖν* in the N. T. see Ellicott's note on G. vi. 6. he maintains that this verb is always intransitive in the N. T. *Κοινωνός* also takes a dative of the person (L. v. 10).]

mosth. *Cor.* c. 18), see Poppo, *Thuc.* III. ii. 77 : in the case of *κοινωνεῖν* this construction is explained by the notion of *association* which lies in the word. (1 Tim. v. 22 cannot be resolved into *μηδέν σοι καὶ ταῖς ἁμαρτίαις ἄλλοτρ. κοινὸν ἔστω*.) Once we find *μετέχειν* joined with *ἐκ*: 1 C. x. 17, *ἐκ τοῦ ἐνὸς ἄρτου μετέχομεν*: I know of no example of the kind in Greek writers.

(b) Words of *fulness*, *filling*,¹ *emptiness*, and *deficiency* (Matth. 351 sq., Don. p. 468, Jelf 539, 529): Rom. xv. 13, *ὁ θεὸς πληρῶσαι ὑμᾶς πάσης χαρᾶς καὶ εἰρήνης* L. i. 53, *πεινῶντας ἐνέπλησεν ἀγαθῶν* A. v. 28, *πεπληρώκατε τὴν Ἱερουσαλὴμ τῆς διδαχῆς ὑμῶν* (A. ii. 28, from the LXX), Jo. ii. 7, *γεμίσατε τὰς ὑδρίας ὕδατος* (vi. 13), Mt. xxii. 10, *ἐπλήσθη ὁ γάμος ἀνακειμένων* (A. xix. 29), Jo. i. 14, *πλήρης χάριτος*: 2 P. ii. 14, *ὀφθαλμοὶ μεστοὶ μοιχαλίδος* L. xi. 39, *τὸ ἔσωθεν ὑμῶν γέμει ἄρπαγῆς καὶ πονηρίας* Ja 1. 5, *εἴ τις ὑμῶν λείπεται σοφίας*.² Rom. iii. 23, *πάντες ὑστεροῦνται τῆς δόξης τοῦ θεοῦ* (compare Lob. p. 237); see also A. xiv. 17, xxvii. 38, L. xv. 17, xxii. 35, Jo. xix. 29, Rom. xv. 14, 24, Rev. xv. 8. Only seldom are verbs of fulness joined with *ἀπὸ*³ (L. xv. 16, *ἐπεθύμει γεμίσαι τὴν κοιλίαν αὐτοῦ ἀπὸ τῶν κερατίων* xvi. 21), or with *ἐκ*, as in Rev. viii. 5 (*γεμίζειν ἐκ*), Rev. xix. 21 (*χορτάζ. ἐκ*, contrast *χορτάζειν τινός* 1am. iii. 15, 29), Rev. xvii. 2, 6 (*μεθύειν, μεθύσκεσθαι ἐκ*, compare Lucian, *Dial. D.* 6. 3.⁴ Altogether solecistic is *γέμον τὰ ὀνόματα*, Rev. xvii. 3 (compare ver. 4).⁵ The use of the dative with *πληροῦν, μεθύσκεσθαι*, etc., rests on an essentially different view of the relation; see § 31. 7. In 1 C. i. 7 *ὑστερεῖσθαι ἐν*

¹ To this head belongs also *πλούσιος* with the genitive, Eur. Or. 394. In the N. T. the preposition *ἐν* is always used: E. ii. 4, *πλούσιος ἐν ἐλπί* (*rich in compassion*), Ja. ii. 5. Compare *πλουτεῖν, πλουτίζεσθαι ἐν τινι*, 1 Tim. vi. 18, 1 C. i. 5, al.

² Matthiæ, Eurip. *Hippol.* 323.

³ [These verbs are followed by *ἀπὸ* in modern Greek (Mullach, *Vulg.* p. 325).]

⁴ On *πληθύνειν ἀπὸ*, Athen. 13. 569, see Schweighäus. *Add. et Corrig.* p. 478.—Mt. xxiii. 25, *ἴσαθιν γίμουσιν* (the cup and platter) *ἐξ ἄρπαγῆς καὶ ἀκρασίας*, must probably be rendered, *are filled from robbery*; they have contents which are derived from robbery. Luke however transfers the *fulness* to the Pharisees themselves, and hence writes *τὸ ἴσαθιν ὑμῶν γίμει ἄρπαγῆς κ.τ.λ.* So also in Jo. xii. 3, *ἡ οἰκία ἐπληρώθη ἐκ τῆς ὁσμῆς τοῦ μύρου*, we must not take *ἐκ τῆς ὁσμῆς* as standing for a genitive; these words indicate that *out of which* the filling of the house arose,—*it was filled* (with fragrance) *from* (by) *the odour of the ointment*.

⁵ [Linemann rightly points to *πληρῶσθαι καρπὸν* (Ph. i. 11) as a similar construction. See below, p. 287.]

μηδενὶ χαρίσματος, it is easy to perceive the writer's conception and meaning: compare Plat. *Rep.* 6. 484 d.¹

(c) Verbs of *touching* (Matth. 330, Jelf 536²), inasmuch as the touching affects only a *part* of the object: Mk. v. 30, ἥψατο τῶν ἱματίων (vi. 56, L. xxii. 51, Jo. x. 17, 2 C. vi. 17, al.), H. xii. 20, καὶν θηρίον θίγη τοῦ ὄρους (xi. 28). The construction βάπτειν ὕδατος, L. xvi. 24, comes under the same head.³

(d) Verbs of *taking hold of*, where the action is limited to a *part* of the whole object: Mt. xiv. 31, ἐκτείνας τὴν χεῖρα ἐπελάβετο αὐτοῦ, compare Theophr. *Ch.* 4 (with the hand He could grasp the sinking man only by a part of the body; possibly by the arm), L. ix. 47:—somewhat differently in Mk. ix. 27 [*Rec.*], κρατήσας αὐτὸν τῆς χειρός. A. iii. 7, πιάσας αὐτὸν τῆς δεξιᾶς χειρός (by the hand), compare Plat. *Parm.* 126, Xen. *An.* 1. 6. 10. Hence these verbs are commonly used with the genitive of a limb, as in L. viii. 54, κρατήσας τῆς χειρὸς αὐτῆς. A. xxiii. 19 (Is. xli. 13, xlii. 6, Gen. xix. 16). On the other hand, κρατεῖν, λαμβάνειν, or ἐπιλαμβάνεσθαι τινα, always means to *seize a man*, i. e. his whole person, to *apprehend*:⁴ Mt. xii. 11, xiv. 3, xviii. 28, A. ix. 27, xvi. 19. The same distinction is observed in the figurative use of these verbs: genitive,—H. ii. 16, L. i. 54, 1 Tim. vi. 2 (Xen. *Cyr.* 2. 3. 6); accusative,—2 Th. ii. 15, Col. ii. 19, al. But κρατεῖν *cling to*, H. iv. 14, vi. 18, and ἐπιλαμβάνεσθαι *lay hold of*, 1 Tim. vi. 12, 19 (Æl. 14. 27), are construed with a genitive: in each case, however, the reference is to a possession (ὁμολογία, ἐλπὶς) designed for many, which each man for his own part holds fast or attains. See on the whole Matth. 330 sq. Ἐπιλαμβάνεσθαι, used in a

¹ [To this class belongs also περισσεύειν *abound in*; L. xv. 17: in its strictly comparative sense (Xen. *An.* 4. 8. 11) this word does not directly govern a case in the N. T. Here may be mentioned the genitive with verbs which express a notion of comparison,—the genitive of relation (Don. p. 476, Jelf 505 sq.): ὑπερβαλλεῖν, E. iii. 19; ὑπερέχειν, Ph. ii. 2; πρίσταςθαι, 1 Tim. iii. 4; ὑπέρειν and διαφέρειν, which however Winer places in a different class. On the genitive after verbs compounded with πρό, etc., see § 52. 2. 4. (A. Butt. p. 168 sq.).]

² [Donaldson takes a different view of this genitive, see p. 483.]

³ Bernbardy p. 168 (Jelf 540, *Obs.*). Compare βάπτειν εἰς ὕδωρ, Plat. *Tim.* 73 e, Æl. 14. 39.

⁴ [A. Buttman (p. 160) maintains that ἐπιλαμβάνεσθαι never really governs an accusative. "In all the instances (either in the N. T. or in Greek authors) in which such an accusative seems to occur, ἐπιλαμβάνεσθαι stands connected with another transitive verb, so that the accusative (by the σχῆμα ἀπὸ ποινῶν) is jointly dependent on both predicates." Similarly Meyer (on A. ix. 27). Lünemann, in a note introduced in this place, takes the same view, and quotes A. xviii. 17 as an additional example.]

metaphysical sense, is followed by two genitives in L. xx. 20, ἵνα ἐπιλάβωνται αὐτοῦ λόγου, *that they might lay hold of him by a word*, and in ver. 26, ἐπιλαβέσθαι αὐτοῦ ῥήματος: so in its proper sense Xen. *An.* 4. 7. 12. Lastly, we must bring in here the construction ἔχесθαί τινος *to cling to, hang on something*, pendere ex (see Bleek, *Hebr.* II. ii. 220 sq., Matth. 330, Jelf 536, Don. p. 483), and ἀντέχесθαί τινος. In the N. T. these two verbs are so used only in the figurative sense: H. vi. 9, τὰ κρείσσονα καὶ ἐχόμενα σωτηρίας Mt. vi. 24, τοῦ ἐνὸς ἀνθέξεται καὶ τοῦ ἐτέρου καταφρονήσει 1 Th. v. 14, ἀντέχесθε τῶν ἀσθενῶν Tit. i. 9, ἀντεχόμενος τοῦ κατὰ τὴν διδαχὴν πιστοῦ λόγου. Akin to these is ἀνέχесθαί τινος, *to endure anything or any one*, since it properly signifies *to hold to something*¹ (Mt. xvii. 17, H. xiii. 22, E. iv. 2), compare Kypke II. 93: so also ἔνοχος (ἐνεχόμενός) τινος, as in Mt. xxvi. 66, ἔνοχος θανάτου, or 1 C. xi. 27, ἔνοχος τοῦ σώματος καὶ τοῦ αἵματος τοῦ κυρίου (Ja. ii. 10), for in all these instances there is denoted a *being bound to* (something),—in the first example, to a punishment which must be suffered,—in the second, to a thing to which satisfaction must be given. See Fritz. *Matt.* p. 223, Bleek, *Hebr.* II. i. 340 sq.: compare § 31. 1.

Rem. 1. The partitive genitive is sometimes governed by an adverb: H. ix. 7, ἀπαξ τοῦ ἐνιαυτοῦ *once in the year*,² L. xviii. 12, xvii. 4 (Ptol. *Geogr.* 8. 15. 19, 8. 29. 31, 8. 16. 4, al.): compare Madv. 50 (Jelf 523).

Rem. 2. The partitive genitive is not always under the government of another word: it sometimes appears as the subject of the sentence, as in Xen. *An.* 3. 5. 16, ὁπότε . . . σπείσαιντο καὶ ἐπιμίγνυσθαι σφῶν τε πρὸς ἐκείνους καὶ ἐκείνων πρὸς αὐτοὺς, *and of them (some) hold intercourse with the Persians, and (some) of the Persians with them*; Thuc. I. 115 (Theophan. I. 77). An example from the N. T. is A. xxi. 16, συνῆλθον καὶ τῶν μαθητῶν σὺν ἡμῖν; compare Pseud-Arist. p. 120 (Haverc.), ἐν οἷς καὶ βασιλικοὶ ἦσαν καὶ τῶν τιμωμένων ὑπὸ τοῦ βασιλέως. As a rule, however, the genitive is accompanied by a preposition in such cases; e.g. Jo. xvi. 17,³ εἶπον ἐκ τῶν μαθητῶν αὐτοῦ κ.τ.λ. (Jelf 893. e).

9. It is not difficult to recognise the genitive as the *whence*-case when it is joined with

¹ [Compare Jelf I. p. 454, Note; and on ἔνοχος, Jelf § 501.]

² [Lünemann adds Mt. xxviii. 1, ὁψὲ σαββάτων.]

³ [Compare also Rev. xi. 9, Jo. vii. 40 (Tisch., al.): in several passages *ἐκ* with its case occupies the place of the *object*, as 2 Jo. 4, Rev. ii. 10, Mt. xxiii. 34, L. xxi. 16; compare also Rev. v. 9, if ἡμᾶς be omitted. A. Buttm. p. 158 sq., Schirlitz, *Grundz.* p. 250.]

(a) Verbs of *accusing* and *impeaching* (*condemning*), as the genitive of the thing (Matth. 369, Don. p. 479, Jelf 501); for the crime of which one is accused is that *from which* the κατηγορεῖν proceeds. See A: xix. 40, κινδυνεύομεν ἐγκαλεῖσθαι στάσεως xxv. 11, οὐδέν ἐστιν ὧν οὗτοι κατηγοροῦσί μου I. xxiii. 14, οὐδὲν εἶρον ἐν τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ τούτῳ αἴτιον ὧν κατηγορεῖτε κατ' αὐτοῦ. (On the other hand, we find περί τινος *de aliquare*, A. xxiii. 29, xxiv. 13,¹ compare Xen. *Hell.* 1. 7. 2; as also κρίνεσθαι περί τ., A. xxiii. 6, xxiv. 21.) Yet it must not be concealed that the two verbs just mentioned have commonly a different construction in Greek authors, viz. κατηγορεῖν τινός τι (of which construction Mk. xv. 3 cannot well be considered an example, compare Lucian, *Necyom.* 19), and ἐγκαλεῖν τινί τι (Matth. 370, Jelf 589. 3).²

(b) Κατακαυχᾶσθαι, *to glory in a thing* (derive glory from a thing), Ja. ii. 13. The combination ἐπαινεῖν τινά τινος (4 Macc. i. 10, iv. 4, Poppo, *Thuc.* III. i. 661) does not occur in the N. T.; for in L. xvi. 8 τῆς ἀδικίας must undoubtedly be joined with οἰκονόμος, and the object of ἐπαινεῖν is only expressed in the clause ὅτι φρονίμως ἐποίησεν.³ In later writers μισεῖν also has the genitive of the thing, like ἐπαινεῖν; see Liban. *Oratt.* p. 120 d, Cantacuz. I. 56 (Don. p. 479, Jelf 495.)

(c) Verbs of *exhaling* (*smelling, breathing*), Matth. 376 (Don. p. 469, Jelf 484); for in ὀζειν τινός the genitive denotes the material or the substance *from which* the ὀζειν emanates.

¹ [The constructions of κατηγορεῖν in the N. T. are as follows:—

a. Genitive of person, the charge being either expressed by περί (A. xxiv. 13 only), or left unexpressed; this is the most common construction.

b. Κατηγορεῖν τινά, Rev. xii. 10 (probably).

c. Two genitives apparently in A. xxiv. 8, xxv. 11 (compare Dem. *Mid.* 3, παρανόμων αὐτοῦ κατηγορεῖν); but it is probable that ὧν stands for τούτων ᾧ (by attraction), so that we have the regular construction κατηγορεῖν τί τινος: hence we need not take πολλά and πῶσα in Mk. xv. 3, 4, as semi-adverbial accusatives, but may consider them examples of the same kind.

d. Κατηγορεῖν τι κατὰ τινος, L. xxiii. 14 (ὧν for τούτων ᾧ). In several passages this verb is used absolutely.—Καταμαρτυρεῖν is followed by a genitive of the person,—with τί (Mt. xxvi. 62, Mk. xiv. 60), πῶσα Mt. xxvii. 13: καταγινώσκειν by a genitive of the person only. (In part, from A. Buttmann p. 165.)]

² How κατηγορεῖν (properly, to affirm or maintain *against* some one) comes to have a genitive of the *person* (Mt. xii. 10, L. xxiii. 2, al.) is obvious; but καταγινώσκειν τινός 1 Jo. iii. 20, 21, is exactly similar (Matth. 378). For ἐγκαλεῖν τινί (Eccles. xlvi. 19) we find in Rom. viii. 33 ἐγκαλεῖν κατὰ τινος, which is as easily explained as κατηγορεῖν ἐς τινα Maetz. *Antiph.* 207. [Ἐγκαλεῖν τινί occurs in the N. T. also, A. xix. 38, xxiii. 28.]

³ On this construction see (Sintenis, in the) *Leipzig. L. Z.* 1833, I. 1135.

The only N. T. example is one in which the verb is used figuratively, viz. A. ix. 1, ἐμπνέων ἀπειλῆς καὶ φόβου, *breathing of threatening and murder*: compare Aristoph. *Eg.* 437. οὗτος ἤδη κακίας καὶ συκοφαντίας πνέει Heliod. 1. 2, Ephraem. 2358. Different from this are φόβον πνέοντες Theocr. 22. 82, and θυμὸν ἐκπνέων Eur. *Bacch.* 620; here the simple object is expressed (*breathing murder, courage*), and the verbs are treated as transitive. (Jelf 540. *Obs.*)

10. There appears to be a somewhat wider departure from the nature of the genitive, when this case is used with

(a) Verbs of *feeling*, to denote the object *towards* which the feeling is directed; as σπλαγχνίζεσθαι τινός Mt. xviii. 27. In German, however, we have the genitive construction (*sich jemandes erbarmen*), and in Greek the object was certainly regarded as exerting an influence on the person who feels, and consequently as the point *from which* the feeling proceeds, i.e. from which it is excited. Yet most of these verbs take the accusative, the relation being differently conceived: see § 32. 1, and Hartung p. 20 (Jelf 488).

(b) Verbs of *longing* and *desiring* (Matth. 350. Jelf 498¹). With these verbs we commonly express the object *towards* or *on* which the desire is fixed. But in ἐπιθυμεῖν τινός, as conceived by the Greeks (if we except those combinations in which the genitive may be considered partitive, as ἐπιθυμεῖν σοφίας, *to desire of wisdom*), the longing and the desire were regarded as proceeding from the object desired, the object sending forth from itself to the subject the incitement to desire. In the N. T. ἐπιθυμεῖν always takes the genitive (a variant being noted in Mt. v. 28 only²), as A. xx. 33, ἀργυρίου ἢ χρυσίου ἢ ἱματισμοῦ οὐδενὸς ἐπεθυμησα (1 Tim. iii. 1): so also ὀρέγεσθαι, 1 Tim. iii. 1, εἴ τις ἐπισκοπῆς ὀρέγεται, καλοῦ ἔργου ἐπιθυμεῖ (Isocr. *Demon.* p. 24, ὀρεχθῆναι τῶν καλῶν ἔργων Lucian, *Tim.* 70), II. xi. 16; and ἰμείρεσθαι, 1 Th. ii. 8 [*Rec.*]. In the LXX, also, and in the Apocrypha (Wis. vi. 12, 1 Macc. iv. 17, xi. 11, al.) ἐπιθυμεῖν τινός (ὀρέγεσθαι does not occur) is the usual con-

¹ [Compare Don. p. 484, where reasons are given for taking a different view of the nature of this genitive.]

² [Here αὐτῶν is much better supported than αὐτῶς. Tisch. in ed. 8 omits the pronoun, which is placed within brackets by Westcott and Hort.]

struction; but the verb is already beginning to take an accusative, as a transitive verb, e.g. Ex. xx. 17, Dt. v. 21, vii. 25, Mic. ii. 2, Job xxxiii. 20,—compare Wis. xvi. 3, Ecclus. xvi. 1. Even in earlier Greek the verb ἐπιποθεῖν is always followed by an accusative (because the verb was in thought resolved into ποθεῖν or πόθον ἔχειν ἐπὶ τι, *towards something*, compare Fritz. *Rom.* I. 31), Plat. *Legg.* 9. 855 e, Diod. S. 17. 101; compare 2 C. ix. 14, Ph. i. 8, 1 P. ii. 2 (Jelf *l.c. Obs.* 2). Πεινῆν and διψῆν also, which in Greek writers are regularly followed by a genitive, take an accusative in the N. T. (in a figurative sense, with reference to spiritual blessings); see Mt. v. 6, πεινῶντες καὶ διψῶντες τὴν δικαιοσύνην,¹ and compare φιλοσοφίαν διψ. *Epist. Soer.* 25, 53 (Allat.). The distinction between the two constructions is obvious: διψῆν φιλοσοφίας is *to thirst towards philosophy*, whilst in διψῆν φιλοσοφίαν philosophy is regarded as an indivisible whole, into the possession of which one desires to come. Most closely connected with these verbs are

(c) Verbs of *thinking of, remembering* (Matth. 347, Don. p. 468, Jelf 515): L. xvii. 32, μνημονεύετε τῆς γυναικὸς Ἀὐτ. i. 72, μνησθῆναι διαθήκης. A. xi. 16, 1 C. xi. 2, L. xxii. 61, H. xiii. 3, Jude 17, 2 P. iii. 2. (On the other hand ὑπομνήσκειν τινὰ περὶ τινος, 2 P. i. 12.) We also use the genitive in German to express *thinking of* a thing, for this operation is no other than grasping, taking hold of something with the memory. Analogous to this is *to be forgetful of* a thing: H. xii. 5, ἐκλέλησθε τῆς παρακλήσεως. vi. 10, ἐπιλαθέσθαι τοῦ ἔργου ὑμῶν. xiii. 2, 16. Yet we often find the accusative with ἀναμνήσκεισθαι, H. x. 32, 2 C. vii. 15, Mk. xiv. 72, and with μνημονεύειν, Mt. xvi. 9, 1 Th. ii. 9, Rev. xviii. 5 (Matth. *l.c.* Rem. 2, Jelf 515); but rather in the sense of *having a thing present to the mind, holding in remembrance* (Bernh. p. 177). Ἐπιλανθάνεσθαι also takes an accusative in Ph. iii. 14, as sometimes in the LXX (Dt. iv. 9, 2 K. xvii. 38, Is. lxxv. 16, Wis. ii. 4, Ecclus. iii. 14²) and even in Attic Greek (Matth. *l.c.*, Jelf 515). This twofold construction rests on a difference in the view which is taken of the

¹ In the LXX this verb is found with a dative, Ex. xvii. 3, ἰδίψησεν ὁ λαὸς ὕδατι (*towards water*). In Ps. lxii. 2 also *Vat.* has ἰδίψησέ σοι (θεῷ, ἂλ. σε) ἢ ψυχῇ μου.

² [In Wis. ii. 4 and Ecclus. iii. 14 ἐπιλ. does not govern an accusative.]

relation, a difference which also shows itself in Latin. Verbs of *making mention of* do not take a genitive in the N. T. :¹ we find instead *μνημονεύειν περί*, H. xi. 22 ; compare *μνησκεισθαι περί* Xen. *Cyr.* 1. 6. 12, Plut. *Pædag.* 9. 27, Tob. iv. 1.

(d) The transition is easy to verbs which signify *to care for* or *to neglect* anything (Matth. 348, Jelf 496) : L. x. 34, *ἐπεμελήθη αὐτοῦ* (1 Tim. iii. 5), 1 C. ix. 9, *μὴ τῶν βοῶν μέλει τῷ θεῷ* ; (A. xviii. 17,² Plut. *Pædag.* 17. 22), Tit. iii. 8, *ἵνα φροντίζωσι καλῶν ἔργων* :³ 1 Tim. v. 8, *τῶν ἰδίων οὐ πρόνοεῖ* 1 Tim. iv. 14, *μὴ ἀμέλει τοῦ ἐν σοὶ χαρίσματος* (H. ii. 3), H. xii. 5, *μὴ ὀλιγόρει παιδείας κυρίου*. To this head belongs also *φειδεσθαι*⁴ (Matth. 348, Jelf l. c.) : A. xx. 29, *μὴ φειδόμενοι τοῦ ποιμνίου*, *not sparing the flock* ; 1 C. vii. 28, 2 P. ii. 4, al. But *μέλει* is also used with *περί*, Mt. xxii. 16, Jo. x. 13, xii. 6, al. (Her. 6, 101, Xen. *Cyr.* 4. 5. 17, *Hiero* 9. 10, al., Wis. xii. 13, 1 Macc. xiv. 43).⁵

(e) Lastly, verbs of *ruling* (Matth. 359, Don. p. 476, Jelf 505) take the genitive, as the simple case of dependence,—for the notion of *going before* or *leading* (Hartung p. 14) reduces itself to this : Mk. x. 42, *οἱ δοκοῦντες ἄρχειν τῶν ἐθνῶν κατακυριεύουσιν αὐτῶν* Rom. xv. 12 (from the LXX). Compare also *κυριεύειν* Rom. xiv. 9, 2 C. i. 24, *αὐθεντεῖν* 1 Tim. ii. 12, *καταδυναστεύειν* Ja. ii. 6, *ἀνθυπατεύειν* A. xviii. 12, etc. ; these verbs are merely derivatives from nouns, and the construction resolves itself into *κύριόν τινος εἶναι*, *ἀνθύπατόν τινος εἶναι*.⁶ Yet *βασιλεύειν τινός* (Her. 1. 206 and LXX) never occurs in the N. T. ;⁷ in its stead we find the Hebraistic expression (*by* being used with verbs of ruling, Ps. xlvii. 9, Prov. xxviii. 15, Neh. v. 15) *βασιλεύειν ἐπὶ τινος*, Mt. ii. 22, Rev. v. 10, or *βασ. ἐπὶ τινα*, L. i. 33, xix. 14, 27, Rom. v. 14 : compare Lob. p. 475.

¹ [This is a question of interpretation : some of the best commentators take *μνημονεύειν* in this sense in H. xi. 15, where the verb governs a genitive.]

² [If *οὐδέν* be taken adverbially : but it is surely simpler to consider *οὐδέν* the subject of *ἔμελεν*, and *τούτων* dependent on *οὐδέν* (Jelf 496. *Obs.* 2).]

³ [Similarly *μεριμνήσει ἑαυτῆς*, Mt. vi. 34.]

⁴ In Latin, *parcere alicui*. In the Greek *φειδίσθαι*, if we may judge from the construction, there is rather the notion of restraining oneself *from*, *sibi temperare a*. In the LXX, however, this verb is also construed with the dative and with prepositions.

⁵ Compare Strange in *Jahns Archiv* II. 400.

⁶ [In A. xviii. 12, just quoted, the preferable reading is *ἀνθυπάτου ὄντος*.]

⁷ [In Mt. ii. 22 we should probably read *βασιλεύει τῆς Ἰουδαίας*.]

Verbs of *buying* and *selling* take the genitive of the price (Bernh. p. 177 sq., Madv. 65, Don. p. 478, Jelf 519): Mt. x. 29, οὐχὶ δὲ οὐ στρουθία ἀσσαρίον πωλεῖται xxvi. 9, ἡδύνατο τοῦτο πραθῆναι πολλοῦ xx. 13, Mk. xiv. 5, A. v. 8 (Plat. *Apol.* 20 b), 1 C. vi. 20 (compare Rev. vi. 6), Bar. i. 10, iii. 30 (but in Mt. xxvii. 7, ἡγόρασαν ἐξ αὐτῶν, scil. ἀργυρίων A. i. 18), A. vii. 16, ὠνήσατο τιμῆς ἀργυρίου (with ἐκ in Palæph. 46. 3, 4). Under this head comes also Jude 11, τῇ πλάνῃ τοῦ Βαλαὰμ μισθοῦ ἐξεχύθησαν, *for reward* (Xen. *Cyr.* 3. 2. 7, Plat. *Rep.* 9. 575 b). This construction with ἐκ, and still more a consideration of the primary meaning of the genitive, might lead us to refer this genitive of price to the notion of *proceeding from*, since that which is bought etc. for a price, proceeds for us, so to speak, out of the price (or equivalent) which is given for it. But it is probably nearer the truth to think of the genitive of exchange, and of such expressions as ἀλλάσσειν τί τίνος (Hartung p. 15, Matth. 364, Don. l. c., Jelf 520); for the object bought or sold is set over against so much money,¹ and hence in Greek ἀντί is the preposition of price.² The construction ἀλλάσσειν, διαλλάσσειν τί τίνος, does not itself occur in the Greek Bible: in Rom. i. 23 we find instead the more vivid phrase ἀλλάσσειν τι ἐν τινι, by which in Ps. cv. 20 the LXX render the Hebrew הָקִיר בְּ. The nearest approach to this is found in ἀλλάσσειν τί τινι, which occurs Her. 7. 152 and often in the LXX (Ex. xiii. 13, Lev. xxvii. 10, al.). Words of *valuing*, *estimation*, etc., belong to the same category as verbs of buying and selling, and, like them, govern the genitive,—to *esteem worthy of* a thing (Krüg. p. 53, Don. l. c., Jelf 521): compare ἄξιος Mt. iii. 8, x. 10, Rom. i. 32; ἀξιῶν 2 Th. i. 11, 1 Tim. v. 17, H. iii. 3, and frequently.

11. The genitive of place and of time: as Æsch. *Prom.* 714 λαίᾳς χειρὸς σιδηροτέκτονες οἰκοῦσι Χάλυβες, *on the left hand*³ (Her. 5. 77), Xen. *Eph.* 5. 13 ἐκείνης τῆς ἡμέρας, *on that day*, Philostr. *Her.* 9. 3 sq. χειμῶνος *in winter*, Thuc. 3. 104 (Matth. 377, Don. p. 471, Jelf 522 sq.). This genitive is not governed directly by any particular word, but its relation to the construction of the sentence is quite clear; and there is in it nothing alien to the primary meaning of the genitive case.⁴ The N. T. writers almost always insert a preposition: their use of

¹ [The German preposition *gegen* (over against) is used with verbs of buying, etc., in the sense *for*, *in exchange for*, and thus closely resembles ἀντί.]

² A different view will be found in Herm. *Opusc.* I. 179. See on the other hand Prüfer, *De Græca et Lat. Declinatione* 98 sq. [Lainemann adds: compare H. xii. 2, 16.]

³ [In the phrases which are translated in this section Winer is able to imitate the Greek construction by using the German genitive. with τοῦ λοιποῦ he compares the German *des weitem*.—Compare Mätzner, *Eng. Lang.* I. 389 sqq., Morris, *Hist. Outl.* pp. 193, 196.]

⁴ Herm. *Vig.* p. 881, Hartung p. 32 sqq.

the simple genitive of place or time (which is properly a partitive genitive) is almost confined to certain standing formulas : thus we often meet with *νυκτός* *by night*, also *μέσης νυκτός* Mt. xxv. 6, *ἡμέρας καὶ νυκτός* L. xviii. 7, A. ix. 24 (Xen. *An.* 2. 6. 7) ; *χειμῶνος* Mt. xxiv. 20 (connected with *σαββάτω*) ; *δρόρου βαθέος* L. xxiv. 1 ; *μὴ εὐρόντες, ποίας (ὁδοῦ) εἰσενέγκωσιν αὐτόν*, L. v. 19, *by what way, ἐκείνης (scil. ὁδοῦ)* L. xix. 4 ; *τοῦ λοιποῦ* G. vi. 17 (Thuc. 4. 98). For this reason—because the use of the genitive of time is limited in the N. T. to simple and familiar formulas—we cannot render *ἡμερῶν τεσσαράκοντα* in A. i. 3 (with the reading of D) *within forty days* (Matth. 377. 2. b) : see above 2. a. To express this meaning Luke would certainly have used a preposition.

Rev. xvi. 7, *ἤκουσα τοῦ θυσιαστηρίου λέγοντος*, must certainly not be brought in here (*I heard one speaking from the altar*,—compare Soph. *El.* 78, Bernh. p. 137).¹ In accordance with analogous sentences in ver. 5 and vi. 3, 5, the words must be rendered, *I heard the altar speak* (see Bengel *in loc.*) : and this prosopopoeia well suits the strangely mysterious character of these visions : see De Wette. The other reading, *ἤκουσα ἄλλου ἐκ τοῦ θυσιαστ. λέγοντος*, is a palpable correction. On *Τιβεριάδος*, Jo. vi. 1, see above, page 239.

Rem. The genitive absolute is of frequent occurrence in the historical style of the N. T. In its original application this is not an absolute case in the proper sense of the word, but depends on the use of the genitive for definitions of time (compare Hartung p. 31²) : hence the corresponding absolute case in Latin is the ablative. It is however used with a more extended reference, especially to assign the cause and the condition,—both relations which are expressed by the genitive. The only point needing remark here is, that a genitive absolute is sometimes used where the nature of the following verb would lead us to expect a different oblique case : L. xvii. 12 [*Rev.*], *εἰσερχομένου αὐτοῦ . . . ἀπήντησαν αὐτῷ*, xxii. 10, 53, xviii. 40, *ἐγγίσαντος αὐτοῦ ἐπηρώτησεν αὐτόν* Mk. xi. 27, A. iv. 1, xxi. 17, 2 C. xii. 21,³ Jo. iv. 51. Examples of this kind are also common in Greek authors, partly because when the sentence was commenced the principal verb was not yet determined on, partly because the more regular construction would in many cases render the expression clumsy : compare Her. 1. 41, Thuc. 1. 114, 3. 13, Xen. *An.* 2. 4.

¹ Erfurdt, Soph. *Æd. R.* 142, Buttm. *Philoct.* 115.

² [Compare Jelf 541, Don. p. 485.]

³ [With the reading *ἐλθόντος μου παυνώσῃ με* : in the later MSS. the construction is made regular. So in Rev. xvii. 8, quoted below, *Rev.* has the more regular *ἐλθέτοντες*, for *ἐλσιπόντων* (Tischl., al.). On this irregularity see Jelf 710, and especially A. Buttmann p. 314 sqq.]

24. *Mem.* 4. 8. 5, *Pol.* 4. 49. 1, *Xen. Eph.* 4. 5, *Heliod.* 2. 30. 113.¹ In 2 C. iv. 18 also, for αἰώνιον βάρος δόξης κατεργάζεται ἡμῖν, μὴ σκοποῦντων ἡμῶν τὰ βλεπόμενα, Paul might have written μὴ σκοποῦσι τὰ βλ.; but the former construction brings out the participial member with more prominence and force: compare *Xen. Cyr.* 6. 1. 37. Lastly, we find exceptional instances of the use of a genitive absolute where the principal sentence has the same subject (in the nominative) as the subordinate sentence; as *Mt.* i. 18, μνηστευθείσης τῆς μητρὸς αὐτοῦ Μαρίας τῷ Ἰωσήφ, πρὶν ἢ συνελθεῖν αὐτοῦς, εὗρέθη ἐν γαστρὶ ἔχουσα, where the writer probably had in his mind another mode of finishing the sentence. So perhaps in *Rev.* xvii. 8. Such instances as *these* are rare in Greek authors: see however *Her.* 5. 81, *Plat. Rep.* 8. 547 b, *Pol.* 31. 17. 1; and compare *Poppo, Thuc.* I. 119 sq., *Wannowski* p. 61 sqq. In the LXX see *Gen.* xlv. 4, *Ex.* iv. 21, v. 20, xiv. 18: compare *Acta Apocr.* pp. 68, 69, *Epiphan. Vit.* pp. 326, 340, 346 (in the 2d volume of *Epiphan. Opp.*: ed. Colon.), and in Latin, *Suet. Tib.* 31. In all these examples the genitive absolute is employed as a regularly established construction, the grammatical origin of which was no longer considered.²

SECTION XXXI.

THE DATIVE,

In Greek the dative is a more comprehensive case than in Latin, representing, as it does, the Latin ablative as well as the Latin dative.³ In general, however, its connexion with the sentence is not so close and necessary as that of the accusative or even of the genitive: its office is merely to complete and

¹ Wyttenbach, *Plut. Mor.* II. 21, Schæf. *Apollon. Rh.* II. 171, and *Demosth.* II. 202, *Poppo, Thuc.* I. 2, 119, *Siebelis, Pausan.* II. 8, *Hoffmann, Pr. de Casib. Absol.* p. 1. Compare the Latin ablatives absolute in *Cic. Phil.* 11. 10, *Fam.* 15. 4, 18, *Cæsar, Bell. Gall.* 5. 4, *Civ.* 1. 36, 2. 19, 3. 21.

² [Bp. Ellicott has some general remarks on the N. T. use of the genitive with the noun, in his Essay on "Scripture, and its interpretation" (*Aids to Faith*, p. 462 sq.). Besides the genitive of apposition or identity (§ 59. 8. a), of remoter reference (§ 30. 2), of quality (§ 34. 3. b), he specifies "a widely extended use" of this case "to denote the ideas of origination (*Rom.* iv. 13, δικαιοσύνη πίστεως), and not unfrequently of definite agency (2 *Th.* ii. 13, ἁγιοῦ πνεύματος Πνεύματος),"—upon this see especially his note on 1 *Th.* i. 6; and a smaller class of examples "in which ideas, so to speak, of ethical substance or contents appear to predominate (*E.* i. 13, ἀληθείας and σωτηρίας)." See also *Green, Gr.* pp. 87–98, *Webster, Synt.* pp. 67–77, for notices of many passages.]

³ Compare *Herm. Emend. Rat.* p. 140. [On the radical force of the dative see *Don.* p. 486, *Jelf* 471, 586, *Clyde, Gr. Synt.* p. 35. On the dative in the N. T. see *Green* pp. 98–102, *Webster, Synt.* pp. 76–79, *Ellicott u.s.*]

extend, by indicating the object (in most cases the *personal* object) at which an action is aimed, which an action concerns, but which is not directly affected by the action. Hence we often find this case in conjunction with the accusative of the object, as in 2 C. ix. 2, *προθυμία ἣν καυχῶμαι Μακεδόσιν* A. xxii. 25, *προέτειναν αὐτὸν τοῖς ἰμάσιν* (see Kühnöl),¹ xxiv. 5, Jo. vi. 13. In a loose application the dative is used (of *things*) to denote whatever accompanies the action, as motive, power, circumstance (of time or place), etc.

1. We first consider the dative as the case of reference (of the more remote object, as it is usually expressed), both in its connexion with transitive verbs—as *διδόναι* (*δωρεῖσθαι*) *τί τινι*, *γράφειν τί τινι* (2 C. ii. 3), *εὐαγγελίζεσθαι τινί τι* (L ii. 10, 2 C. xi. 7), *ὀφείλειν τινί τι* (Mt. xviii. 28, Rom. xiii. 8, compare Rom. i. 14, viii. 12, but contrast xv. 27), *ὁμοιοῦν τινά τινι* (Mt. vii. 24, xi. 16), *καταλλάσσειν τινά τινι* (2 C. v. 18), *ἐγείρειν θλίψιν τοῖς δεσμοῖς* (Ph. i. 17), all which instances are entirely free from difficulty;—and especially as joined with intransitive verbs and adjectives allied to these. The force of the dative is more or less clear.²

(a) In *ἀκολουθεῖν τινί*, *ἐγγίζειν*, *κολλᾶσθαι*, *στοιχεῖν* (Rom. iv. 12, al.), *δεδέσθαι* (Rom. vii. 2, 1 C. vii. 27), *ἐντυγχάνειν τινί*, etc.; also in *εὐχεσθαι τινι*, A. xxvi. 29. (Jelf 522 sq.)

(b) In *μεριμνᾶν τινί*³ (Mt. vi. 25), *ὀργίζεσθαι* (Mt. v. 22), *μετριοπαθεῖν τινί* (H. v. 2), *μέμψεσθαι* (H. viii. 8,⁴ see Krüg. p. 25, Jelf 589), *φθονεῖν* G. v. 26. (Jelf 596, 601.)

(c) In *πιστεῦναι τινί*, *πεποιθέναί*,⁵ *ἀπιστεῖν*, *ἀπειθεῖν*, *ὑπακούειν*, *ὑπήκοός*, *ἐναντίος*, etc. (Jelf 593.)

(d) In *προσκυνεῖν τινί*, *λατρεύειν* (not in Ph. iii. 3), *δουλοῦν*. (Jelf 596.)

¹ [Unless τοῖς ἰμάσιν be taken as instrument, see Alford. Against Kühnöl's rendering of *προτίειν* (*tradere*) see Bornem. *Luc.* p. 181 sq., Meyer *in loc.*]

² [The references in the text to Jelf's *Gr.* apply to most of the words in the various classes; for *εὐχεσθαι*, *ἐντυγχάνειν*, see 589; *ἐναντίος*, 601; *ζηνίζεσθαι*, 607; *κωνονί*, 588; *ἐμιλεῖν*, 590. In Donaldson's classification, *c*, *d*, *e* (with *εὐχεσθαι*, but not *ἐναντίος*), would come under the "dative of the recipient" (pp. 493-495); *χρῆσθαι*, "instrumental dative" (p. 491); most of the other words under the "dative of coincidence or contingency" (p. 486 sqq.).]

³ [Also *μεριμνήσει τὰ περὶ ἡμῶν*, Ph. ii. 20 (1 C. vii. 32); *μεριμνήσει ἑαυτῆς*, Mt. vi. 34, like *φροντίζειν τινός*, § 30. 10. (A. Buttm. p. 186.)]

⁴ [Here *αὐτοῖς* is strongly supported: some (e. g. Bleek, Kurtz) who read *αὐτοῖς* join it with λέγει.—The dative is similarly used with *ἐπιτιμᾶν*, *ἐγκαλεῖν*, *ἰμφορμᾶσθαι*: A. Buttm. p. 177.]

⁵ [The dative with *ἐπιτίθειν* in Mt. xii. 21 either follows the analogy of these verbs (A. Buttm. p. 176), or belongs to No. 6 *c* (so Meyer).]

(e) In ἀρέσκειν τινί [εὐαρεστεῖν, H. xi. 5], ἀρκεῖν (Mt. xxv. 9, 2 C. xii. 9), ἀρκετός and ἰκανός, Mt. vi. 34, 1 P. iv. 3, 2 C. ii. 6. (Jelf 594, 596.)

(f) Then in ξενίζεσθαι τινι, 1 P. iv. 12 (Thuc. 4. 85), *be astonished at a thing* (the astonishment is directed towards the thing); ἀπολογεῖσθαι (2 C. xii. 19, A. xix. 33, compare 1 P. iii. 15), and διαλέγεσθαι τινι, A. xvii. 2, xviii. 19; διακατελέγχεσθαι τινι, A. xviii. 28 (δογματίζειν τινί, compare Col. ii. 20); where the dative indicates the person to whom the conversation or defence is addressed. Likewise ὁμολογεῖν and ἐξομολογεῖσθαι τινι (Ja. v. 16), even with the signification *praise* (ᾧ ἡγή), L. x. 21, Rom. xiv. 11, H. xiii. 15; for every act of praise to God is a confession made to Him that we acknowledge Him as the High and Glorious One. (Jelf 589, 594.)

Once, in Rev. xix. 5, the best MSS. have the construction αἰνεῖν τινί (compare Ecclus. li. 12): probably ᾧ ἡγή was before the writer's mind,—unless indeed αἰνεῖν is here construed *ad sensum*, as equivalent to εἰπεῖν αἰνεσιν.

(g) In κρίνεσθαι (Mt. v. 40) and διακρίνεσθαι τινι Jude 9 (Jer. xv. 10), *go to law, contend against or with*. (Jelf 601.)

(h) Somewhat differently in the verbs of *equality* or *likeness*; as Mt. xxiii. 27, ὁμοιάζετε τάφοις κεκοιμημένοις vi. 8, H. ii. 17, 2 C. x. 12; compare ὁμοίός, ἴσος τινί, Mt. xi. 16, Jo. ix. 9, 1 Jo. iii. 2, A. xiv. 15, Mt. xx. 12, Ph. ii. 6¹ (once ὁμοίός τινος, Jo. viii. 55,—Matth. 386, comp. § 30. 4): also in verbs of *participating in*, 1 Tim. v. 22, 1 P. iv. 13 (compare L. v. 10, Rom. xv. 27), though these verbs more commonly take the genitive (§ 30. 8): similarly ὁμιλεῖν τινί, A. xxiv. 26. (Jelf 594.)

(i) In the verbs of *using*, as χρῆσθαι, A. xxvii. 17, 1 C. ix. 12, 15. Once however (in 1 C. vii. 31) this verb has an accusative in the best MSS.,² as sometimes in the later writers, e.g. Malal. p. 5, Theophan. p. 314, Böckh, *Corp. Inscript.* II. 405, (but not Xen. *Ages.* 11. 11), compare Bornem. *Acta* p. 222: in A. xxvii. 17 there is little authority for the accusative. (Jelf 591.)

¹ Comp. Fritzsche, *Arist. Amic.* p. 15: [ὁν κοινωνεῖν, Green, *Gr.* p. 102.]

² [A. Buttm. (p. 181 sq.) suggests that the accusative may have been occasioned by the verb which immediately follows (καταχρῶμενοι, κόσμον being regarded as in some measure dependent on both verbs (ἀπὸ κοινοῦ)): similarly Meyer. Καταχρῆσθαι takes an accusative in later writers.]

(λ) In *στήκειν* (*ἑστηκέναι*) *τινί*, *stand fast to a thing* (2 C. i. 24, G. v. 1 *v. l.*), or to a person, Rom. xiv. 4.¹ (Jelf 590.²)

Προσκυνεῖν (*reverence, worship*) is always followed by a dative in Matthew, Mark, and Paul³ (for Mt. iv. 10 is a quotation from Dt. vi. 13); in the rest of the N. T. we find sometimes the dative (Jo. ix. 38, A. vii. 43, H. i. 6, Rev. iv. 10, vii. 11, xiii. 4, al.), sometimes the accusative (L. iv. 8, xxiv. 52, Jo. iv. 23, Rev. ix. 20, xiv. 11): similarly *γονυπετεῖν τινά* in Mk. (i. 40) x. 17, Mt. xvii. 14 (and sometimes *λατρεῖν τινά*: Matth. 392. Rem., Jelf 553. *c.*). The construction of *προσκυνεῖν* with a dative is peculiar to later Greek (Lob. p. 463).⁴—*Χαίρειν*, which by the Greeks is more frequently construed with the dative (Fritz. *Rom.* III. 78 sq.), as it is sometimes in the LXX (Pr. xvii. 19, compare Bar. iv. 37), has never this construction in the N. T., being usually accompanied by *ἐπί* *over*: on Rom. xii. 12 see below, no. 7: in 1 C. xiii. 6 the dative depends on *σύν*.—The phrases *ἀποθανεῖν τῇ ἁμαρτίᾳ*, *τῷ νόμῳ* (Rom. vi. 2, G. ii. 19), *θανατοῦσθαι τῷ νόμῳ* (Rom. vii. 4), *νεκρὸν εἶναι τῇ ἁμ.* (vi. 11), opposed to *ζῆναι τινί* (*τῷ θεῷ* Rom. vi. 10, compare 1 P. iv. 10⁵), signify *to have died or to be dead to sin, to the law* (for sin, for the law); compare Rom. vii. 4. *εἰς τὸ γενέσθαι ἡμᾶς ἐτέρῳ* 1 P. ii. 24, *ἀπογενέσθαι τῇ ἁμαρτίᾳ*. In the same way we find in Rom. vi. 20 *ἐλεύθεροι τῇ δικαιοσύνῃ*, in antithesis to *δουλοῦσθαι τῇ δικ.* (ver. 18, compare ver. 19, 20): *when ye were servants of sin ye were free with reference to righteousness, to righteousness ye were in the relation of free men.* (Jelf 599.)

We must also recognise a *dative rei* of direction in the phrase *κοτακρῖνειν τινά θανάτῳ*, Mt. xx. 18 (compare 2 P. ii. 6⁶), *to sentence some one to death*, i. e. to assign to death by a sentence. This con-

¹ [The reading of G. v. 1 is most fully discussed by Lightfoot (*Gal.* p. 197), who—with most recent editors—rejects *ᾧ*, and takes *σπῆκετι* absolutely. If *ᾧ* be retained, it is probably a dative of *reference to* (no. 6), see Ellicott *in loc.*: similarly in 2 C. i. 24 (Meyer). In Rom. xiv. 4 the dative appears rather to come under no. 4. *b.* than to stand in close connexion with the verb.]

² [On the dative with compound verbs, see § 52.]

³ [Excluding O. T. quotations (with which A. vii. 43 may be reckoned, for the words *προσκυνεῖν αὐτοῖς*, though not found in Am. v. 26, seem to be a reminiscence of other familiar passages), we find 56 examples of this word in the N. T. In 16 the word is used absolutely; in two (Jo. iv. 22) the omission of the demonstrative makes the construction doubtful. In the remaining passages the dative (probably) occurs 28, the accusative 10 times. Hence in the N. T., as in the LXX, the dative construction is the more common. *Προσκυνεῖν* occurs most frequently in St. Matthew's Gospel and the Revelation. In the former book we find the dative only; in the latter the dative seems to occur 13, the accusative 6 times. The remaining examples are Mk. xv. 19, Jo. iv. 21, 23, ix. 38, 1 C. xiv. 25 (dative); Mk. v. 6, L. xxiv. 52, Jo. iv. 23, 24 (accusative). It seems almost impossible to believe that in a single verse (Jo. iv. 23) this word can have both constructions without any variation of meaning; at all events we may recognise that the accusative expresses a connexion between verb and object closer than that expressed by the dative construction. (Compare p. 248, note¹, p. 263, note³.)]

⁴ Compare Bos, *Exercitatt. Philol.* p. 1 sqq., Kypke, *Obs.* I. 7 sq.

⁵ [Perhaps intended for 1 P. iv. 6: the reference is wrong as it stands.]

⁶ [That is "condemned them to overthrow" (Huther, Alford, al.).]

struction is not found in Greek writers, who use κατακρίνειν τινὰ θανάτου, ὁρ θάνατον (Matth. 370. Rem. 3, Heupel, *Mark.* 285), or κατακρ. τινὶ θάνατον, Her. 6. 85 (to adjudge death to).¹ An analogous phrase is καταδικάζειν τινὰ θανάτῳ (Lob. p. 485). Compare also ἄνοχος τῇ κρίσει, Mt. v. 21, 22, *subject to the judgment* (§ 30. 8): compare Bleek, *Hebr.* II. i. 340.

2. Most closely connected with this is the dative which is dependent on εἶναι (ὑπάρχειν) and γίνεσθαι,—not on any predicate joined with these verbs; for ἐστί or γίνεται μοι φόβος can only mean, that the φόβον εἶναι or γίνεσθαι applies to or concerns me.

(a) Without a predicate εἶναι τινι expresses *belonging to* (possession), γίνεσθαι τινι denotes *becoming the property of*: L. ii. 7, οὐκ ἦν αὐτοῖς τόπος, *they had not room*; A. viii. 21, x. 6, iii. 6, xxi. 23, Mt. xviii. 12, L. i. 14, ἔσται χαρά σοι Mt. xvi. 22, οὐ μὴ ἔσται σοι τοῦτο, *this will not befall thee*; A. xx. 3, 16, ii. 43, ἐγένετο πάση ψυχῇ φόβος, *fear fell on*; Rom. xi. 25. With an ellipsis, 1 C. vi. 13, v. 12, 2 C. vi. 14, Jo. ii. 4 (Krüg. p. 69, Jelf 597).

(b) With a predicate (usually a substantive) εἶναι or γίνεσθαι τινι denotes what quality the thing spoken of has or receives *for some one*, either objectively or subjectively (in his opinion): 1 C. viii. 9, μήπως ἡ ἐξουσία . . . πρόσκομμα γένηται τοῖς ἀσθενέσιν i. 18, ὁ λόγος ὁ τοῦ σταυροῦ τοῖς μὲν ἀπολλυμένοις μωρία ἐστίν κ.τ.λ., ix. 2, xiv. 22, Rom. ii. 14, vii. 13, 1 C. iv. 3, ix. 3, Ph. i. 28 (Jelf 600, 602). But to express *turn to, prove* (Krüg. p. 69), the N. T. writers commonly use εἶναι or γίνεσθαι εἰς τι.

3. Substantives derived from verbs which govern a dative are sometimes followed by this case, instead of the ordinary genitive: 2 C. ix. 12, εὐχαρισταὶ τῷ θεῷ (but not in ver. 11), somewhat like εὐχαὶ τοῖς θεοῖς Plat. *Legg.* 7. 800 a² (Jelf 588, 597, Don. p. 495). Compare also τὸ εἰωθὸς αὐτῷ, L. iv. 16, A. xvii. 2 (Plat. *Legg.* 658 e, τὸ ἦθος ἡμῶν), and τὸ εὐπάρεδρον τῷ κυρίῳ, 1 C. vii. 35.³ A different case from this is L. vii. 12, υἱὸς μονογενὴς τῇ μητρὶ, *a son who for the mother was the only*

¹ In the O. T. also this construction is unknown. One of the parallels cited by Bretschneider is Sus. 41, κατέκριναν αὐτὴν ἀποθανεῖν; in the other, ver. 48, the verb is used absolutely, κατέκριναντε θυγατέρα Ἰσραὴλ.

² See Wyttēnb. Plat. *Mor.* I. 154 (Lips.); Stallb. Plat. *Euthyphr.* 401, *Rep.* I. 372; Ast, Plat. *Polit.* 451; Bornem. Xen. *Cyr.* 374; Fritz. *Mark* p. 63.

³ [Also Jo. xii. 13, 2 C. xi. 28 (probably).]

son (thus not strictly for the genitive: compare Tob. iii. 15, *μορογενὴς τῷ πατρὶ* Jud. xi. 34): this must not be confounded with the dative of relationship (compare L. v. 10, Rom. iv. 12).¹ On Rom. iv. 12 see § 63. II. 1.

In Mt. xxvii. 7 also, *ἡγόρασαν τὸν ἀγρὸν . . . εἰς ταφὴν τοῖς ξένοις*, *for burial for strangers*, the dative belongs to the substantive: comp. Strabo 17. 807, *πρὸς ἐπίδειξιν τοῖς ξένοις*.² But in 1 C. vii. 28 the dative may be joined with the verb of the sentence. See however Bernhardy p. 88.

4. Without direct dependence on the notion of a verb or noun, the dative may indicate the *reference* which an action has to some one; as in 2 C. ii. 13, *οὐκ ἔσχηκα ἀνεῖν τῷ πνεύματί μου* *for my spirit* (1 C. vii. 28), or in L. xviii. 31, *πάντα τὰ γεγραμμένα . . . τῷ νίῳ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου* *what was written for Him* (that it should be fulfilled in Him),³ Mt. xiii. 14, Jude 14: compare also Mt. xiii. 52, Ph. i. 27, 1 Tim. i. 9, Rev. xxi. 2.

Especially deserving of notice are

(a) The dative of *opinion* or *judgment* (compare above, no. 2), as in Plat. *Phaed.* 101 d, *εἴ σοι ἀλλήλοις συμφωνεῖ ἡ διαφωνεῖ*; Soph. *Œd. Col.* 1446. So in the phrases *ἀστεῖος τῷ θεῷ* L. vii. 20, and *δυνατὰ τῷ θεῷ* 2 C. x. 4;⁴ see also 1 C. ix. 2. Compare Krug. p. 71 sq.⁵ (Don. p. 495, Jelf 600).

(b) The dative of *interest*,—2 C. v. 13, *εἴτε ἐξέστημεν, θεῷ εἴτε σωφρονούμεν, ὑμῖν* (Rom. xiv. 6, 1 C. xiv. 22),—or more definitely, the *dativus commodi* and *incommodi*: Jo. iii. 26, *ὃ σὺ μεμαρτύρηκας, ὑπὲρ ὧν*, *for whom*, in favour of whom (L. iv. 22, Rom. x. 2, 2 C. ii. 1, comp. Xen. *Mem.* 1. 2. 21); on the other hand, Mt. xxiii. 31, *μαρτυρεῖτε ἑαυτοῖς, ὅτι νίόι ἐστε κ.τ.λ.*, *against yourselves* (compare Ja. v. 3). Compare further II. vi. 6, Jude 1, Rom. xiii. 2:⁶ on Rev. viii. 3 see Ewald. In E. v. 19, however,

¹ Buttm. *Philoct.* p. 102 sq., Boisson. *Nic.* p. 271, Ast, Plat. *Polit.* 451, 519, and Legg. p. 9. [Comp. Riddell, Plat. *Apol.* p. 126 sq.]

² See Schoem. *Isæus* p. 264, Krüg. p. 80.

³ [Jelf (588. 2) refers this to the construction of verbs which denote that "something is allotted to any one, awaits any one, etc." (Green p. 400). A. Buttmann (p. 178) joins the dative with both verbs: "if the word belonged to *γενεσθαι*, only, we should have had *ἐπὶ τῷ νίῳ*, as in Jo. xii. 16." Bleek, Meyer, and others agree with Winer.]

⁴ We should have a similar example in Ja. ii. 5, if (with Lachmann and Tischendorf) we read *τοὺς πτωχοὺς τῷ κόσμῳ*.

⁵ Compare Wyttenb. *Phæd.* l. c., Erfurdt, Soph. *Œd. R.* 615.

⁶ [Jelf 598, 601, Don. p. 494.]

λαλοῦντες ἑαυτοῖς (ἀλλήλοις) ψαλμοῖς κ.τ.λ., we have a simple dative of direction, *speaking to one another* etc.

5. From these examples it is obvious that the dative is akin to the prepositions εἰς (Engelhardt, *Plat. Menecr.* p. 360¹) and πρὸς (compare Ast, *Plat. Legg.* p. 558), just as the genitive to the prepositions ἐκ and ἀπό. Hence in many phrases εἰς or πρὸς with an accusative is used instead of the dative. Thus we find not only the familiar example λέγειν τινί and πρὸς τινα (the former is usually, almost constantly, preferred by Matthew and Mark²),—compare κράζειν τινί, Rev. vii. 2, xiv. 15, φωνεῖν τινί, Rev. xiv. 18,—but also εὔχεσθαι θεῷ A. xxvi. 29 (Xen. *Cyr.* 5. 2. 12, Demosth. *Conon* 729 c, Plut. *Coriol.* 9, Xen. *Eph.* 4. 3), and εὔχεσθαι πρὸς θεόν 2 C. xiii. 7 (Xen. *Mem.* 1. 3. 2), compare Πη. iv. 6; βοᾶν τινί L. xviii. 7, and βοᾶν πρὸς τινα Hos. vii. 14; ψεύδεσθαι τινί³ A. v. 4, Ps. xvii. 45, lxxvii. 36, Jer. v. 12 (not in Greek authors), and ψεύδ. πρὸς τινα (*to lie towards, belie, some one*) Xen. *An.* 1. 3. 5; καταλλάττειν τινί and πρὸς τινα, Xen. *Vectig.* 6. 8, Joseph. *Antt.* 14. 11. 3;⁴ εὐδοκεῖν εἰς τινα 2 P. i. 17, and εὐδ. τινί in Greek authors⁵ (Pol. 4. 22. 7, 1 Macc. i. 43); μάχεσθαι τινι Xen. *An.* 4. 5. 12, Plat. *Rep.* 3. 407 a, and πρὸς τινα Jo. vi. 52, *Plind* 17. 98, Plat. *Lach.* 191 d, Luc. *Conn.* 42, and often (also in the LXX);⁶ ὁμιλεῖν τινί and πρὸς τινα, L. xxiv. 14, Xen. *Mem.* 4. 3. 2. To the N. T. writers the prepositional construction was also naturally suggested by the more expressive and vivid phraseology of their mother tongue; and hence we sometimes find εἰς where Greek writers would have been content with the simple *dativus commodi* or

¹ In modern Greek the accusative with εἰς very commonly serves as a periphrasis for the dative, even in its simplest relations; as λέγω εἰς τὸν φίλον μου, *dico amico meo* (towards my friend): see Von Lüdemann, *Lehrb.* p. 90. [Sophocles, *Gr.* p. 151, Mullach, *Vulg.* p. 332. The dative has in great measure disappeared from modern Greek: see Mullach pp. 151, 327 sq., Clyde, p. 30 sq.]

² See Schulz, *Parab. v. Verwalt.* p. 38. [I have substituted “former” for “latter,” which is a manifest mistake. The use of πρὸς with the accus. after λέγειν and other verbs of speaking is very common in St. Luke and St. John: see Gersdorf pp. 180, 186, Davidson, *Introd.* p. 194.]

³ [On ψεύδεσθαι τινα (“actual deception by falsehood”) and ψ. τινι (“address directed to a person in terms of falsehood”) see Green, *Gr.* p. 100.]

⁴ Col. i. 20, ἀποκαταλλ. εἰς, would be an analogous example, if this were not a pregnant construction, used designedly: see Meyer *in loc.*

⁵ [And in 2 Thess. ii. 12, according to the best MSS.]

⁶ Thus besides παραβάλλειν τί τινι (Her. 4. 198) we also find παρ. τι πρὸς τι (Joseph. *Ap.* 2. 15). Different still is Mk. iv. 30, ἐν ποίᾳ παραβολῇ παραβάλλομεν τὴν βασιλείαν τοῦ θεοῦ (see Fritz.), but the readings vary. [Ἐν τίνι αὐτὴν παραβολῇ θῶμεν is adopted by Fritz. and by recent editors.]

incommodi: A. xxiv. 17, ἐλεημοσύνας ποιήσων εἰς τὸ ἔθνος μου L. vii. 30, τὴν βουλὴν τοῦ θεοῦ ἡθέτησαν εἰς ἑαυτούς, *to their own detriment* (as indeed εἰς also signifies *contra*¹). On the other hand, κηρύττειν or εὐαγγελίζ. εἰς (Mk. xiii. 10, 1 P. i. 25, L. xxiv. 47,—Paus. 8. 5. 8) must be rendered *proclaim* or *preach amongst them*, since a plural noun always follows: in Mt. xx. 1, μισθοῦσθαι εἰς τὸν ἀμπελῶνα is not *hire for* but *hire into* the vineyard; and there is the same pregnancy of expression in Mk. viii. 19, τ. ἄρτους ἔκλασα εἰς τοὺς πεντακισχιλίους, *have broken (and divided) amongst etc.* Similarly in Mt. v. 22, ἔροχος εἰς τὴν γέενναν, *liable (to come, to be cast) into the Gehenna*: contrast τῇ κρίσει, τῷ συνεδρίῳ.² In Rom. viii. 18 also τὴν μέλλουσαν δόξαν ἀποκαλυφθῆναι εἰς ἡμᾶς is an abbreviated expression (see Fritz. *in loc.*³), like the Hebrew ^{לְפָנַי} ^{לְפָנַי}, 1 S. iii. 7. Lastly, we cannot say that a preposition is used instead of a dative in the phrase ὠφέλιμος πρὸς τι 1 Tim. iv. 8, 2 Tim. iii. 16 (ὠφέλιμος εἰς Xen. *Ec.* 5. 11, compare χρήσιμος εἰς Wis. xiii. 11), or in εὐθετος εἰς τι L. xiv. 35 (Dion. H. *De Thuc.* 55. 3, εὐθετος πρὸς Pol. 26. 5. 6, Diod. S. 5. 37); the expressions *useful, suitable to or for a thing*, are perfectly correct, as the dative would be more fitly used in reference to the *person*: compare however L. ix. 62 v. l.⁴

The combination πιστεύειν εἰς or ἐπὶ τινα (A. ix. 42, xxii. 19) obviously means in Christian phraseology more than πιστεῖν τινι (*credere, confidere alicui*), and must be taken as a pregnant expression,—*believing, to give oneself up to some one; with faith to declare adherence to some one*, fide se ad aliquem applicare.⁵ Also

¹ In L. viii. 43 *Reç.* has εἰς ἰατροὺς προσαναλώσασα ὅλον τὸν βίον, but the best MSS. have ἰατροῖς, and this reading is to be preferred, as εἰς ἰατροὺς is an evident correction: this verb, indeed, is commonly construed with εἰς in Greek writers (Xen. *Cyr.* 2. 4. 9, *Æl.* 14. 32).

² [A. Buttmann (p. 170) maintains that it is most natural to regard εἰς τὴν here as a periphrasis for the dative, the change from τῇ κρίσει, τῷ συνεδρίῳ, to this construction being occasioned by the transition from the abstract and quasi-abstract words (κρίσις, συνέδριον) to the more material γέεννα.]

³ [Fritzsche explains ἀποκαλύπτεται εἰς ἐμέ thus: manifestatur res ad me (ita, ut ad me perferatur).]

⁴ [Here εὐθ. τῇ βασιλείᾳ is generally received. For ὠφέλιμος with *dat. pers.* see Tit. iii. 8. Compare Clyde, *Synt.* p. 163.]

⁵ Πιστεύειν ἐν Χριστῷ would be explained in the same way, but the existence of this formula is not fully proved by G. iii. 26, E. i. 13; in Mk. i. 15, however, we find πιστ. ἐν τῷ εὐαγγελίῳ, which is not essentially different.—Such phrases as ἡ πρὸς τινα πίστις do not prove the construction πιστεύειν πρὸς or εἰς τινα to be pure Greek (Schwarz, *Comment.* p. 1102). [We should probably read ἐν αὐτῷ in Jo. iii. 15, but (with Meyer) connect the words with ἔρχ, not πιστεύων. The

παραδιδόναι εἰς is not simply equivalent to παραδιδόναι τινί, but has rather the meaning *give into the power of* (Mt. x. 17); hence it is used with θάνατος Mt. x. 21, 2 C. iv. 11, with θλίψις Mt. xxiv. 9, with ἀκαθαρσία Rom. i. 24, etc.: compare Xen. *Hell.* 1. 7. 3. The combination in E. iv. 19, ἐαυτοὺς παρέδωκαν τῇ ἀσελγείᾳ εἰς ἐργασίαν ἀκαθαρσίας πάσης κ.τ.λ., needs no explanation.

Rem. The preposition μετά also is akin to the dative. Thus for πολεμεῖν τινί we find in the N. T. πολεμεῖν μετά τινος, Rev. xii. 7, xiii. 4; also κρίνεσθαι μετά τινος, 1 C. vi. 6 (7). With a different reference, the dative is replaced

(a) By ἐνώπιόν τινος: A. vi. 5, ἤρεσεν ἐνώπιον παντὸς τοῦ πλήθους (Gen. xxxiv. 18, xli. 37,¹ 2 S. iii. 36, al.); compare 1 Jo. iii. 22, προσκυνεῖν ἐνώπιον τοῦ θεοῦ (L. iv. 7, Rev. xv. 4). This belongs to the Hebraic colouring of the language, as indeed the preposition ἐνώπιον itself (עֲנֹפִיּוֹן) may almost be said to do.

(b) After πέποιθα—by ἐν, Ph. iii. 3; by ἐπί with the dative, Mk. x. 24, 2 C. i. 9; or by ἐπί with the accusative, Mt. xxvii. 43, 1 Macc. x. 77 (*Alex.*). [See below, p. 292.]

(c) After ἀκολουθεῖν by ὀπίσω, Mt. x. 38; see § 33.

That the dative may stand for the *local* πρὸς or εἰς with an accusative, has been denied by Bornemann,² and after him by Meyer (on A. ii. 33). It is true that the examples which Fritzsche (*Conject.* I. 42) has quoted from Greek poets do not prove the point (for prose), and also that the N. T. passages may be otherwise explained. In A. ii. 33 and v. 31 (ὑψοῦν) τῇ δεξιᾷ may mean *by* (*His*) *right hand*; and in Rev. ii. 16 σοι is simply a *dativus incommodi*. Even A. xxi. 16 might be rendered (as by Beza and Glass) *adducentes secum, apud quem hospitarentur Mnasonem*,—the word which should have been in the accus. case, as the object of ἄγοντες (viz. Μνάσωνα κ.τ.λ.), being brought into the construction of the relative sentence (Μνάσωνι): but this explanation has but little probability.³ A better course

constructions of this verb in the N. T. are fully examined by A. Buttmann (p. 173), and more succinctly by Bp. Ellicott (on 1 Tim. i. 16).]

¹ [In Genesis ll. cē. we have ἐναντίον, not ἐνώπιον.]

² In Rosenm. *Repertor.* II. 253, and in the *Neu. krit. Journ. der theol. Literat.* VI. 146 sq.: compare also *ad Anab.* p. 23.

³ Not exactly because the predicate ἀρχαῖο μαθητῆς is annexed (Bengels *N. Archiv* III. 175), for this description of Mnason is added in order to show that Paul might fully trust himself to him; but rather because it is not very likely that those who accompanied Paul from Cæsarea would have brought with them a host for him, since there were in Jerusalem itself so many trustworthy Christians. Hence we should have to assume, either that this Mnason was in Cæsarea by mere accident, or that he had a residence in both places at the same time. If we were to drop the *secum*, which certainly is not necessarily implied in ἄγοντες, it would simplify the matter (after their arrival in Jerusalem they brought Mnason forward), but then the words would not be suitably arranged.

would be to adopt Bornemann's more recent suggestion (*Luc.* p. 177 sq.) and resolve the attraction thus : ἄγοντες (ήμᾱς) παρὰ Μνάσωνά τινα . . . παρ' ᾧ ξενισθῶμεν¹ (for ἄγειν παρὰ τινα compare *Her.* 1. 86, 3. 15). Even this however is not the simplest explanation. The construction ἄγειν τινί, *lead to some one* (but see the note below), may indeed be uncommon in Attic prose, but later prose writers use expressions which are entirely similar, as φοιτᾶν τινί *Philostr. Soph.* 2. 1. 14,² ἦκειν τινί *Plut. Æm.* 16. 1, εἰσφέρειν τινά τινι *Malal.* 10. p. 231 . with *A.* xxi. 16, in particular, compare *Xen. Eph.* 3. 6. p. 63. πότερον ἡγόμην Ἀβροκόμῃ *Epiph. Vit.* p. 340 ὃ, ἤγαγεν αὐτὸν Ἀθανασίῳ τῷ πάππῳ.³ See also *Bernh.* p. 95, *Held, Plut. Æm. P.* p. 200. Hence we may without hesitation render ὑφ' οὗ τῇ δεξιᾷ, *wait to the right hand* ; compare ver. 34, κάθου ἐκ δεξιῶν μου ; see also *Luc. Asin.* 39.

L. ii. 41, ἐπορεύοντο . . . εἰς Ἱερουσαλὴμ τῇ ἑορτῇ, must not be rendered (as by Luther) *to the feast*, but either *on account of the feast* (see below 6. c), or as a loose expression, *at the feast*.⁴ With more reason might *Mk.* xiv. 53 συνέρχονται αὐτῷ (*conveniant cum*), and *Jo.* xi. 33 τοὺς συνελθόντας αὐτῇ Ἰσοδαίους, be brought in here (*Fritz. Mark* p. 648). In my opinion, however, the dative in both passages is really governed by σὺν ; the latter simply meaning *who had come with her*, the former, *they came with Him*, namely, with Jesus (ver 54) ; see *Baumg.-Crusius.* (Jelf 592.)

The use of the dative with verbs of coming in a non-local and non-material sense (as in *A.* xxi. 31, ἀνέβη φάσις τῷ χιλιάρχῳ), is also a different construction from that noticed above.⁵ To this unquestioned parallels occur frequently in Greek writers : e. g. *Plut. Brut.* 27, μέλλοντι αὐτῷ διαβαίνειν . . . ἦκεν ἀγγελία περὶ τῆς μεταβολῆς *Pomp.* 13, τῷ Σύλλῳ πρώτη μὲν ἦλθεν ἀγγελία ; compare also ἀράγειν τί τινι, *to bring something before some one* (notify to), *Malal.* 3. p. 63, 10. p. 254 (Jelf 592).

6. The dative is used with still greater latitude, in reference

¹ [So Meyer, De Wette, Alford, and others. The rarity of such (local) datives is not the only objection to Winer's view : the order of the words would surely have been different, ἄγοντες Μν. τινι K., παρ' ᾧ ξεν. (*A.* Buttm. p. 284).]

² Wytenbach, *Plut. Mor.* IV. 339.

³ In none of these instances, however, has ἄγειν τινί (comp. προσάγειν τινί § 52. 4) a purely local or material meaning : it is used rather in the sense of *introducing*, bringing into connexion with, into the society of some one. Similarly φοιτᾶν τινι (to go to some one as teacher), different from φοιτᾶν πρὸς τινα *Epict. Luc.* 33. 13. ["In *Plut. Æm. l. c.* the dative depends on the whole expression ἦκε μνησθῶν ;" *A.* Buttm. p. 179.]

⁴ We also should say in German : sie machten jährlich zu Ostern eine Reise nach . . . um dem Gottesdienste beizuwohnen.

⁵ Compare our "es kam ihm die Kunde, die Anzeige."

to things, to denote that *in which* or *in reference to which* an action or a state exists. Hence it indicates

(a) The *sphere* to which a general predicate is to be limited (compare Bernh. p. 84, Krüg. p. 86¹): 1 C. xiv. 20, *μὴ παιδία γίνεσθε ταῖς φρεσίν, ἀλλὰ τῇ κακίᾳ νηπιάζετε*, children *in understanding*, children *as regards malice* (Plat. *Alcib. pr.* 122 c); Rom. iv. 20, *ἐνεδυναμώθη τῇ πίστει*, *he grew strong in faith*; Ph. ii. 8, *σχήματι εὐρεθεὶς ὡς ἄνθρωπος*: iii. 5,² Mt. v. 8, xi. 29, A. vii. 51, xiv. 8, xvi. 5, xviii. 2, xx. 22, Rev. iv. 3, 1 C. vii. 34, H. v. 11, xi. 12, xii. 3, 1 P. iii. 18, v. 9 (Pol. 20. 4. 7), G. i. 22, Rom. xii. 10, 11, Col. ii. 5, E. iv. 18, 23 (Matth. 400. 7, Fritz. *Rom.* III. 68). A dative of this kind comes between two connected nouns in E. ii. 3, *ἡμεν τέκνα φύσει ὀργῆς*, *natural children-of-wrath*.

(b) The *norm* or *rule* in accordance with which something takes place: A. xv. 1, *ἐὰν μὴ περιτέμνησθε τῷ ἔθει Μωυσέως* (but in xvii. 2 *κατὰ τὸ εἰωθός*, and more frequently *κατὰ ἔθος*); compare Xen. *Cyr.* 1. 2. 4, Sext. *Emp.* 2. 6, Strabo 15. 715, Tob. iii. 8 [3?], 2 Macc. vi. 1.³

(c) The *occasion* or *cause* (on account of): Rom. xi. 20, *τῇ ἀπιστίᾳ ἐξεκλάσθησαν*, *on account of unbelief* (compare ver. 30, *ἡλείθητε τῇ τούτων ἀπειθείᾳ*), G. vi. 12, Col. i. 21.⁴ Also the *motive* (from, in consequence of): 1 C. viii. 7, *τῇ συνειδήσει τοῦ εἰδώλου ὡς εἰδωλόθυτον ἐσθίουσι* 2 C. i. 15, Rom. iv. 20. See Diog. L. 2. 57, Heliod. 1. 12. 33, Paus. 3. 7. 3, Joseph. *Antt.* 17. 6. 1⁵ (Matth. 398 sq., Bernh. p. 102 sq., Krüg. p. 84).

More singular is the use of the dative in Rev. viii. 4, *ἀνέβη ὁ καπνὸς τῶν θυμιαμάτων ταῖς προσευχαῖς τῶν ἁγίων κ.τ.λ.*, and many conjectures have been made respecting it. The simplest translation is, *the smoke of the (angels')⁶ incense ascended to the prayers*, i. e., the ascending smoke had reference to the prayers, was designed to accompany them and render them more acceptable: on the idea see

¹ ["A local dative ethically used:" Ellie. on G. i. 22. See Don. p. 483, Jelf 605. 4, Green p. 99.]

² [Reading of course *περιτομῇ*. Lünemann adds Mt. v. 3.]

³ [Jelf 603, Green p. 99: the dative with *πορεύεσθαι* (below, no. 9) should perhaps come in here.]

⁴ [So Meyer, taking *ἰχθρὸς* passively, *invisos Deo*: if *ἰχθρὸς* is active (Alford, Ellicott) *τῇ διανοίᾳ* will be a dative of *reference*.]

⁵ Compare Ast, Plat. *Polit.* p. 392, Goeller, *Thuc.* pp. 157, 184, al. (Don. p. 493).

⁶ [Or rather "angel's."—Compare Green p. 102: "The dative may be regarded as dependent on an unexpressed, but implied, idea of bestowal, since the incense is to be viewed as the accompaniment which gave to the prayers a passport into the divine presence."]

Ewald *in loc.* That this is the meaning was felt by those who supplied *σύν* the rendering *inter preces sanctorum* is altogether untenable. —In 2 C. vii. 11 τῷ πράγματι would certainly be admissible, but for the language of the N. T. the construction would be harsh. There are good authorities in favour of prefixing ἐν; and the omission of this word may have arisen either from the absorption of ἐν in the preceding word εἶναι or from the reader's connecting πρᾶγματι with ἐν παντί.

7. In the various usages noticed in no. 6 we can discern more or less clearly the dative of *direction*, that is (according to the Greek conception), the true dative. The case is however extended farther still in its application to what is external, to what accompanies the action, and passes over entirely into the ablative, denoting

(d) The *mode* and *manner*, as the *casus modalis* (Bernh. p. 100 sq., Don. p. 487, Jelf 693): 1 C. xi. 5, προσευχομένη ἀκατακάλυπτος τῇ κεφαλῇ *with uncovered head*, x. 30, Col. ii. 11, Ph. i. 18, 2 P. ii. 4 (Jude 6); also Rom. viii. 24, τῇ ἐλπίδι ἐσώθημεν (and E. v. 19¹):—or the (material) *means, instrument*, as the *casus instrumentalis* (Madv. 39, but comp. Krug. p. 83²); 1 P. i. 18, οὐ φθαρτοῖς, ἀργυρίῳ ἢ χρυσίῳ, ἐλυτρώθητε: G. ii. 13, ὥστε . . . συναπλήχθη αὐτῶν τῇ ἐποκρίσει (2 P. iii. 17, compare Zosim. 5. 6), E. i. 13, Col. ii. 7, Ph. iii. 3, 1 C. ix. 7, τίς στρατεύεται ἰδίοις ὀψωνίοις ποτέ, *by means of his own expenditure*; II. vi. 17, ἐμεσίτευσεν ὄρκῳ: iii. 1, Rom. xv. 18:—further A. i. 5, ἐβάπτισεν ὕδατι (xi. 16), Jo. xxi. 8, τῷ πλοιαρίῳ ἦλθον Mk. vi. 32⁴ (though elsewhere we find ἐν πλοίῳ Mt. xiv. 13, A. xxviii. 11, Diocl. S. 19. 54), A. xii. 2, Rom. i. 20, iii. 24 Tit. iii. 7, E. v. 19, al. H. xii. 18, ὄρος κεκαυμένον πυρί, *igni ardens, burning in fire, with fire* (Ex. iii. 2, Dt. iv. 11, ix. 15, compare Lob. *Paral.* p. 523 sq.), may also be brought in here. In Rom. xii. 12 τῇ ἐλπίδι χαίροντες is *through hope, in hope rejoicing*: in regard to 2 C. ix. 14, δεήσει, I now agree with Meyer.⁵ We frequently find ἐν or διὰ (especially of persons)

¹ [This passage is again quoted below. On a peculiar use of the modal dative in the LXX and N. T. see § 54. 3.]

² [Krieger prefers the term *dynamic* dative, since "it does not properly denote the mere instrument or tool, though it is often improperly used of this." On the *dativ. instrum.* see Don. p. 490, Jelf 607.]

³ [This reference is wrong: perhaps i. 3.]

⁴ [The reading is not certain: Lachm., Westc. and Hort insert *iv.*]

⁵ [In ed. 5 Winer had taken δεήσει as dependent on περισσεύουσα (ver. 12), and consequently as parallel with the prepositional clause διὰ π. εὐχ.: so Alford. Meyer takes καὶ αὐτῶν . . . ἱπποδ. as a genitive absolute, δεήσει as a modal dative: Stanley takes a similar view.]

in parallelism with the instrumental dative : see Rom. xv. 18, 2 C. xi. 23, 26 sq.

The ablative is also to be recognised in the construction *μεθύσκεισθαι οἶνω*, E. v. 18 (Pr. iv. 17), and *πληροῦσθαί τινι*, Rom. i. 29,¹ 2 C. vii. 4, Eurip. *Herc. Fur.* 372 ; compare *πλήρης τινί* Eurip. *Bacch.* 18 (though this word more frequently takes a genitive), and see Bernh. p. 168. In later Greek compare *πλησθέντες ἀγνοία* Malal. p. 54. (In E. iii. 19 εἰς with the accusative does not stand for an ablative : this preposition rather expresses, *be filled up to the fulness* etc.)

8. All these relations however are not unfrequently (in some cases, more frequently) expressed by means of prepositions, with or without a modification of the meaning. This remark applies to Greek prose generally, but is especially illustrated by N. T. Greek. Thus we find

For (a), *ἐν* : 1 P. iv. 1. *ἐν σαρκὶ παθών*² (in connexion with *σαρκὶ παθών*), Tit. i. 13, compare ii. 2 ; *διαφέρειν ἐν τινι* 1 C. xv. 41, Soph. *Ed. Col.* 1112, Dion. H. *Ep.* p. 225 (Krüg.).

For (b), *κατά* : as almost always *κατὰ τὸ ἔθος εἰωθός*, L. iv. 16, A. xvii. 2.

For (c), *διά* with the accusative : see § 49. c.

For (d), *διά* or *ἐν*—also *μετά*. Thus for *βαπτίζεσθαι ὕδατι* we commonly³ find *βαπτίζεσθαι ἐν ὕδατι* (*in water*), Mt. iii. 11, Jo. i. 26, 31 (but also *ἐν πνεύματι*) ; for *βία*, always *μετὰ βίας*, A. v. 26, xxiv. 7 ; for *πίστει*, sometimes *διὰ πίστεως*, etc. But in E. ii. 8, *τῇ χάριτί ἐστε σεσωσμένοι διὰ τῆς πίστεως*, and in Rom. iii. 24, the dative expresses the motive, and *διὰ πίστεως* the subjective means. In 2 P. iii. 5 also we find a twofold expression of the means, *διά* indicating what is external, the dative what is not material. For *παντὶ τρόπῳ* (Ph. i. 18) we find in 2 Th. iii. 16 *ἐν παντὶ τρόπῳ*. On the other hand, in 2 P. ii. 3 the dative denotes the means, *ἐν* the state (the disposition).

When however the commentators on the N. T. explained *ἐν* as a simple *nota dativi*,⁴ even in cases where a dative proper (not an ablative) is required, they took an exaggerated view which cannot in the least be justified by appealing to the Hebrew idiom. Most of the examples quoted owe all their plausibility to the circumstance that elsewhere the dative of the person is commonly found in similar

¹ [See Green, *Gr.* p. 101.]

² [Ἐν is omitted by the best editors on strong MS. authority.]

³ [The two expressions are about equally frequent : ἐν is inserted in the passage quoted in the text and in Jo. i. 33, Mk. i. 8 *Rec.*, but omitted in L. iii. 16, A. i. 5, xi. 16, Mk. i. 8 (Tisch. ed. 8, Westcott and Hort).]

⁴ Comp. Blomfield, *Æschyl. Agam.* 1425, and Eurip. *Med.* p. 628.

combinations (compare 1 C. xiv. 11, iii. 1, i. 18); in reality, they are quite unsatisfactory. In A. iv. 12, *δεδομένον ἐν ἀνθρώποις* is most certainly equivalent to *given (set forth) amongst men* (compare 2 C. viii. 1¹); G. i. 16, *ἀποκλύψαι τὸν νῦν αὐτοῦ ἐν ἐμοί*, is *to reveal in me (ἐν τῷ πνεύματι μου)*; 1 Jo iv. 9, *ἐφανερώθη ἡ ἀγάπη τοῦ θεοῦ ἐν ἡμῖν*, *the love of God manifested itself on or in us*, which undoubtedly is different from “manifested itself to us;” 1 C. xiv. 11, *ὁ λαλῶν ἐν ἐμοί βάρβαρος*, *in my estimation, meo judicio*; ² 1 C. ii. 6, *σοφίαν λαλοῦμεν ἐν τοῖς τελείοις*, is *we set forth wisdom amongst—or with, before (coram, Plat. Symp. 175 e, as often in the orators, see § 48. a)—the perfect, that is, when we have to do with the perfect, compare Judith vi. 2. 2 C. iv. 3, ἐν τοῖς ἀπολλυμένοις ἐστὶ κεκαλυμμένον*, is in the main rightly explained by Baumgarten,—*is hidden in (amongst, with) those who are lost*. On *ὁμολογεῖν ἐν τινι* see § 32. 3. b. A. xiii. 15 and Col. ii. 13 need no explanation; and E. ii. 5, *νεκροὺς τοῖς παραπτώμασι*, is not grammatically parallel to the latter passage. In E. i. 20, *ἐνήγγισεν ἐν Χριστῷ* is quite regular, (*power*) *which He manifested on Christ* (in raising Him from the dead). In Mt. xvii. 12, *ἐποίησαν ἐν αὐτῷ ὅσα ἠθέλησαν* (in Mk. ix. 13, *ἐποίησαν αὐτῷ*) means, *they did, perpetrated, on him*; compare Mk. xiv. 6, Jo. xiv. 30, L. xxiii. 31, 1 C. ix. 15 (Gen. xl. 14, Judith vii. 24). Equally correct is 2 C. x. 12, *μετρῶν ἑαυτοὺς ἐν ἑαυτοῖς*, *measure themselves on themselves*, though Greek writers use the simple dative (Aristot. *Rhet.* 2. 12, Herod. 1. 6. 2).

9. Time, as the substratum connected with actions in general, is expressed in the dative, in answer to the question *when*. This temporal dative denotes

a. A space of time: L. viii. 29, *πολλοῖς χρόνοις συνηρπάκει αὐτόν*, *within (during) a long time* A. viii. 11, xiii. 20, Rom. xvi. 25, Jo. ii. 20 (not E. iii. 5³); compare Joseph. *Antt.* 1. 3. 5, *τὸ ὕδωρ ἡμέραις τεσσαράκοντα ὅλαις κατεφέρετο* Soph. *Trach.* 599, *μακρῷ χρόνῳ* Æschin. *Ep.* 1. p. 121 c, Diod. S. 19. 93.

b. More frequently, a point of time *at* which something happens.—either with words which directly express the notion of time or of a division of time (accompanied by a numeral or

¹ So in Diog. L. 1. 105, *τί ἐστιν ἐν ἀνθρώποις ἀγαθόν σε καὶ φαῦλον*, where also the Latin translator has *quidnam esset hominibus bonum, etc.* Compare also Fabric. *Pseudepigr.* I. 628, *δουλεύουσιν ἐν τοῖς ἰχθεύσι αὐτῶν* Arrian, *Epiot.* 1. 18. 8. [The “also” refers to the fact that in A. iv. 12 the *Vulgate* has “datum hominibus.”]

² Comp. Jacobs, *Athen.* p. 183, Döderlein, *Ædip. Col.* p. 529, Wex, Soph. *Antig.* v. 549.

³ [Winer apparently agrees with Meyer (ed. 2, 3) in regarding *ἐν ἡμέραις γενεαῖς* as an ordinary transmissive dative. De W., Elliott, and Alford take *γενεαῖ* in its *temporal* sense, and the dative as a dative of time; so also A. Buttmann and Meyer in ed. 4.]

by a genitive, Krüg. p. 67), as L. xii. 20, ταύτῃ τῇ νυκτί Mk. vi. 21, Ἑρώδης τοῖς γενεαίοις αὐτοῦ δεῖπνον ἐποίησε¹ Mt. xx. 19, τῇ τρίτῃ ἡμέρᾳ ἀναστήσεται xxvi. 17, L. xiii. 16, A. vii. 8, xii. 21, xxi. 26, xxii. 13, xxvii. 23 ;—or with the name of a festival (Wannowski p. 86), L. xiii. 14, τῷ σαββάτῳ ἐθεράπευσε (xiv. 1), Mt. xii. 1, τοῖς σάββασι, al. Compare Plat. *Conv.* 174 a, Madvig 45. As a rule, however, ἐν is added to the dative in the latter case, as it frequently is in the former (especially with ἐσχάτῃ ἡμέρᾳ or ἡμέρᾳ τῆς κρίσεως), even in Luke (iii. 1, i. 26), compare Krüg. p. 67 (Don. p. 487, Jelf 606). In Greek authors also the use of τῇ ἐορτῇ or ταῖς ἐορταῖς without ἐν is rare (Wannowski p. 88).

The dative of *place* has not taken deep root in the N. T. Before names of towns ἐν is always inserted, as ἐν Ῥώμῃ, ἐν Τύρῳ, A. xvii. 6 [? xvii. 16], xix. 1, Rom. i. 7, 2 Tim. i. 17, iv. 20, al. Ὀδός occasionally dispenses with the preposition, as in Ja. ii. 25, ἐτέρα ὁδὸς ἐκβαλοῦσα (where however a preposition was hardly needed), compare Xen. *Cyr.* 1. 2. 16 ; ὁδῷ πορεύεσθαι 2 P. ii. 15, A. xiv. 16 (in a figurative sense), comp. Lucian, *Tim.* 5, ὁδῷ βοδίζειν (Fritz. *Rom.* III. 140 sq.) ; στοιχεῖν τοῖς ἵχνεσι Rom. iv. 12 (βαίνειν ἵχνεσι Plut. *Sol.* 30). To this usage should also be referred the figurative phrases πορεύεσθαι τῷ φόβῳ A. ix. 31, xiv. 16, Pr. xxviii. 26, 2 S. xv. 11,² 1 Macc. vi. 23, Bar. i. 18, ii. 10, iv. 13, Tob. i. 2, iv. 5 (also πορεύεσθαι ἐν 1 P. iv. 3, al.), and even περιπατεῖν τοῖς ἔθεσι A. xxi. 21, 2 C. xii. 18, G. v. 16, Rom. xiii. 13. In Greek prose generally the use of the *dativus localis* is very limited : see Madvig 45, Poppo on Thuc. I. 143. (Jelf 605.)

10. Sometimes, though rarely, the dative (of a person) accompanies a passive verb (usually in the perfect tense), instead of ὑπό, παρά, etc., with the genitive : L. xxiii. 15, οὐδὲν ἄξιον θανάτου ἐστὶ πεπραγμένον αὐτῷ (Isocr. *Paneg.* c. 18). Yet there is some difference between these constructions: the dative does not indicate *by whom* something is done, but *to whom* that which is done belongs (Madv. 38. g, Krüg. p. 84³). This construction is found with εὐρίσκεισθαι especially, as 2 C. xii. 20, 2 P. iii. 14,⁴ Rom. x. 20 (from the LXX): compare also L.

¹ [Lünemann adds Mt. xiv. 6. On this see p. 276.]

² [This is surely not an example. Many of these examples may well be referred to 6. b, above. For 2 Pet. ii. 15 above read Jude 11.]

³ Benseler, Isocr. *Evag.* p. 13 (Don. p. 492, Jelf 611).

⁴ [In ed. 5 Winer regarded the dative in these two passages as a dative of opinion or judgment (no. 4. a): so Meyer in 2 C. l. c., and Alford, Huther, A. Buttmann, in 2 P. iii. 14.]

xxiv. 35 (Ja. iii. 18), Ph. iv. 5 (A. xxiv. 14 [*Rec.*]), and 2 P. ii. 19, where ᾧ τις ἡττηται means, *to whom any one is inferior, succumbs* (like ἡττᾶσθαι τινος in Greek writers). But in A. xvi. 9 ὄφθη ὄραμα τῷ Παύλῳ signifies *became visible to him*, as ὀφθῆναι τινι often means *to appear to some one*. In Ja. iii. 7, τῇ φύσει τῇ ἀνθρωπίνῃ is rather *through the nature of man*, ingeniis hominum. In general, the dative of the thing with passive verbs (as probably in Röm. xii. 16, see Fritz. *in loc.*¹) is less strange, as it coincides with the dative of the *means*. In H. iv. 2, τοῖς ἀκούσασιν probably indicates the persons in whose case the μὴ συγκεκ. τῇ πίστει existed. Lastly, in Mt. v. 21 sqq. ἐρρήθη τοῖς ἀρχαίοις signifies *was said to the ancients*: see Tholuck *in loc.*² This dative (of the person) is similarly used in Greek prose, but is especially common after a participle: compare Dem. *Olynth.* 3. p. 12 c, *Theocrin.* 507 c, *Coron.* 324 a, *Conon* 731 b, *Diog. L.* 8. 6, *Philostr. Her.* 4. 2.

Rem. 1. The dative in Col. ii. 14, ἐξαλείψας τὸ καθ' ἡμῶν χειρόγραφον τοῖς δόγμασι, is worthy of notice. The explanation given by some of the commentators, ὁ ἦν ἐν τοῖς δόγμασι, *quod constabat placitis (Mos.)*—in accordance with E. ii. 15, τὸν νόμον τῶν ἐντολῶν ἐν δόγμασι καταργήσας,—is correct indeed as regards the sense, but ungrammatical: to express this Paul must have written χειρόγραφον τὸ ἐν τοῖς δόγμασι. To take E. ii. 15 first: τῶν ἐντολῶν ἐν δόγμασι must certainly be regarded as expressing a single notion, *the commandments in (particular) decrees*; ³ compare § 20. 2. In Col. ii. 14 however, all things being considered, we cannot but join δόγμασι closely with τὸ καθ' ἡμ. χειρ., *the bond (in force) against us through the decrees*; and perhaps Paul chose this position for δόγμασι in order to give the word prominence. Meyer's explanation, *that which was written with the commandments* (the dative being used as in the phrase *written with letters*), is the more harsh as χειρόγραφον has so completely established itself in usage as an independent word that it is hardly capable of governing (like γεγραμμένον) such a dative as this.

Rem. 2. Kühnöl's remark in his note on Mt. viii. 1, that datives absolute sometimes take the place of absolute genitives (e.g., καταβάντι

¹ [Fritzsche takes τοῖς ταπεινοῖς as neuter, and renders *per miseram rem.*]

² [See Alford *in loc.* for a clear summary of the arguments on this side.]

³ [This is more fully examined in ed. 5. "If, in accordance with grammatical rule, ἐν δόγμασι be connected with καταργήσας, we must either understand δόγματα to mean *Christian doctrines* (which would stand in the same relation to ἐντολαί as πίστις to ἔργα); or we must translate (with Harless), *He has abolished the law of the commandments in decrees* (abolished it on the side of decrees). N. T. usage however does not support the former interpretation of ἐν δόγματι; and on Harless's view I should expect τοῖς δόγμασι, since a definite side of a definite law is spoken of." See Ellicott and Lightfoot *in loc.*]

αὐτῷ for καταβάντος αὐτοῦ, and ἐλθόντι αὐτῷ Mt. xxi. 23), expresses what was formerly the general belief of philologers as well as of N. T. commentators.¹ In reality, however, all such datives (at any rate in the better writers, Wannowski p. 91 sqq.) are as easily explained from the nature of this case as the genitive absolute from the nature of the genitive:² see Bernh. p. 82, Stallb. Plat. *Protag.* 60, Rost p. 721 (Jelf 699). Kühnöl's remark cannot with even the least show of reason be applied to the passages he has quoted, for in them καταβάντι and ἐλθόντι are connected with the verb ἀκολουθεῖν; though it cannot be denied that Matthew might have written καταβάντος αὐτοῦ ἠκολούθησαν αὐτῷ ὄχλοι πολλοί, compare Mt. viii. 28, Mk. v. 2 v. l.³ The only peculiarity of this construction is, that αὐτῷ is uniformly repeated,—because the dative participle and the governing verb are separated by several other words. In the examples cited by Kypke (I. 47) from Pausanias and Josephus, either there is simply a pronoun joined to the participle, or the pronoun comes in only in immediate connexion with the verb (Joseph. *Antt.* 8. 13. 4); hence they prove nothing for the main point. Nor is there a real dative absolute in A. xxii. 6 or 17: in the latter passage, just as in ver 6, μοι ὑποστρέψαντι belongs to ἐγένετο, but a different construction (with the genitive absolute) then commences: accidit mihi reverso, cum precabar in templo, etc. Compare Paus. 3. 10, 7, and 25. 3.

Rem. 3. We find a double dative, one of the person, the other (a dative of explanation, of more exact definition) of the thing, in 2 C. xii. 7, ἐδόθη μοι σκόλοψ τῇ σαρκί, *there was given me a stake for the (in the) flesh*⁴ (Ex. iv. 9, Gen. xlvii. 24): compare the Homeric δίδου οἱ ἡνία χερσίν.⁵ It is otherwise with the double datives in E. iii. 5, Rom. vii. 25, II. iv. 2, Rev. iv. 3: these need no remark.

Rem. 4. We meet with a very singular dative in 2 C. vi. 14, μὴ γίνεσθε ἐτεροζυγοῦντες ἀπίστοις: here some would even supply σὺν, whilst others seek for the same meaning in the dative itself. The dative may indeed be sometimes resolved by *with* (Reitz, *Lucian*

¹ Fischer, *Well.* III. a. p. 391, Wytttenbach, *Plut. Mor.* II. 304, Heupel, *Mark.* p. 79.

² [With Mt. xiv. 6, γενεαίσις γενομένοις, compare the examples quoted by Kühner II. 371 (ed. 2): see also Jelf 699, A. Buttm. p. 317.]

³ [There is a great difference of opinion as to the reading in the four passages quoted in this paragraph. The MSS. are divided, and internal arguments may be adduced on both sides, since both constructions are grammatically inexact (on the redundancy of the pronoun see § 22. 4, and on the combination of genitive and dative § 30. Rem.), and yet the transcribers were certainly familiar with both. Tischendorf receives the dative in Mt. viii. 1, but the genitive in Mt. viii. 28, xxi. 23, Mk. v. 2. Westcott and Hort have the genitive in each case.]

⁴ [So Alford, referring to G. iv. 14; Meyer prefers to connect τῇ σαρκί closely with σκόλοψ, *a thorn for the flesh*. As regards the meaning of σκόλοψ, see Meyer and Alford *in loc.* in defence of "thorn," and on the other side Stanley p. 539 sq. (ed. 3).]

⁵ Reisig, *Soph. Œd. Col.* 266, Elmsley, *Eur. Bacch.* pp. 49, 80 (ed. Lips.), Bornem., *Xen. Conv.* p. 214, Jacobs, *Achill. Tat.* p. 811, Ast, *Plat. Legg.* p. 278.

VI. 599. Bip., Matth. 405, compare Polyæn. 8. 28), but this is quite a different case. The apostle's language seems abbreviated, and the dative appears to be adapted rather to the thoughts than to the words. His meaning obviously is: *μὴ γίν. ἑτεροζυγοῦντες καὶ οὕτως ὁμοζυγοῦντες (συζυγοῦντες) ἀπίστοις*, *do not let yourselves be yoked in a strange yoke, i.e., in the same yoke with unbelievers.*

SECTION XXXII.

THE ACCUSATIVE.

1. The accusative appears in connexion with transitive verbs, active, middle, and deponent, as the proper object-case: *κόπτειν τὴν θύραν, κόπτεσθαι τὴν κεφαλὴν, φυλάσσειν τὸν κήπον, φυλάσσεσθαι τὰς ἐντολάς*. It must however be borne in mind—not only

a. That in later, and particularly in Biblical Greek, several neuter verbs have acquired a transitive (causative) meaning, as *μαθητεύειν τινά* (§ 38. 1):—but also

b. That, in general, certain classes of verbal notions which we consider either entirely or partially intransitive appeared to the Greeks as transitive. Under this head come

(*a*) The verbs which denote *emotions* (Jelf 549 sq.): *ἐλεεῖν*, Mt. ix. 27, Mk. v. 19, Ph. ii. 27, al. (Plat. *Symp.* 173 c, *Hel.* 13. 31); *οἰκτερεῖν*, Rom. ix. 15, from the LXX (Soph. *El.* 1403, Xen. *Cyr.* 5. 4. 32, Lucian, *Ald.* 6, *Tim.* 99); *ἐπαισχύνεσθαι τινα* and *τι*, Mk. viii. 38, H. xi. 16, Rom. i. 16 (Plat. *Soph.* 247 c,—compare *αἰσχύνεσθαι* Soph. *Oed. R.* 1079, Eurip. *Ion* 1074), once *ἐπαισχ. ἐπί*, Rom. vi. 21 (compare Isocr. *Perm.* 778). On the other hand, *σπλαγχνίζεσθαι* takes *ἐπί* as a rule, only once governing the genitive, Mt. xviii. 27 (see § 33). *Ἐντρέπεσθαι τινα*, *to be afraid of any one* (Mt. xxi. 37, L. xviii. 2, H. xii. 9), is a later construction, not found before Plutarch: in earlier writers we find *ἐντρέπεσθαι τινι*.¹

(*β*) The verbs of *treating well or ill* (harming, benefiting), *speaking well or ill of any one* (Jelf 583): *ἀδικεῖν, βλάπτειν, ὠφελεῖν, λυμαίνεσθαι, ὑβρίζειν τινά* (Xen. *Hell.* 2. 4. 17, Lucian, *Pisc.* 6); *ἐπηρεάζειν τινά* (with dative of the person, Xen. *Mem.*

¹ [A mere misprint for *τινος* (ed. 5), see Jelf 510.]

1. 2. 31); λοιδορεῖν τινά, Jo. ix. 28 (Matth. 384. Rem. 2, Jelf 566. 2); βλασφημεῖν τινά, Mt. xxvii. 39, A. xix. 37, Rev. xiii. 6, al., but also βλασφημεῖν εἰς τινα L. xii. 10 (compare Demosth. *Cor. Nav.* p. 715 c, Diod. S. 2. 18, and in the LXX, *Hist. Drac.* 9,—so in Greek writers ὀνειδίζειν εἰς τινα, ὑβρίζειν εἰς τινα Lucian, *Tim.* 31), and βλασφημεῖν ἐν τινι 2 P. ii. 12 (in Greek writers also βλ. περί τινος, Isocr. *Permut.* 736); ὀνειδίζειν τινά, Mt. v. 11 (and in the LXX, compare Rom. xv. 3),¹ for which earlier writers used ὀνειδίζειν τινί or εἰς τινα;² κακῶς ἐρεῖν τινά, A. xxiii. 5 (Plat. *Euthyd.* 284 e, Diod. S. *Vat.* p. 66); also καταρᾶσθαι τινα, Mt. v. 44,³ Ja. iii. 9 (Wis. xii. 11, Ecclus. iv. 5, al.,—καταρᾶσθαι τινι Xen. *An.* 7. 7. 48). All these constructions ultimately rest on the simple λέγειν or εἰπεῖν τινά, Jo. i. 15, viii. 27, Ph. iii. 18, al., Jud. vii. 4; compare Herm. Soph. *Ed. C.* 1404, Matth. 416. We find however καλῶς ποιεῖν with the dative of the person, L. vi. 27,⁴ and similarly εὖ ποιεῖν, Mk. xiv. 7: here the accusative is always preferred in Greek prose;⁵ compare however *Odyss.* 14. 289, ὃς δὴ πολλὰ κάκ' ἀνθρώποισιν ἐόργει. Ποιεῖν τινά τι, to do something to some one, also occurs in the N. T., Mt. xxvii. 22, Mk. xv. 12;⁶ compare Aristoph. *Nub.* 258 sq.

(γ) Ὀμνύειν τινά, Ja. v. 12 (οἴρανόν), to swear by; compare Hos. iv. 15, Xen. *Cyr.* 5. 4. 31, Herod. 2. 10. 3 (Jelf 566. 2).

The N. T. writers however do not uniformly adopt these concise constructions. As in ordinary Greek, several verbs vary between a transitive and a neuter meaning: κλαίειν τινά Mt. ii. 18 (from the LXX⁷), but ἐπὶ τινα L. xix. 41, xxiii. 28; πενθεῖν τινά 2 C. xii. 21, but ἐπὶ τινι Rev. xviii. 11;⁸ κόπτεσθαι τινα I. viii. 52 (Eur. *Troad.* 628, 1 Macc. ii. 70), and ἐπὶ τινα Rev.

¹ Schæf. *Plutarch* V. 347.

² [And also ὀνειδίζειν τινά, see examples in Liddell and Scott s. v. (but *II* 1211 is very doubtful).]

³ [The clause is omitted in the best MSS.: this verb has an accusative in Mk. xi. 21, and probably in L. vi. 28, where *Rec.* has the dative. Wisd. xii. 11 is not an example in point.]

⁴ A. xvi. 28, μηδὲν πράξης σιαντῶ κακόν, is of a different kind: we often meet with this and similar examples in Greek writers, as Lys. *Accus. Agor.* 41, Xen. *Cyr.* 5. 4. 11, 5. 5. 14, 8. 7. 24.

⁵ See *Biblioth. Brem. Nova* I. 277.

⁶ [If we omit ὃν λέγεις: the received text leaves the construction doubtful.]

⁷ [The citation is from Jer. xxxi. (xxxviii.) 15, but this clause is altogether different in the LXX text.]

⁸ [The most probable reading is ἐπ' αὐτήν.]

i. 7, xviii. 9; εὐδοκεῖν τινά H. x. 6, 8, from the LXX¹ (Lev. xxvi. 34, Ps. l. 18), but usually εὐδ. ἔν τινι. Ὁμνύειν is commonly treated as a neuter verb, and construed with κατὰ τινος H. vi. 13, 16 (Amos viii. 14, Zeph. i. 5, Is. xlv. 23²), or with ἔν τινι Mt. v. 34 sqq.,³ Rev. x. 6 (Jer. v. 2, 7, Ps. lxii. 12). On the other hand, instead of εὐχαριστεῖν (τινὶ) ἐπὶ τινι, we find (with the passive verb) the construction εὐχαρ. (τινὶ) τι in 2 C. i. 11; and in 2 C. ix. 2, xi. 30, κανχᾶσθαι takes an accusative of the thing.

With Jude 15, τῶν ἔργων ἀσεβείας αὐτῶν ὧν (ᾧ) ἡσέβησαν, compare Zeph. iii. 11, τῶν ἐπιτηδεύματων σου ὧν ἡσέβησας εἰς ἐμέ: ἀσεβεῖν τι, Plat. Legg. 12. 941 a, is of a different kind (Matth. 413. 11).

Ἱερουργεῖν, ἐργάζεσθαι, and ἐμπορεύεσθαι are real transitives; and as the phrase Ἱερουργεῖν θυσίαν was in use (Pakeph. 5. 3, compare Acta Apoc. 113), Paul could figuratively say ἱερ. τὸ εὐαγγέλιον (Rom. xv. 16). The accusative after ἐμπορεύεσθαι does not always denote the merchandise; we find also ἐμπορ. τινα, Ez. xxvii. 21, 2 P. ii. 3, —in the latter passage with the meaning *trade in*, (wish to) *make a gain of a man*. With Rev. xviii. 17, ὅσοι τὴν θάλασσαν ἐργάζονται, comp. Appian, Pun. 2, Boisson. Philostr. p. 452: γῆν ἐργαζ., Paus. 6. 10. 1, is similar.

Εὐαγγελίζεσθαι (of Christian preaching) takes an accusative of the person in the N. T., as a transitive verb, L. iii. 18, A. viii. 25, xiv. 21; compare εὐαγγ. τινά τι A. xiii. 32. Yet εὐαγγ. τινι is also in use, see L. iv. 18, Rom. i. 15, G. iv. 13, 1 P. iv. 6.

An accusative is also found with βασκαίνειν *fascinare* in G. iii. 1. With the meaning *invidere* this verb takes the dative (Philostr. Epp. 13), see Lob. p. 463: the ancient grammarians themselves, however, are not agreed on the distinction between these two constructions, see Wetstein II. 221 sq.

Ἠραυνεῖν, which in Greek writers usually takes the dative of the person (Æsch. Dial. 2. 13, Pol. 5. 4. 7), is followed by an accusative in A. xxvii. 22. *Vice versâ*, we find διδάσκειν τινί in Rev. ii. 14 v. l., as in some later writers.⁴

Φυλάσσεσθαι (*to beware of*) governs an accusative in A. xxi. 25, 2 Tim. iv. 15 (as frequently in Greek authors, Xen. Mem. 2. 2. 14, Lucian, Asin. 4, Diod. S. 20, 26), as if *to observe some one for oneself*. In L. xii. 15 it is joined with ἀπό; this construction also is not unknown in classical Greek (Xen. Cyr. 2. 3. 9). Similarly φοβέσθαι,

¹ [The LXX text (Ps. xxxix. 7) has not εὐδοκεῖν at all: H. x. 6, 8 are rather examples of εὐδοκεῖν τι, but we probably have εὐδ. τινά in Mt. xii. 18.]

² Schæf. Long. p. 353.

³ [In v. 35, ὁμνύειν εἰς.]

⁴ See Schæf. Plutarch V. 22.

to be afraid in reference to something, to fear something (for one-self), is usually found with an accusative, but sometimes with *ἀπό* (sibi ab al. timere), as Mt. x. 28, *μὴ φοβείσθε ἀπὸ τῶν ἀποκτενόντων*¹ τὸ σῶμα . . . φοβήθητε δὲ μᾶλλον τὸν δυνάμενον κ.τ.λ. The Greeks said φοβεῖσθαι ὑπό τινος or τινι (yet compare φόβος ἀπὸ τινος Xen. Cyr. 3. 3. 53, 6. 3. 27): φοβεῖσθαι ἀπὸ is an imitation of the Hebrew *יָרָא* (or *יִרְאָה*) *יָרָא*, Jer. i. 8. The same analogy is followed by βλέπειν ἀπό (a pregnant expression) Mk. viii. 15, xii. 38, and by προσέχειν ἀπό Mt. xvi. 6.² But in Ph. iii. 2 βλέπετε τὴν κατατομήν is *look at, observe the concision*, and here *beware of* is only a derived meaning: the use of βλέπειν τι in such a sense (*beware of*) would receive no confirmation from φυλάσσεσθαι τι, since the middle voice is here essential.

Φεύγειν governs the accusative, 1 C. vi. 18, 2 Tim. ii. 22, in a figurative sense (to flee i.e. to shun a vice);³ but is once followed by *ἀπό*, in 1 C. x. 14, *φεύγετε ἀπὸ τῆς εἰδωλολατρίας*. This latter construction is otherwise very common in the N. T. (as in the LXX), and φεύγειν ἀπὸ τινος means either *to flee away from some one*, in different senses (Jo. x. 5, Rev. ix. 6, Mk. xiv. 52, Ja. iv. 7), or—including the result of the fleeing—to *escape from some one* (Mt. xxiii. 33). In Greek writers φεύγειν ἀπὸ is only used in a strictly local sense, as Xen. Cyr. 7. 2. 4, Mem. 2. 6. 31, Plat. Phaed. 62 d, Pol. 26. 5. 2.

On *χρησθαί τι* see § 31. 1. i.⁴

The accusative of the place *to which* after verbs of motion was, after the full development of the prepositions, mostly confined to poetry: Matth. p. 747 [§ 409]. In the N. T. the general character of the language would lead us to expect that a preposition would be always used in such cases. A. xxvii. 2, *μέλλουσι πλεῖν τοὺς κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν τόπους* (where however some good MSS. prefix *εἰς*), is no exception: the words must be rendered, *to sail by the places along the coast of Asia*, and in this signification the best authors use πλεῖν as a pure verb transitive, with the accusative (sometimes the accus. of the coast-regions⁵). Compare Poppo on Thuc. 6. 36 (Jelf 559).

2. A neuter verb which expresses a feeling or an action is

¹ [On this form see above, p. 100.]

² [Compare also *αἰσχύνεσθαι ἀπὸ*, 1 Jo. ii. 28.]

³ [And once in the sense of *escaping*, H. xi. 34. (A. Buttm. p. 146.)]

⁴ [“The LXX once use *ὑπερτεῖν* with the accusative, in the sense of the impersonal *εἶναι* (Ps. xxii. 1, *οὐδὲν με ὑπερτίσσει*), and some of the oldest MSS. have the same construction in Mk. x. 21, *ὅτι σε ὑπερτίσσει*.” A. Buttm. p. 169.]

⁵ Wahl's parallels (Xen. Hell. 4. 8. 6, Pol. 3. 4. 10) only support the construction *πλεῖν τὴν θάλασσαν* or *τὰ πελάγη*; of this, however, 1 Macc. xiii. 29 and Ecclus. xliii. 24 will serve as examples.

frequently followed by an accusative of its cognate noun (*nomen conjugatum*), or of the noun which is cognate to a verb of similar meaning; such nouns being in fact already included in the verb, since they merely express its notion in a substantival form. This combination, however, is only used when the notion of the verb is to be extended,¹—either by an (objective²) genitive, as in 1 P. iii. 14, τὸν φόβον αὐτῶν μὴ φοβηθῆτε (Is. viii. 12), Col. ii. 19, αὔξει τὴν αὔξησιν τοῦ θεοῦ (Plat. *Legg.* 10. 910 d, ἀσεβεῖν ἀνδρῶν ἀσέβημα 1 Macc. ii. 58, ζηλώσαι ζῆλον νόμον Judith ix. 4);—or by means of an adjective, Mt. ii. 10, ἐχάρησαν χαρὰν μεγάλην σφόδρα Jo. vii. 24, τὴν δικαίαν κρίσιν κρίνετε 1 Tim. i. 18, ἵνα στρατεύῃ τὴν καλὴν στρατείαν (Plut. *Rompr.* 41), Mk. iv. 41, ἐφοβήθησαν φόβον μέγαν 1 Tim. vi. 12, 2 Tim. iv. 7, Rev. xvii. 6, 1 P. iii. 6 (Gen. xxvii. 33, Zach. i. 15, Jon. i. 10, iv. 1, 6, Wisd. ix. 3³). This is very common in Greek writers; see especially Lob. *Paral.* p. 501 sqq.⁴ Compare Plat. *Protug.* 360 b, αἰσχροὺς φόβους φοβοῦνται Xen. *Mem.* 1. 5. 6, δουλεύειν δουλείαν οὐδεμιᾶς ἡττον αἰσχροῖν Her. 5. 119, μάχην ἐμαχέσαντο ἰσχυρὴν (magnam pugnavimus pugnam, Te. ent. *Adelph.* 5. 3. 57), Plat. *Apol.* 28 b, τοιοῦτον ἐπιτήδευμα ἐπιτηδεύσας p. 36 c, εὐεργετῆν τὴν μεγίστην εὐεργεσίαν Alciphrr. 2. 3, δεῖταί μου πάσας δεήσεις Lysias, 1. *Theomnest.* 27, πολλοὺς δὲ καὶ ἄλλους κινδύνους μεθ' ὑμῶν ἐκινδύνευσεν (Plat. *Conv.* 208 c), Demosth. *Neær.* 517 b, *Ep.* p. 121 b, Aristot. *Polit.* 3. 10, *Rhet.* 2. 5. 4, Long. 4. 3, Æschin. *Ep.* 1. 121 b, Lucian, *Asin.* 11, Philostr. *Apoll.* 2. 32: see also Georgi, *Vind.* 199 sq., Wetst. II. 321 (Gesen. *Lg.* p. 810⁵). This construction is found with a passive verb in Rev. xvi. 9, ἐκαυματίσθησαν οἱ ἄνθρωποι καῦμα μέγα (Plat. *Euthyd.* 275 e, ὠφέλειται τὴν μεγίστην ὠφέλειαν Plutarch, *Cæs.* 55, al.).

¹ Herm. Soph. *Phil.* 281, Eurip. *Androm.* 220 sq., Krug. p. 19 sq. [Don. p. 501: for the different kinds of such accusatives see Jelf 548, 2. See also Riddell, Plat. *Apol.* p. 110 sq.]

² [This word objective is surely a misprint: at all events an objective genitive is of rare occurrence in this construction. See especially Lobeck, *Paral.* p. 513 sq.: "In proverbio . . . Ταντάλου φόβον φοβᾶμαι minime significatur Tantalum timeo, sed timeo id quod Tantalus pertimescere dicitur sive Tantalico quodam timore angor."]

³ [In this passage there is no qualifying adjective.]

⁴ See Fischer, *Well.* III. i. 422 sq., Bernh. p. 106 sq., Ast, Plat. *Polit.* 316, Weber, *Dem.* p. 471, Matth. p. 744 sq. [?], § 408, 421. Rem. 3.

⁵ [Gesen. *Heb. Gr.* p. 221 (Bagst.).]

So with a relative pronoun : Jo. xvii. 26, ἡ ἀγάπη ἣν ἠγάπησάμε· E. ii. 4, Mk. x. 38, τὸ βάπτισμα ὃ ἐγὼ βαπτίζομαι βαπτισθῆναι.

It is a different case when the cognate noun denotes the objective result of the action, and consequently a *concrete* notion ; as διαθήκην διατίθεσθαι (Jud. ii. 2), μαρτυρίαν μαρτυρεῖν, πλοῦτον πλουτεῖν (Dan. xi. 2), ψήφισμα ψηφίζεσθαι, ἁμαρτάνειν ἁμαρτίαν (1 Jo. v. 16), for *make a covenant, bear a testimony*, etc. (Ewald, *Gr.* 595). Here the nouns do not absolutely need to be supported by adjectives, etc. (as αἰσχρὰν ἁμαρτίαν ἁμαρτάνειν Soph. *Phil.* 1249, Plat. *Phaed.* 113 e, Lucian, *Tim.* 112, Dio Chr. 32, 361) : compare E. iv. 8 (from the LXX), ἡχημαλώτευσεν αἰχημαλώσιαν· Jud. v. 12, 2 Chr. xxviii. 17, Demosth. *Stroph.* 2: 621 b. Yet it is only in connexion with relative clauses that these expressions are usually found : Jo. v. 32, ἡ μαρτυρία, ἣν μαρτυρεῖ περὶ ἐμοῦ· 1 Jo. v. 10, H. viii. 10, αὕτη ἡ διαθήκη, ἣν διαθήσομαι (x. 16,—but in viii. 9 διαθήκην ποιεῖν), A. iii. 25, L. i. 73, 1 Jo. ii. 25, Mk. iii. 28 : compare Isocr. *Ægin.* 936, Lucian, *Paras.* 5. It cannot however be denied that such combinations in Hebrew and Greek have greater fulness and vividness than our general expressions *make a covenant, bear testimony*.

Lastly, we must entirely exclude the cases in which the substantive denotes something objective and material which exists apart from the action of the verb, as φυλάσσειν φυλακάς (the watches) Xen. *An.* 2. 6. 10, φόρον φέρειν Aristoph. *Av.* 191, Aristot. *Pol.* 2. 8, Lucian, *Paras.* 43. In the N. T. compare L. ii. 8, φυλάσσοντες φυλακὰς τῆς νυκτός· viii. 5, τοῦ σπεῖραι τὸν σπόρον αὐτοῦ· Mt. xiii. 30, δέσατε δεσμάς¹ πρὸς τὸ κατακαῦσαι, *bind bundles* ; Mt. vii. 24, ὅστις ᾠκοδόμησεν τὴν οἰκίαν αὐτοῦ· L. vi. 48 ; compare also 1 P. iv. 2 (ἀκοὴν ἀκούειν Obad. 1). In some of these instances no other form of expression was possible (compare also ἀποστόλους ἀποστέλλειν, legatos legare Cic. *Vatin.* 15. γράμματα γράφειν Dem. *Polycl.* 710 b), and the connexion of the noun with the verb is merely etymological and historical. On these constructions in general (which in Greek writers are much more diversified) see Wunder on Lobeck's edition of Soph. *Ajax* p. 37 sqq.

Akin to this construction are ὄρκον ὀμνύναι L. i. 73² (De-

¹ [The reading δέσατε τις δ. (*Rec.* Tisch. ed. 8) is strongly supported.]

² [Noticed in the preceding paragraph.]

mosth. *Apat.* 579 c), βιονν χρόνον 1 P. iv. 2 (ζῆν βίον, *Diod. S. Ecc. Pal.* p. 49) ; δέρειν (πληγὰς) πολλάς, ὀλίγας, to which is further joined an accusative of the person (compare L. xii. 47) : see Wunder l. c. p. 86. L. ii. 44, ἦλθον ἡμέρας ὁδόν, *they went a day's journey*, and A. viii. 39, ἐπορεύετο τὴν ὁδὸν αὐτοῦ (compare ὁδὸν βαδίζειν *Plut. Coriol.* 9, and in the LXX 1 S. vi. 9, *Num.* xxi. 33, *Ex.* xiii. 17), scarcely need any remark ; yet see Wunder p. 41 sq. (Jelf 558).

The dative-construction is analogous : φωνεῖν φωνῇ μεγάλῃ A. xvi. 28, and βοᾶν or κράζειν φωνῇ μεγ. Mk. xv. 34, Mt. xxvii. 50, A. vii. 60, ὄρω ὀρνύμαι A. ii. 30, χαρᾷ χαίρειν 1 Th. iii. 9¹ (ἀγαλλιᾶσθαι χαρᾷ ἀνεκκλησίῳ 1 P. i. 8), κηρύσσειν φωνῇ μεγάλῃ Rev. v. 2 [*Rec.*] ; also ποιῶ θανάτῳ ἡμελλεν ἀποθνήσκειν Jo. xii. 33, xviii. 32. Compare *Aristot. Pol.* 3. 9, *Plut. Coriol.* 3 (*Jon.* i. 16, *Act. Apr.* 4), *Krüg.* p. 18 (Bengel on Rev. xviii. 2) : compare § 54. 3.

3. It has been maintained that in several places, in accordance with the Hebrew idiom, a preposition, ἐν (אֶנְ), takes the place of the accusative of the object ; but when the passages are more closely examined, we soon find that the preposition was admissible in its proper meaning.

a. A. xv. 7, ὁ θεὸς ἐν ἡμῖν ἐξελέξατο διὰ τοῦ στόματός μου ἀκοῦσαι τὰ ἔθνη κ.τ.λ., must not be compared with אֶנְ אֲנִי. The meaning is, *amongst us* (the apostles) ; for, in the first place, the singular μου is used by Peter immediately afterwards ; and, secondly, we must have regard to the mention of τὰ ἔθνη (as the apostolic sphere of operation) : “ God has made the choice amongst us, that the Gentiles should be instructed through me.” See also Olshausen *in loc.* On the Hebrew אֶנְ אֲנִי, sometimes rendered in the LXX by ἐκλέγ. ἐν, 1 S. xvi. 9, 1 K. viii. 16, 1 Chr. xxviii. 4, Neh. ix. 7 (which however Gesenius did not even feel it necessary to explain, see Ewald, *Gr.* 605.²

b. Ὁμολογεῖν ἐν, Mt. x. 32, L. xii. 8, *to make a confession on some one*, i.e., with another turn of the phrase, *respecting*³ *some one*. Bengel gives a different explanation. The Hebrew עַל הַדָּבָר, Ps. xxxii. 5, has not quite the same meaning.

¹ [Here ἡ χαίρομεν may be for ἡν χαί., by attraction : see *Ellic. and Alf. in loc.*]

² [Ewald compares this with the use of אֶנְ after verbs of *clinging to*, *taking hold of*, the fundamental notion being that of “immediate proximity” (*Lehrh.* p. 556 sq.) : Gesenius's view (*Thes.* s. v. אֶנְ) is substantially the same.]

³ [The German preposition here used (*über*) means both *over* and *respecting*. —Bengel says “*in, in* : i.e. *quum de me queritur*.” Similarly Fritzsche : “*testimonium edere in aliquo*, i.e. *in alicujus causa*.” Meyer's explanation resembles Winer's : compare *Cremer*. But see Westcott, *Canon* p. 301 ; also *Godet in loc.*]

4. *Double Accusative.*

a. Two accusatives, one of the person and the other of the thing (Matth. 417 sq., Jelf 582 sq., Don. p. 500), are found, as a rule, with verbs of *clothing* and *unclothing*, Jo. xix. 2, Mt. xxvii. 28,¹ 31, Mk. xv. 17, Rev. xvii. 4; of (*giving to eat* and) *giving to drink*, Mk. ix. 41, 1 C. iii. 2;² of *anointing*, Rev. iii. 18 (H. i. 9); of *loading*, L. xi. 46; of *adjuring* (by), A. xix. 13, 1 Th. v. 27; of *reminding of* (*ἀναμνήσκειν*), 1 C. iv. 17, Xen. *Cyr.* 3. 3. 37, Her. 6. 140 (but *ἀναμν. τινά τινος* Xen. *Cyr.* 6. 4. 13); of *teaching*, Jo. xiv. 26; of *asking* (either *requesting* or *inquiring*), Mt. vii. 9, Jo. xvi. 23, 1 P. iii. 15 (*αἰτεῖν*), Mt. xxi. 24 (Lob. *Paral.* p. 522), Mk. iv. 10 (*ἐρωτᾶν*). *Εὐαγγελίζεσθαι* is only once construed with a double accusative, in A. xiii. 32; compare Heliod. 2. 10, Alciph. 3. 12, Euseb. *H. E.* 3. 4 v. l. For *κρύπτειν τινά τι* (Matth. 421) *κρύπτειν τι ἀπό τινος* is always used or at all events implied; see Col. i. 26, L. xviii. 34, xix. 42. After *διδάσκειν* the person taught is in one passage (Rev. ii. 14) expressed by *ἐν τινι* (as if, *to give instruction on some one*³), but this reading is not well attested: other and better MSS. have *ἐδίδασκε τῷ Βαλάκ*, comp. Thilo, *Apocr.* I. 656 (𐤁𐤓𐤌, Job xxi. 22). Besides *αἰτεῖν τινά τι* we meet with *αἰτεῖν τι παρά* or *ἀπό τινος*, A. iii. 2, ix. 2, Mt. xx. 20 (Xen. *An.* 1. 3. 16). *Χρῆναι τινά* is joined with a dative of the material in A. x. 38, as *ἀλείφειν* uniformly is (Mk. vi. 13, Jo. xi. 2, al.). We also find *ὑπομνήσκειν τινὰ περί τινος*, 2 P. i. 12; *περιβάλλεσθαι ἐν*,⁴ Rev. iii. 5, iv. 4 [*Rec.*]; *ἡμφιεσμένος ἐν*, Mt. xi. 8, L. vii. 25 (with the dative in Plat. *Protag.* 321 a). For *ἀφαιρέσθαι τινά τι* we find *ἀφαιρ. τι ἀπό τινος* L. xvi. 3.

We may perhaps explain H. ii. 17, *ἰλάσκεσθαι τὰς ἁμαρτίας* (compare Ecclus. xxviii. 5, Dan. ix. 24 Theodot.), *expiare peccata*, on

¹ [Mt. xxvii. 28 is very doubtful: in Rev. xvii. 4 *Rec.* has the dative, but apparently without any authority.]

² To this class belongs also *ψαμίζειν*, Num. xi. 4, Dt. viii. 16, Wis. xvi. 20; for this we find *ψαμίζειν τινά τινι* Jambl. *Pyth.* 13. But in 1 C. xiii. 3 *ψαμίζειν πάντα τὰ ὑπάρχοντα* is *to convert into food (use as food) all my goods*.

³ 2 Chr. xvii. 9 *למד ביהודה* is not a certain example of this construction in Hebrew, as the meaning probably is *teach in Judah*.—In A. vii. 22, *ἰπαιδευθή πάση σοφίᾳ* does not stand for *πᾶσαν σοφίαν* (compare Diod. S. 1. 91); the dative points out the *means* of the education, whilst *ἰπαιδ. πᾶσαν σοφίαν* would be *doctus est (institutus ad) sapientiam*. The true reading however is probably *ἐν π. σοφίᾳ*: compare Plat. *Crito* 50 d.

⁴ [To this should probably be added *περιβάλλειν τινί τι*, L. xix. 43 (*Rec.*, Treg.; Westcott); A. Buttman p. 149.]

the supposition that the expression *ἰλάσκεσθαι τὸν θεὸν τὰς ἁμαρτίας* had come into use: the verb is then used altogether in a passive sense, in 1 S. iii. 14, *ἐξιλασθήσεται ἁδικία οἴκου Ἡλὶ*.

The accusative neuter of pronouns (*τί, τὸ αὐτό, πάντα*) and of adjectives (*μέγα*, etc.), which is joined to many verbs along with an accus. or genitive of the person (as *βλάπτειν* L. iv. 35, *ὠφελεῖν* G. v. 2, comp. Lucian, *Tim.* 119, *ἀδικεῖν* A. xxv. 10, G. iv. 12, Phil. 18, *μνησθῆναι* 1 C. xi. 2), must be referred essentially to the same principle;¹ only the construction with the double accusative has stopped short, so to speak, at the first stage.² I should thus explain Mt. xxvii. 44. It is scarcely necessary to adduce examples of intransitive verbs which are joined with such an accusative (of the thing), and thus become to a limited extent transitives. See however 1 C. ix. 25 *πάντα ἐγκρατεύεται*, xi. 2,³ Ph. i. 6,⁴ ii. 18, 2 C. vii. 14 (but compare above, no. 1), Mt. ix. 14, Rev. v. 4, *al.* Fritzsche thus explains Rom. vi. 10, *ὃ ἀπέθανεν* and G. ii. 20, *ὃ νῦν ζῶ ἐν σαρκί*: see above §. 24. Rem. 3.

b. An accusative of subject and predicate (Matth. 420, Don. p. 500, Jelf 375. 5): Jo. vi. 15 [*Luc.*], *ἵνα ποιήσωσιν αὐτὸν βασιλέα*: L. xix. 46, *ὁμῆς αὐτὸν (οἶκον) ἐποιήσατε σπήλαιον ληστῶν* II. i. 2, *ὃν ἔθηκε κληρονόμον* (i. 13), Ja. v. 10, *ὑπόδειγμα λάβετε τῆς κακοπαθείας . . . τοὺς προφῆτας* II. xii. 9, *τοὺς τῆς σαρκὸς πατέρας εἵχομεν παιδευτάς* Ph. iii. 7, *ταῦτα (κέρδη) ἡγῆμαι ζημίαν* 2 P. iii. 15, *τὴν τοῦ κυρίου ἡμῶν μακροθυμίαν σωτηρίαν ἡγείσθε* L. i. 59, *ἐκάλουν αὐτὸ . . . Ζαχαρίαν* ver. 53 (Pol. 15. 2. 4). This double accusative is especially found after verbs of *making, naming* (nominating), *setting up, regarding as*, etc.: Mt. iv. 19, xxii. 43, Jo. v. 11, x. 33, xix. 7, A. v. 31, vii. 10, xx. 28, L. xii. 14, xix. 46, Rom. iii. 25, vi. 11, viii. 29, 1 C. iv. 9, ix. 5, 2 C. iii. 6, E. ii. 14, Ph. ii. 29, Tit. ii. 7, II. vii. 28, xi. 26, Ja. ii. 5, Rev. xxi. 5, 2 S. ii. 5, 13, iii. 15.

The accusative of the predicate (of destination) is however sometimes annexed by means of the preposition *εἰς*: as A. xiii. 22, *ἡγείρεν αὐτοῖς τὸν Δαυὶδ εἰς βασιλέα* vii. 21, *ἀνεθρέψατο*

¹ Matt. 415. Rem. 3, 421. Rem. 2, Rost pp. 492, 498 (Jelf 578. Obs. 2, 579. 6).

² We also say *jem. etwas, viel*, etc., *fragen*, but not *jem. eine Nachricht fragen*.

³ [1 C. xi. 2 is quoted above, and is evidently retained here (from ed. 5) by accident.]

⁴ ["The accus. *αὐτὸ τοῦτο* is not governed by *πεισιθῶς*, but is appended to it as specially marking the 'content and compass of the action' (Madvig, *Synt.* § 27. a.); or, more exactly, 'the object in reference to which the action extends' (Krug, § 46. 4. 1 sq.):" Ellicott *in loc.*—On the "quantitative accus." see Riddell, *Plat. Apol.* p. 112 sq., Ellic. on Ph. iv. 13 (Jelf 578. Obs. 2).]

αὐτὸν ἑαυτῇ εἰς υἱόν *for her son*,¹ xiii. 47 (compare also the passive λογίζεσθαι εἰς τι A. xix. 27, Rom. ii. 26, ix. 8, § 29. 3. Rem.): or by means of ὥς, 2 Th. iii. 15, καὶ μὴ ὥς ἐχθρὸν (τοῦτου, ver. 14) ἡγείσθε (ⲉ ⲕⲣⲏ). This is a Hebraistic construction (Ewald, *Gr.* 603), and is often used by the LXX in imitation of the Hebrew: Is. xlix. 6, 2 K. iv. 1, Judith iii. 8, v. 11, Gen. xii. 2, xliii. 17, 1 S. xv. 11, Esth. ii. 7, iv. 4.² What has been quoted from the older Greek writers as parallel with the construction with εἰς is of a different kind; as for instance the εἰς of destination, Her. 1. 34, πάντες τοῖσι χρέονται εἰς πόλεμον also Eurip. *Troad.* 1201, οὐ γὰρ εἰς κάλλος τύχας δαίμων δίδωσι Alciph. 3. 28. In later writers, however, we find real parallels: e.g. Niceph. Constant. p. 51 (ed. Bonn), ὁ τῆς πόλεως ἅπας δῆμος . . . ἀναγορεύουσιν εἰς βασιλέα Ἀρτέμιον p. 18, εἰς γυναῖκα δίδωμί σοι αὐτήν Geo. Pachym. I. 349, τὴν ἐκείνου ἔκγονον λαβὼν εἰς γυναῖκα Theophan. contin. p. 223, κεχρισμένος εἰς βασιλέα: see, in general, the indices to Pachymeres, Leo Grammaticus, and Theophanes, in the Bonn edition; also *Acta Apocr.* p. 71.

To the same mode of expression might be referred H. xi. 8, λαμβάνειν εἰς κληρονομίαν and perhaps A. vii. 53, ἐλάβετε τὸν νόμον εἰς διαταγὰς ἀγγέλων, *ye received the law for* (i. e. *as*) *ordinances of angels*, see Bengel *in loc.*; but it is easier to give εἰς the meaning which it bears in Mt. xii. 41. In Ph. iv. 16, the construction εἰς τὴν χρεῖαν μοι ἐπέμψατε is evidently different from τὴν χρεῖαν μοι ἐπ., and hence has no place here.

L. ix. 14, κατακλίνατε αὐτοὺς κλισίας ἀνὰ πενήκοντα (in rows by fifties), and Mk. vi. 39, ἐπέταξεν αὐτοῖς ἀνακλῖναι πάντας συμπόσια συμπόσια (in separate table-companies), are substantially of the same kind as the above examples. These accusatives are most easily understood as predicative; see § 59.

5. Verbs which in the active voice govern an accusative of both person and thing, retain the latter in the passive: 2 Th. ii. 15, παραδόσεις ᾧς ἐδιδάχθητε L. xvi. 19, ἐνεδιδύσκετο πορφύραν H. vi. 9. Compare Ph. iii. 8; also 1 C. xii. 13, omitting [the second] εἰς. So also in the constructions noticed above, no. 2:

¹ Compare Xen. *An.* 4. 5. 24, πῶλους εἰς δασμὸν βασιλεῖ τρεφομένους; whereas Arrian (*Al.* 1. 26. 5) has, τοὺς ἵππους, οὓς δασμὸν βασιλεῖ ἔτρεφεν, see Ellendt *in loc.*

² [There is some mistake in the last reference.—All these passages illustrate the construction with εἰς: the pleonastic use of ὥς with these verbs need not be considered Hebraistic, see § 65. 1.]

L. xii. 48, *δαρμῆσεται ὀλίγας* (compare *δέρειν τινὰ πληγὰς*) Mk. x. 38, τὸ βάπτισμα ὃ ἐγὼ βαπτίζομαι, βαπτισθῆναι Rev. xvi. 9 (compare Lucian, *Tol.* 61, Dion. Hal. IV. 2162. 8). The accusative of the predicate passes into a nominative in H. v. 10, *προσαγορευθεὶς . . . ἄρχιερέως* Mt. v. 9, *αὐτοὶ υἱοὶ θεοῦ κληθήσονται* Ja. iv. 4, *ἐχθρὸς θεοῦ καθίσταται*.

Those verbs also which in the active voice govern a dative of the person with an accusative of the thing, retain the latter in the passive, being treated in the passive voice exactly like causative verbs: G. ii. 7, *πεπίστευμαι τὸ εὐαγγέλιον* (from *πιστεύω τινί τι*; in the passive, *πιστεύομαι τι*), 1 C. ix. 17, Rom. iii. 2, 1 Tim. i. 11,¹ see Fischer, *Well.* III. I. 437, Matth. 424. 2. *Περίκειμαι* follows the same analogy: A. xxviii. 20, *τὴν ἄλυσιν ταύτην περίκειμαι* (from *ἄλυσιν περίκειται μοι*), H. v. 2; see D'Orville, *Charit.* p. 240, Matth. l. c.

In this way the accusative came to be used with passive verbs, in general, to indicate the more remote object, and especially the *part* of the subject which is in the state or condition indicated by the verb: 1 Tim. vi. 5, *διεφθαρμένοι τὸν νοῦν* (as if from *διαφθεῖρειν τινὲ τὸν νοῦν*), 2 Tim. iii. 8, Jo. xi. 44, *δεδεμένος τοὺς πόδας καὶ τὰς χεῖρας* Ph. i. 11, *πεπληρωμένοι καρπὸν δικαιοσύνης*² 2 C. iii. 18, *τὴν αὐτὴν εἰκόνα μεταμορφούμεθα*³ H. x. 22 sq. On this compare Valcken. *ad Herod.* 7. 39, Hartung, *Casus* 61 (Don. p. 500, Jelf 584).

Whether Mt. xi. 5, *πτωχοὶ εὐαγγελίζονται*, and H. iv. 2, *ἐσμέν εὐηγγελισμένοι* (ver. 6)—compare 2 S. xviii. 31, Joel ii. 32—fall under the above rule,⁴ or whether they should be derived from *εὐαγγελίζεσθαι τινά τι*, remains doubtful: see however § 39. 1.

6. The accusative employed to denote a material object *mediately* was gradually extended more and more, and thus there arose certain concise constructions of various kinds, which

¹ On the other hand, see e. g. 1 C. xiv. 34, *οὐκ ἐπιτρέπεται αὐταῖς λαλεῖν* A. xxvi. 1.

² [See Ellic. *in loc.* and on Col. i. 9. This construction of *πληρῶσθαι* is followed by *γίμω* in Rev. xvii. 3, 4, *γίμων τὰ ὀνόματα, τὰ ἀκάθαρτα*. In modern Greek words of fullness may take an accus., see Mullach p. 331. For 2 C. vi. 13 see below, § 66. 1. b. —It will be observed that *πληροῦσθαι*, like *μεμνῶν*, is found in the N. T. with all three cases.]

³ [*Μεταμορφῶν*, though often construed with *εἰς*, yet, as a verb of *developing into a certain form*, has a right to take a simple accusative" (i. e. of the state *into which*): "this accus. (of the thing) remains unchanged when the verb is passive:" Meyer *in loc.* "The compounds of *μετα* which denote *change* generally take an accus. of the new state or position:" Jelf 636. *Obs.*]

⁴ [That is, the rule that *πιστεύω τινί τι* may pass into *πιστεύεται τι*.]

we are compelled to resolve by prepositions, etc.: in these the N. T. participates to a moderate extent only. First of all, in definitions of time and space we ourselves can still apprehend the accusative as the case of the object: L. xxii. 41, ἀπεσπάρθη ἀπ' αὐτῶν ὥσεί λίθου βολήν, *he withdrew a stone's cast* (as if it were, by his withdrawing he accomplished the distance of a stone's cast); Jo. vi. 19, ἐλαληκότες ὡς σταδίους εἴκοσι πέντε (Matth. 425. 1), 1 P. iv. 2, τὸν ἐπίλοιπον ἐν σαρκὶ βιώσαι χρόνον· Jo. ii. 12, ἐκεῖ ἔμειναν οὐ πολλὰς ἡμέρας· L. i. 75, ii. 41, xv. 29, xx. 9, Jo. i. 40, v. 5,¹ xi. 6, Mt. ix. 20, A. xiii. 21, H. xi. 23, iii. 17. (Madv. 29 sq.) Thus in the N. T., as elsewhere, the accusative is the ordinary designation of *duration* of time (in Jo. v. 5, however, ἔτη belongs to ἔχων, see Meyer). Sometimes it denotes the (approximate) *point* of time, as in Jo. iv. 52, ἐχθὲς ὥραν ἐβδόμην ἀφήκεν αὐτὸν ὁ πυρετός· A. x. 3, Rev. iii. 3; but in this case περί with the accus. is more frequently used. See Krüg. p. 17 (Don. p. 498, Jelf 577 sq.).

When the accusative, either a single word or a phrase, is annexed to other words to define them more exactly, as regards kind, number, degree, or sphere, the construction most nearly resembles the use of the accusative with passive verbs noticed above (no. 5):² Jo. vi. 10, ἀνέπεσαν· οἱ ἄνδρες τὸν ἀριθμὸν ὥσεί πεντακισχίλιοι (*as regards number*),—compare Isocr. Big. 842, Aristot. Pol. 2. 8, Ptol. 4. 6. 34 (many other examples are given by Lobeck, *Phryn.* p. 364 sq., *Paral.* p. 528); Jude 7, τὸν ὅμοιον τούτοις τρόπον ἐκπορνεύσασαι· Mt. xxiii. 37, ὃν τρόπον ὄρνις ἐπισυνάγει 2 Tim. iii. 8 (Plat. Rep. 7. 517 c, Plut. Educ. 4. 4, 9. 18), A. xviii. 3, σκηνοποιὸς τὴν τέχνην (Lucian, *Asin.* 43, Agath. 2. 46, *Acta Apocr.* p. 61). This accusative however is very rare in the N. T.: even in A. xviii. 3 the best MSS. have τῇ τέχνῃ, compare § 31. On the other hand, we meet with a number of purely adverbial adjectives, which possibly were in very common use in the colloquial language: as μακράν *to a distance, far*, μάτην *in cassum*, ἀκμήν (the moment) *now*, τὴν ἀρχήν (Jo. viii. 25), δωρεάν, τὸ τέλος (1 P. iii. 8), comp. § 54. 1. See on the whole Herm. Vig. p. 882 sq. To

¹ [Jo. v. 5 is wrongly quoted here: the true construction is given in the next sentence to this.]

² As to Hebrew, comp. Ewald p. 591 sq. [Gesen. Gr. p. 193 (Bagst.), Kalisch, Gr. I. 248 sq.]

the same category belong also certain parenthetical phrases, as in Rom. xii. 18, εἰ δυνατόν, τὸ ἐξ ὑμῶν, μετὰ πάντων ἀνθρώπων εἰρηνεύοντες ix. 5 (i. 15¹), H. ii. 17, v. 1. Rom. xv. 17 (Matth. 283; Madv. 31, Jelf 579, Don. p. 502).

How the accusative of quality coincides with the dative has been already noticed. Thus τῷ ἀριθμῷ is sometimes found instead of τὸν ἀριθμόν. Where in the N. T. the dative is used, we commonly find the accusative in Greek writers: as τὸ γένος (*natione*) Xen. (*Gr.* 4. 6. 2, Herod. 1. 8. 2, Diod. S. 1. 4, Arr. *Al.* 1. 27. 8, and τῷ γένει Mk. vii. 26, A. iv. 36 (Pakeph. 6. 2, 11. 2), ἐκλύεσθαι τῇ ψυχῇ H. xii. 3, and τὴν ψυχὴν Diod. S. 20. 1; βραδεῖς τῇ καρδίᾳ L. xxiv. 25, but βραδὺς τὸν νοῦν Dion. H. *De Lys.* p. 243 (Lips.). See Krüger. p. 18, Job. *Paral.* p. 528 (Wetstein, *N. T.* I. 826). In Demosth. *Ep.* 4. p. 118 b, θρασὺς τῷ βίῳ stands by the side of μὴ πολίτης τὴν φύσιν. For τοῦτον τὸν τρόπον even Greek prose writers more frequently use κατὰ τ. τ. τρόπον.

We have a very singular expression in Mt. iv. 15, ὁδὸν θαλάσσης (from Isaiah), usually rendered *by the sea*. Such passages as 1 S. vi. 9, εἰ ὁδὸν ὁρίων αὐτῆς πορεύσεται,² Num. xxi. 33, Ex. xiii. 17 (compare L. ii. 44) do not justify this use of an accusative side by side with vocatives in an address, without any government (by a verb): this would lie altogether beyond the limits of a prose style (Bernh. p. 114 sq.). Thiersch's remarks (p. 145 sq.) do not decide the point. Can it be that we ought to read οἱ ὁδὸν θαλ. (οἰκοῦντες), according to the LXX?³ Meyer supplies εἶδε (from ver. 16) as the governing verb, but this is harsh.⁴ The topographical difficulties of the ordinary translation are not insuperable;

¹ [This passage is taken differently below, § 34. 2. If it comes in here, κατ' ἐμὲ is parenthetical, "as far as I am concerned, there is readiness" (Meyer, ed. 3). In § 34 Winer joins τοῦ with πορεύμενον, taking κατ' ἐμὲ as an attributive: so Fritzsche (propensio ad me attinens), Meyer (ed. 4), al. Bengel and others take τὸ κατ' ἐμὲ as the subject, πρόθ. as the predicate ("my part is ready," Vaughan): that the phrase τοῦ κατ' ἐμὲ is elsewhere used adverbially (Fritzsche) is no sufficient objection to this.]

² Wunder on Lobeck, *Ajax* 41 sq.

³ [It is hardly correct to speak of reading οἱ ὁδ. θαλ. "according to the LXX." The *Vat.* and *Sin.* MSS. agree in . . . Νιφθ. καὶ οἱ λοιποὶ οἱ τὴν παράλιον (*Vat.* -λίαν) καὶ πέραν τ. Ἰερδ. κ. σ. λ. After Νιφθ., *Alex.* inserts ὁδὸν θαλάσσης; and after παράλιον, κατοικοῦντες: in both these additions it has the support of one of the correctors of *Sin.*,--the one whom Tisch. indicates by C^s (about the 7th century). In no reading therefore does ὁδὸν θαλ. occur in connection with οἱ.]

⁴ [Meyer took this view in his 1st and 2nd editions, but in edd. 3, 4, 5, he regards ὁδὸν as an adverbial accus., "sea-wards:" similarly De W., Bleek, A. Buttm., Grimm. In the LXX see especially 1 K. viii. 48, 2 Chr. vi. 38, Dt. xi. 30 (quoted by Meyer and Thiersch), where ὁδὸν is not under the government of a verb, but answers to the Hebrew דָּרַךְ, used absolutely in the sense of *versus*. Meyer and Bleek take πέραν τ. Ἰ. as an independent clause indicating a new region, *Peræa*.]

only *πέραν τ. Ἰορδ.* must not be regarded (as in Isaiah) as an independent member, for with such a clause Matthew has here no direct concern.

7. It has been maintained that in certain passages the accusative is altogether absolute; but a closer examination will show the grammatical reason for this case in the structure of the sentence. Thus Rom. viii. 3, *τὸ ἀδύνατον τοῦ νόμου . . . ὁ θεὸς τὸν ἑαυτοῦ υἱὸν πέμψας . . . κατέκρινε τὴν ἁμαρτίαν*, is really equivalent to *τὸ ἀδύνατον τοῦ νόμου ἐποίησεν ὁ θεός, πέμψας . . . καὶ κατακρίνων κ.τ.λ.* (and here *ἀδύνατον* need not be taken in a passive sense). *Τὸ ἀδύνατον* may however be a nominative placed at the head of the sentence (compare Wis. xvi. 17).¹ In A. xxvi. 3 the accusative *γνώστην ὄντα* is certainly to be explained as an anacoluthon; such instances are of frequent occurrence when a participle is annexed, see § 63. I. 2. a.² In L. xxiv. 46 sq., *ἔδει παθεῖν τὸν Χριστὸν . . . καὶ κηρυχθῆναι ἐπὶ τῷ ὀνόματι αὐτοῦ μετάνοιαν . . . ἀρξάμενον*³ ἀπὸ Ἱερουσαλὴμ, the accusative in itself (in the construction of the accusative with the infinitive) is grammatically clear: there is merely some looseness in the reference of *ἀρξάμενον*, *beginning* (i.e., *the κηρύσσω beginning*),—or it may be taken impersonally, in the sense of *a beginning being made* (compare Her. 3. 91): see also Kypke I. 344 sq. In Rev. i. 20 the accusatives depend on *γράφον* (ver. 19), as has long been admitted. Lastly, in Rev. xxi. 17, *ἐμέτρησε τὸ τεῖχος τῆς πόλεως ἑκατὸν τεσσαρ. πηχῶν, μέτρον ἀνθρώπου κ.τ.λ.*, the last words are a loose apposition to the sentence *ἐμέτρησε τὸ τεῖχος κ.τ.λ.* compare Matth. 410 (Jelf 580, Don. p. 502).⁴ On an accusative in apposition to a whole sentence, as in Rom. xii. 1, see § 59. 9.

¹ [See § 63. 2. d; and on L. xxiv. 47, § 66. 3.]

² Schwarz (*De Solac.* p. 94 sq.) has not adduced any example that is exactly of the same kind.

³ [Tregelles, Alford, Tischendorf, Westcott and Hort, read *ἀρξάμενος*: see § 63. 2. a.]

⁴ Compare further Matthiæ, *Eur. Med.* p. 501, Hartung p. 54, Wannowski, *Syntax. Anom.* p. 128 sqq.

SECTION XXXIII.

VERBS (NEUTER) CONNECTED BY MEANS OF A PREPOSITION
WITH A DEPENDENT NOUN.

A considerable number of verbs, especially such as denote an emotion or a tendency of the mind, are joined to their predicate by means of a preposition. In this point N. T. usage sometimes agrees with that of classic writers, sometimes rather betrays a Hebrew-Oriental colouring.

a. Verbs of *rejoicing* or *grieving*, which often take a simple dative in Greek authors (Fritz. *Rom.* III. 78 sq.), are in the N. T. usually followed by ἐπί with the dative:¹ as χαίρειν, Mt. xviii. 13, L. i. 14, A. xv. 31, 1 C. xiii. 6, Rev. vi. 10 (compare Xen. *Cyr.* 8. 4. 12, Diod. S. 19. 55, Isocr. *Permut.* 738, Arrian, *Ind.* 35. 8); εὐφραίνεσθαι, Rev. xviii. 20 (Ecclus. xvi. 1, 1 Macc. xi. 44, Xen. *Conv.* 7. 5); συλλυπεῖσθαι Mk. iii. 5 (Xen. *Mem.* 3. 9. 8, compare χαλεπῶς φέρειν ἐπὶ τινι Xen. *Hell.* 7. 4. 21). Sometimes however these verbs take ἐν (λυπεῖν ἐν, Jacobs, *Achill. Tat.* p. 814): as χαίρειν. L. x. 20, Ph. i. 13 (Col. i. 24, compare Soph. *Trach.* 1119); εὐφραίνεσθαι, A. vii. 41; ἀγαλλιάσθαι, 1 P. i. 6 (but ἀγάλλεσθαι ἐπὶ Xen. *Mem.* 2. 6. 35, 3. 5. 16).

Of the verbs which signify *to be angry*, ἀγανακτεῖν is construed with περί (to be angry *on account of* some one), Mt. xx. 24, Mk. x. 41; but ὀργίζεσθαι (like ἀγανακτεῖν ἐπὶ Lucian, *Abdic.* 9, Aphthon. *Progymn.* c. 9, p. 267) with ἐπὶ τινι, Rev. xii. 17, compare Joseph. *Bell. Jud.* 3. 9. 8. In the LXX we even find ὀργίζεσθαι ἐν τινι, Jud. ii. 14, and in later Greek ὀργίζεσθαι κατὰ τινός, as Malal. pp. 43, 102, 165, al. The opposite, εὐδοκεῖν like the Hebrew יִשְׂמֶה and after the example of the LXX, is construed with ἐν (*to have pleasure in*), whether the reference is to persons (Mt. iii. 17, L. iii. 22, 1 C. x. 5), or to things, 2 C. xii. 10, 2 Th. ii. 12 (θέλειν ἐν Col. ii. 18, compare 1 S. xviii. 22 ?²): Greek writers would be content with the simple dative.

¹ Compare Wurm, *Dinarch.* p. 40 sq.

² [The objections to this interpretation are, (1) that this harsh Hebraism is not found elsewhere in the N. T.; (2) that in the O. T. this construction occurs only in connexion with a personal object (Ellicott, Meyer, A. Buttm. p. 376); the latter objection is overstated, see Ps. cxl. i. cxlvi. 10. On the other explanations see Ellicott and Alford *in loc.* The former supplies καταλαβεῖν after θέλων (so Meyer, A. Buttm.), by Alford, Wordsworth, and others, θέλων is

Ἀρκεῖσθαι, which usually takes a dative (L. iii. 14, H. xiii. 5), is once construed with *ἐπί* (3 Jo. 10).

b. Verbs signifying *to wonder, be amazed*, are followed by *ἐπί* with the dative, as they very frequently are in Greek writers. *θαυμάζειν*, Mk. xii. 17, L. xx. 26; *ἐκπλήσσεσθαι*, Mt. xxii. 33, Mk. i. 22, xi. 18, L. iv. 32, A. xiii. 12. We find also *θαυμάζειν περί τινος*, L. ii. 18 (Isæus 3. 28¹), and *θαυμάζ διά τι* *to wonder on account of something*, Mk. vi. 6, as in Acl. 12. 6, 14. 36, *θαυμάζειν τινὰ διά τι*. In L. i. 21, however, *θανυμ. ἐν τῷ χρονίζειν* may mean *while he delayed*, yet compare Ecclus. xi. 21. On *ξενίζεσθαι τινι* see above, § 31. 1. f.

c. Of verbs signifying *to pity*, *σπλαγχνίζεσθαι* is usually followed by *ἐπί*, either with the accusative (Mt. xv. 32, Mk. vi. 34, viii. 2, ix. 22), or with the dative, L. vii. 13, Mt. xiv. 14; once only by *περί*, Mt. ix. 36. *Ἐλεεῖσθαι* [*ἐλεεῖν*] is treated as a transitive verb; see § 32: 1.

d. Verbs of *relying on, trusting, hoping, boasting*, are construed with *ἐπί*, *ἐν*, and *εἰς*. *Πέποιθα ἐπί τινι*, Mk. x. 24 L. xi. 22, 2 C. i. 9 (Agath. 209. 5, 306. 20); *ἐπί τι* or *τινα*, Mt. xxvii. 43, 2 Th. iii. 4; *ἐν τινι*, Ph. iii. 3.² *Πιστεύειν ἐπί τινι*, Rom. ix. 33, 1 P. ii. 6, from the LXX: on *πιστεύειν εἰς* or *ἐπί τινα* *believe on some one*, see above, § 31. 5. *Ἐλπίζειν ἐπί* with dative, Rom. xv. 12, Ph. iv. 10³ (Pol. 1. 82. 6), and with accusative 1 Tim. v. 5, 1 Macc. ii. 61; *εἰς*, Jo. v. 45, 2 C. i. 10. 1 P. iii. 5, Ecclus. ii. 9 (Herod. 7. 10. 1, Joseph. *Bell. Jud.* 6. 2. 1, ἡ εἰς *τινα* *ἐλπίς* Plut. *Galba* c. 19), *ἐν*, 1 C. xv. 19 (Xen. *Cyr.* 1. 4. 25. *Mem.* 4. 2. 28, Pol. 1. 59. 2 *ἐλπίδα ἔχειν ἐν τ.*)⁴ *Καυχᾶσθαι ἐπί τινι*, Rom. v. 2 (Ps. xlviii. 7, Ecclus. xxx. 2, Diod. S. 16. 70, like *σεμνύνεσθαι* Diog. L. 2. 71, Isocr. *Big.* p. 840, and *φυσιοῦσθαι* Diog. L. 6. 24); more frequently *ἐν τινι*, Rom. ii. 17, 23, v. 3, 1 C. iii. 21, G. vi. 13 (Ps. cxlix. 5, Jer. ix. 23): but

connected closely with *καταβραβεύω* ("of purpose," Alford: "by the exercise of his mere will," Wordsworth). Lightfoot, whose explanation agrees with Winer's, quotes *Test. xii. Patr.* Asher 1, *ἐὰν ἡ ψυχὴ θέλῃ ἐν καλῷ.*

¹ Compare Schoemann, *Isæus* p. 244.

² [A Buttman (p. 175) adds *πιστ. εἰς*, G. v. 10, considering *εἰς ὑμᾶς*, as expressing the *object* of the trust so Meyer, De Wette, Lünemann. Others, "with regard to you" see Ellicott *in loc.* There is the same uncertainty in 2 Th. iii. 4.]

³ [This should be 1 Tim. iv. 10.]

⁴ [On the constructions of *ἐλπίζω* in the N. T. see Ellicott on 1 Tim. iv. 10. See also § 31. 1. c. note.]

not *κατά* in 2 C. xi. 18 (see Meyer *in loc.*), or *ὑπέρ* in 2 C. vii. 14,—comp. ix. 2.

e. Of verbs which signify *to sin*, *ἁμαρτάνειν* is connected by *εἰς* with the object sinned against, Mt. xviii. 21, L. xvii. 4, 1 C. vi. 18, al.; compare Soph. *Œd. C.* 972, Her. 1. 138, Isocr. *Panath.* p. 644, *Permut.* p. 750, *Ægin.* pp. 920, 934, Marc. Anton. 7. 26, Wetstein I. 443 : this verb is also followed by *πρός τινα* Joseph. *Antt.* 14. 15. 2, *περί τινα* Isocr. *Permut.* 754 (*ἁμαρτ. τινί* 1 S. xiv. 33, 1 K. viii. 31, 33, Jud. x. 10).

f. The verbs *ἀρέσκειν* *please* and *φανῆναι* *appear* do not take the dative of the person to whom something gives pleasure or appears in a certain light, but are followed by the Hellenistic preposition *ἐνώπιον*: A. vi. 5, ἤρεσεν ὁ λόγος ἐνώπιον παντὸς τοῦ πλήθους (Dt. i. 23), L. xxiv. 11, ἐφάνησαν ἐνώπιον αὐτῶν ὥσεί λῆρος τὰ ῥήματα. In the LXX *ἀρέσκειν* is also joined with *ἐναντίον τινός*, Num. xxxvi. 6, Gen. xxxiv. 18, 1 Macc. vi. 60.¹

g. Of verbs of *seeing*, *βλέπειν* is often followed by *εἰς* (*intueri*), Jo. xiii. 22, A. iii. 4,—a construction which is not unknown to Greek writers, see Wahl.

The use of the preposition *μετά* or *σύν* with verbs of *following* (compare *comitari cum aliquo* in Latin inscriptions), as in Rev. vi. 8, xiv. 13,² is, strictly speaking, an instance of pleonasm. Ἀκολουθεῖν ὁπίσω τινός (Ἰησοῦ), Mt. x. 38 (Is. xlv. 14), is Hebraistic.

Substantives derived from such verbs as the above are in like manner joined with their object by means of a preposition: as *πίστις ἐν Χριστῷ*, G. iii. 26, E. i. 15, al.; *παρουσία πρὸς ὑμᾶς*, Ph. i. 26; *θλίψεις ὑπὲρ ὑμῶν*, E. iii. 13; *ζῆλος ὑπὲρ ἐμοῦ*, 2 C. vii. 7 : see Fritz. *Rom.* I. 195, 365 sq.

SECTION XXXIV.

ADJECTIVES.

1. Though the two classes of nouns, substantives and adjectives, differ in the notions which they express, yet the latter (including participles) are also found within the circle of substantives. In this usage—which is much more varied in Greek than, for in-

¹ [Also in Dt. i. 23 (quoted above), according to Vat.]

² See Wetstein, *N. T.* I. 717, Lob. p. 354, Schæf. *Demosth.* V. 590, Herm. *Lucian* p. 178, Krüg. p. 74. (Jelf 593. *Obs.* 2.)

stance, in Latin—the adjective may appear either with or without the article, and may have any gender, the latter being determined sometimes by an original ellipsis, sometimes by the power of the masculine and neuter genders to denote men and things (Krüg. p. 2 sq., Jelf 436, Don. p. 388). Thus we find ἡ ἔρημος (γῆ), τῇ ἐπιούσῃ (ἡμέρᾳ), διοπετές (ἄγαλμα) A. xix. 35, τὸ σηρικόν (ὑφασμα?) Rev. xviii. 12, ὁ σοφός, ὁ κλέπτων E. iv. 28, βασιλικός, ὁ ἄρχων, ἀλλότριον *strangers*, κακοποιοί *evildoers*, τὸ ἀγαθόν (τὸ πνευματικόν. ψυχικόν, 1 C. xv. 46?).

On the adjectives which are made substantives through ellipsis see § 64. In the class of personal designations (as σοφός, οἱ σοφοί) the following belong characteristically to the N. T. : ὁ πιστός *the believer*, πιστοὶ *believers*, ἅγιοι, ἐκλεκτοί, ἁμαρτωλοί Rom. xv. 31, xvi. 2, 1 C. vi. 2, 2 C. vi. 15, 1 Tim. i. 15, v. 10, 2 Tim. ii. 10, H. xii. 3, Mt. xxiv. 22. So even with an adjective as an attributive, Rom. i. 7. 1 C. i. 2, κλητοῖς ἁγίοις; or with a genitive, as in Rom. viii. 33 ἐκλεκτοὶ θεοῦ. In all these instances the adjective indicates persons (men) to whom the particular quality is attached, though there is no necessity for supplying ἄνθρωποι (or ἀδελφοί). So also where ὁ ἀληθινός is used for *God* (1 Jo. v. 20), or ὁ ἅγιος τοῦ θεοῦ for *Christ* (L. iv. 34), or ὁ πονηρός for *the devil*, there is no ellipsis of these substantives: the notion is grammatically complete, *the True One, the Holy One of God*, and we must look elsewhere to learn what Persons are especially so named in the language of the Bible.

2. Especially frequent and diversified are the substantivised neuters (Krüg. p. 4); indeed many of these regularly fill the place of a substantive derivable from the same root, though not always actually existent. These refer not merely to material notions, as μέσον, ἔσχατον, μικρόν, βραχύ, ὀλίγον, φανερόν, κρυπτόν, ἔλαττον, ἄρσεν, κ.τ.λ. (particularly with prepositions, as εἰς τὸ μέσον Mk. iii. 3, Jo. xx. 19, μετὰ μικρόν Mt. xxvi. 73, ἐν ὀλίγῳ A. xxvi. 29, ἐν τῷ φανερῷ Mt. vi. 4 [*Rec.*], εἰς φανερόν Mk. iv. 22);—but also to the non-material and abstract, especially with an appended genitive, as Rom. ii. 4 τὸ χρηστὸν τοῦ θεοῦ (ἡ χρηστότης) H. vi. 17 τὸ ἀμετάθετον τῆς βουλῆς Rom. viii. 3, ix. 22, 1 C. i. 25, 2 C. iv. 17 Ph. iii. 8 τὸ ὑπερέχον τῆς γνώσεως iv. 5, τὸ ἐπιεικὲς ὑμῶν. We find another construction in the place of the genitive in Rom. i. 15, τὸ κατ' ἐμὲ πρόθυμον (τὸ πρόθυμον, *the purpose*, Eur. *Iph. Taur.* 983 [989]). The plurals of adjectives are as a rule concretes, and denote whole classes of things (or persons): τὰ ὁρατὰ καὶ ἀόρατα Col. i. 16, ἐπουράνια and ἐπίγεια Jo. iii. 12, Ph. ii. 10, τὰ βα-

θεία Rev. ii. 24, ἀρχαῖα 2 C. v. 17. These are sometimes more exactly defined by the context: thus in Jo. iii. 12 ἐπουράνια means heavenly *truths*; in Ph. ii. 10, heavenly *beings*; in E. ii. 6 and iii. 10, heavenly *places* (= οὐρανοί, compare the variant in E. i. 20), etc. In Rom. i. 20, τὰ ἀόρατα τοῦ θεοῦ, the plural has reference to the two attributes specified in the following words, viz. ἡ τε αἰδὺς δύναμις καὶ θεϊότης; and Philippi has explained the word more correctly than Fritzsche. (On E. vi. 12, πνευματικὰ τῆς πονηρίας, see Rem. 3.)

We must not bring in here 1 P. i. 7, τὸ δοκίμιον τῆς πίστεως, for δοκίμιον is a substantive proper (there is no adjective δοκίμιος).¹ In Rom. i. 19 also τὸ γνωστὸν τοῦ θεοῦ is not simply equivalent to ἡ γνώσις τ. θ.; if it were so, it would be hard to see why Paul did not use an expression so familiar to him as ἡ γνώσις. The meaning is either *what is known* (to man) *of God*, or *what may be known of (or in) God*.² I prefer the former as the more simple: Paul is speaking of the *objective* knowledge, of the sum of what is known of God (from what source, see ver. 20). This objective γνωστὸν becomes subjective, inasmuch as it φανερόν ἐστιν ἐν αὐτοῖς. Hence it is evident why Paul did not write ἡ γνώσις.

This mode of expression, which arises quite simply out of the nature of the neuter, is not unknown to Greek writers: the later prose authors in particular have adopted it from the technical language of philosophy. At the same time, the examples collected by Georgi (*Hierocr.* I. 39) need very much sifting. As real parallels may be quoted Demosth. *Phil.* 1. μ. 20 a, τὸ τῶν θεῶν εἰμενές. *Fals. Log.* p. 213 a, τὸ ἀσφαλές αὐτῆς. Thuc. 1. 68, τὸ πιστὸν τῆς πολιτείας. 2. 71, τὸ ἀσθενές τῆς γνώμης. Galen, *Protrept.* 2, τὸ τῆς τέχνης ἄσφατον, and τὸ τῆς βάσεως εὐμετακύλιστον. Heliod. 2. 15. 83, τὸ ὑπερβάλλον τῆς λύπης. Plat. *Phaedr.* 240 a, Strabo 3. 168, Philostr. *Ap.* 7. 12, Diod. S. 19. 55, Diog. La. 9. 63. With the participle this construction is especially common in Thucydides (and the Byzantines).³ An abstract noun and a neuter adjective are combined in Plutarch, *Agis* 20, ἡ πολλὴ εὐλάβεια καὶ τὸ πρᾶον καὶ φιλάνθρωπον.

3. On the other hand, the notion which should be expressed by an attributive ⁴ adjective is sometimes by a change of con-

¹ On this passage, and on Ja. i. 3, see Fritz. *Prälim.* p. 44.

² For the latter meaning of γνωστὸν, called in question by Tholuck, see Soph. *Œd. R.* 352 (Herm.), Plat. *Rep.* 7. 517 b, Aelian, *Epicl.* 2. 20. 4, and comp. Schultze, *Theol. Annal.* 1829, p. 976.

³ Comp. Ellendt, *Arr. Al.* I. 253, Niebuhr, *Index* to Dexippus, Eunapius, and Malchus.

⁴ On the substitution of a substantive for a predicative adjective, on rhetorical grounds (as in 2 C. iii. 9, ἡ ἡ διακονία τῆς κατακρίσεως δόξα), see § 55.

struction, expressed by a substantive. Yet the N. T. is by no means poor in adjectives. It even contains no inconsiderable number which were unknown to the (earlier) Greeks,—some of these coined by the Apostles themselves: as ἐπιούσιος, σαρκικός, πνευματικός, παρείσακτος, πύρινος, ἀκατάκριτος, ἀκρογωνιαίος, ἀνεπαίσχυντος, αὐτοκατάκριτος, ἀχειροποίητος, βρώσιμος, ἐπιπόθητος, εὐπερίστατος, ἰσάγγελος, κατείδωλος, κυριακός, ταπεινόφρων,¹ etc.

In this case—

a. Sometimes the principal substantive stands in the genitive: 1 Tim. vi. 17, μὴ ἠλπικέναι ἐπὶ πλούτου ἀδηλότῃτι, *not to trust on uncertainty of riches*, i. e., on riches which are uncertain; Rom. vi. 4, ἵνα ἡμεῖς ἐν καινότητι ζωῆς περιπατήσωμεν vii. 6. This mode of expression, however, is not arbitrary, but is chosen for the purpose of giving more prominence to the main idea, which, if expressed by means of an adjective, would be thrown more into the background. Hence it belongs to rhetoric, not to grammar. Compare Zumpt, *Lat. Gr.* § 672; and for examples from Greek authors see Held, *Plut. Timol.* p. 368.

Strictly speaking, those passages only should be brought in here in which a substantive governing a genitive is connected with a verb which, from the nature of the case, suits the genitive rather than the governing noun, and consequently points out the genitive as the principal word; as in “*ingemuit corvi stupor*,” or 1 Tim. *l. c.*, ἐλπίζειν ἐπὶ πλούτου ἀδηλότῃτι. Such passages as Col. ii. 5, βλέπων τὸ στερῆμα τῆς πίστεως; 2 C. iv. 7, ἵνα ἡ ὑπερβολὴ τῆς δυνάμεως ἡ τοῦ θεοῦ; G. ii. 14, ὀρθοποδεῖν πρὸς τὴν ἀλήθειαν τοῦ εὐαγγελίου; ii. 5, also 2 Th. ii. 11, πέμπει ἐνέργειαν πλάνης, must decidedly be excluded from this class.² In H. ix. 2, ἡ πρόθεσις τῶν ἄρτων means

¹ [On *σαρκικός* see above, p. 122. Of the remaining words, *βρώσιμος* (Lev. xix. 23) occurs in Aesch. *Prom.* 479; *πύρινος* (Ez. xxviii. 14, 16, Eccles. xlviii. 9) and *πνευματικός* are used by Aristotle; *παρείσακτος* (Prol. Sir. παρ. πρόλογος) by Strabo (17. p. 794); *ἀνεπαίσχυντος* by Josephus (*Antt.* 18. 7. 1); *ταπεινόφρων* (Pr. xxix. 23) by Plutarch (*Mor.* p. 336. e); *ἀκρογωνιαίος* occurs in Is. xxviii. 16.]

² Fritzsche (*Rom.* I. 367 sq.) has raised objections against this distinction; he seems however to have misunderstood it. In the passages which belong to the second class the language is merely logical; in those of the first class, rhetorical. When we say *to live according to the truth of the Gospel*, we use the proper and natural expression,—the *truth* of the Gospel is the rule of the life. But when we say *corvi stupor ingemuit*, the language is figurative, just as in *His blood called for vengeance*. Cic. *Nat. D.* 2. 50. 127 [“*multae etiam (bestiae) insectantes odoris intolerabili foeditate depellunt*”] belongs to the second class, and *fædo odore* would be a less accurate expression.

the laying out of the loaves; and in 1 P. i. 2, as a glance at the context will show, *ἀγιασμός πνεύματος* is not synonymous with *πνεῦμα ἅγιον*. The phrase *λαμβάνειν τὴν ἐπαγγελίαν τοῦ πνεύματος*, A. ii. 33, G. iii. 14, signifies *to receive, attain, the promise of the Spirit*: this takes place when we receive the promised blessing itself (*κομίζεσθαι τὴν ἐπαγγελίαν*), when promise passes into fulfilment.

b. Much more frequently, that substantive which expresses the notion of a (mostly non-material) quality stands in the genitive: L. iv. 22, *λόγοι τῆς χάριτος* xvi. 8, *οἰκονόμος τῆς ἀδικίας* xviii. 6, *κριτὴς τῆς ἀδικίας* Col. i. 13, *υἱὸς τῆς ἀγάπης* Rev. xiii. 3, *ἡ πληγὴ τοῦ θανάτου* mortal wound, Rom. i. 26, *πάθη ἀτιμίας* 2 P. ii. 10, Ja. i. 25, H. i. 3.² Such expressions in prose follow the Hebrew idiom (which employs this construction not merely through poverty in adjectives,³ but also through the vividness of phraseology which belongs to oriental languages); in the more elevated style, however, there are examples in Greek authors.⁴ In later writers phrases of this kind find their way into plain prose (Eustath. *Gramm.* p. 478).

If the genitive of a personal pronoun is annexed, it is joined in translation with the notion expressed by the combination of the two substantives: H. i. 3 *τῷ ῥήματι τῆς δυνάμεως αὐτοῦ*, *through His powerful word*, Col. i. 13. Rev. iii. 10, xiii. 3. It is usual to go farther still, and maintain⁵ that, when two substantives are so combined as to form a single principal notion, the demonstrative pronoun, in accordance with the Hebrew idiom (?), agrees grammatically with the governed noun.⁶ Thus in A. v. 20, *τὰ ῥήματα τῆς*

¹ [It may perhaps be doubted whether this passage (with most of those in which the genitive has some qualifying word, — the expression thus losing its general character," A. Buttm.) should come in here: see Ellicott *in loc.* On H. i. 3 see Alford.]

² But in 2 Th. i. 7, *ἄγγελοι δυνάμεως αὐτοῦ* means *angels of His power*, i.e., angels who serve His power.

³ Ewald p. 572. [*Lehrb.* p. 533.]

⁴ See Erfurdt, *Soph. (Ed. R.* 826, compare Pfochen, *Diatr.* p. 29; but the examples cited by Georgi (*Vind.* p. 214 sqq.) are almost all useless.—The genitive of the material does not come in here: *λίθον κρύος*, for example, was to the Greeks exactly equivalent to our *ram of stone*, and the opinion that an adjective should have been used rests merely on a comparison of the Latin idiom. Likewise *ὁσμή εὐωδίας*, Ph. iv. 18 (compare Aristot. *Rhet.* 1. 11. 9), is probably *odour of fragrance*, and is not really put for *ὁσμή εὐωδίας*. That 1 C. x. 16, *τὸ ποτήριον τῆς εὐλογίας*, and Rom. i. 4, *πνεῦμα ἀγιοσύνης*, are not to be explained by the above rule, is now admitted by the best commentators. Still more unsatisfactory examples are given by Glass, I. 26 sq. [The genitive in *ὁσμή εὐωδίας* is taken below (§ 65. 2) as a genitive of quality, not of material.]

⁵ See e.g. Vorst, *Hebraism.* p. 570 sq., Storr, *Observ.* p. 234 sq.

⁶ In proof that this is a Hebraism, Ex. ix. 14. *הַחֲסִידִים הַתּוֹעֲבִים בְּעַמִּי*, is quoted: but here it is not at all necessary to connect *הַחֲסִידִים* with the second substantive.

ζωῆς ταύτης, ταύτης would stand for ταῦτα, *these words of life*; xiii. 26, ὁ λόγος τῆς σωτηρίας ταύτης, *this doctrine of salvation*; Rom. vii. 24, ἐκ τοῦ σώματος τοῦ θανάτου τούτου, compare the Peshito ܠܕܘܕ ܡܨܝܬ ܠܡܝܬ ܕܡܝܬ

But this canon (which even Bengel follows) is purely imaginary. In Rom. vii. 24, Paul himself may have joined τούτου with σώματος, but if the pronoun is connected with θανάτου it is not without meaning: the apostle had already spoken repeatedly of θάνατος (ver. 10 sqq.), and therefore could refer back to it: see De Wette *in loc.* In A. xiii. 26 also, as the σωτήρ Ἰησοῦς had been mentioned in ver. 23, ὁ λόγος τῆς σωτηρίας ταύτης is *the word of this salvation* (effected through Christ). In A. v. 20 the pronoun refers to the salvation which the apostles were at that very time proclaiming. Even the Hebrew combination, as מִשְׁכַּן הַלֵּלִים Is. ii. 20, or מִשְׁכַּן מִשְׁכָּן Ps. lxxxix. 21—which is required by rule, but which is also much more natural, since the two words are really one—is not thus literally rendered by the LXX (compare Is. l. c. τὰ βδελύγματα αὐτοῦ τὰ ἄργυρᾶ Dt. i. 41, τὰ σκευὴ τὰ πολεμικὰ αὐτοῦ Ps. lxxxix. l. c. ἐν ἐλαίῳ ἁγίῳ); and one really cannot see what could lead such writers as Luke and Paul to use so abnormal a construction in sentences so simple.¹

Rem. 1. Some have found in L. xi. 33, εἰς κρυπτὴν τίθησι, an imitation of the Hebrew use² of the feminine adjective to express the neuter. Absurd! Κρυπτή was already in use as a substantive, with the meaning *covered place or way, subterranean receptacle, vault* (Athen. 5. 205), and suits this passage well. On the other hand, Mt. xxi. 42 (Mk. xii. 11), παρὰ κυρίου ἐγένετο αὕτη (τοῦτο), καὶ ἐστὶ θαυμαστὴ (θαυμαστόν), is a quotation from Ps. cxvii. 23: yet even the LXX may have used the feminine here in reference to κεφαλὴ γωνίας (Wolf, *Cur. ad h. l.*).

Rem. 2. We have also to mention another Hebraistic³ usage, —a periphrasis (as it is said) for certain concrete adjectives when used as substantives, formed by means of υἱός or τέκνον followed by a genitive of the abstract noun: υἱοὶ ἀπειθείας E. ii. 2, i.e. *disobedient ones*, υἱοὶ φωτός L. xvi. 8, Jo. xii. 36, τέκνα φωτός E. v. 8, τέκνα ὀργῆς E. ii. 3, τέκνα ὑπακοῆς 1 P. i. 14, τέκνα κατάρας 2 P. ii. 14, ὁ υἱὸς τῆς ἀπωλείας 2 Th. ii. 3. Every one must feel that these combinations are not mere idle periphrases, but that they express the idea with more vividness and therefore with more force. This mode of expression is to be traced to the more lively imagi-

¹ The examples quoted from Greek authors by Georgi (*Vind.* p. 204 sqq.) and Manthe (*Obs. Act.* v. 20) lose all plausibility when more closely examined (Fritz. *Mark*, Exc. 1. p. 771 sq.).

² Gesen. *Lehrgeb.* p. 661, Vorst, *Hebraism.* p. 282 sq. [Gesen. *Heb. Gr.* p. 180 (Bagst.), Kalisch, *Heb. Gr.* I. 244.]

³ Vorst, *Hebraism.* p. 467 sqq. [Kalisch I. 262.]

nation of the orientals, by which the most intimate connexion (derivation from and dependence on)—even when the reference is to what is not material—is viewed under the image of the relation of son or child to parent (Ecclus. iv. 11). Hence *children of disobedience* are those who belong to ἀπειθεῖα as a child to his mother, disobedience having become their nature, their predominant disposition: compare in Hebrew Dt. iii. 18, xxv. 2, 2 S. xii. 5, 1s. lxxxix. 23.

(The expressions παῖδες ἱατρῶν, δυστήμων¹—used especially by Lucian—grammatically rather resemble υἱοὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων; neither Schwarz nor Georgi has been able to find in Greek prose an example of παῖς or τέκνον combined with an abstract noun, as in the above quotations. From ecclesiastical writers compare Epiphani. *Opp.* I. 380 b, οἱ υἱοὶ τῆς ἀληθείης πίστεως. In German [or English] we cannot really expect to find parallels, for such a phrase as “child of death” is derived from Bible language; in the more elevated style, however, we sometimes meet with similar phrases, as for instance, “every man is a child of his age.”² Of a different kind is 2 Th. ii. 3, ὁ ἄνθρωπος τῆς ἁμαρτίας.—not equivalent to ὁ ἁμαρτωλός—the man of sin, i.e., the man who pre-eminently belongs to sin, the representative of sin, in whom sin is personified.)

Rem. 3. E. vi. 12, τὰ πνευματικά τῆς ποικιλίας, is peculiar. The Greek idiom with which this is compared by the commentators,³ παρθενικοί for παρθένοι (Lobeck, *Paral.* p. 305 sq.), was in the better ages merely poetical, and besides is not entirely analogous. In the Byzantines, however, we find e.g. ἡ ἱππική for ἡ ἵππος (Ducas p. 18). Τὰ δαιμόνια also, which was originally an adjective, and which is used as a substantive in later Greek by the side of δαίμονες, presents on the whole a true analogy; a genitive in combination with this word, as τὰ δαιμόνια τοῦ ἀέρος, would present no difficulty. In this passage the abstract would be used designedly, in antithesis to πρὸς αἷμα καὶ σάρκα,—“not against material, but against spiritual opposing powers, ye have to maintain your struggle.” If however πνευματικά be not taken as equivalent to πνεύματα, the only alternative will be to regard it as a collective plural,—similar in kind to τὰ ληστρικά Polyæn 5 14 (*robber-herds*, from το ληστρικόν *robbery*, Lob. *Phryn.* p. 242), and to translate, *the spiritual communities of wickedness*, the evil spirit-powers. See Meyer *in loc.*

¹ Schæf. *Dion.* 313.

² See on the whole Steiger on 1 P. i. 14, Gurlitt in *Stud. u. Krit.* 1829, p. 728 sq.

³ See Koppe *in loc.*, Fischer, *Weller* III. i. 295.

SECTION XXXV.

THE COMPARATIVE DEGREE.¹

1. The comparative degree is usually expressed in the N. T. in exactly the same manner as in classical Greek, viz. by what is known as the comparative form of the adjective,—the thing with which the comparison is made being placed in the genitive, or (especially where it is a complete sentence) preceded by the connective ἢ.² See Jo. iv. 12, μὴ σὺ μείζων εἶ τοῦ πατρὸς ἡμῶν; i. 51, xiii. 16, Mk. xii. 31, 1 C. i. 25, 1 Tim. v. 8, H. xi. 26; Jo. iv. 1, πλείονας μαθητὰς ποιεῖ ἢ Ἰωάννης; 1 C. xiv. 5, 1 Jo. iv. 4; Rom. xiii. 11, ἐγγύτερον ἡμῶν ἢ σωτηρία ἢ ὅτε ἐπιστεύσαμεν 2 P. ii. 21, 1 C. ix. 15 (Klotz, *Devar.* p. 583). After πλείων and ἐλάττων, ἢ is often emitted when a numeral follows (Matth. 455. Rem. 4, Jelf 780, Don. v. 393): A. xxiv. 11, οὐ πλείους εἰσὶ μοι ἡμέραι δεκάδύο; iv. 22, xxiii. 13, xxv. 6³ (compare Ter. *Ad.* 2. 1. 46, plus quingen'tos colaphos infregit mihi).⁴ In L. ix. 13 ἢ is inserted.

It is sometimes doubtful whether a genitive that follows a comparative contains the second member of the comparison, or is independent of the comparison. In H. iii. 3, πλείονα τιμὴν ἔχει τοῦ οἴκου κ.τ.λ., we must probably consider οἴκον as dependent on πλείονα; but in 1 C. xiii. 13, μείζων τούτων ἢ ἀγάπη may mean *greater (the greatest) of (among) these*, see no. 3. Compare also 1 C. xii. 23, L. vii. 42 (Lucian, *Fug.* 6).

The comparative is sometimes strengthened by μᾶλλον,⁵ as in 2 C. vii. 13, περισσοτέρως μᾶλλον (Plat. *Legg.* 6. 781 a), Ph. i. 23, πολλῷ μᾶλλον κρείσσον (*very far better*),—so in reference to another comparative, Mk. vii. 36, ὅσον αὐτοῖς διεστέλλετο, αὐτοὶ μᾶλλον περισσώτερον ἐκήρυσσον (see Fritz. *in loc.*⁶): also by ἔτι, H. vii. 15,

¹ Compare, in general, G. W. Nitzsch, *De comparativis Græcæ linguæ modis*, in his edition of Plato's *Ion* (Lips. 1822).

² In such cases the LXX even use the genitive of the infinitive (Gen. iv. 13).

³ [Compare p. 744 sq. In most of the N. T. examples the comparative is followed by an indeclinable word: A. Buttman quotes Mt. xxvi. 53, where we should probably read πλείω δώδεκα λεγιῶνας. Compare p. 313 (ἰπάνω).]

⁴ See Lob. p. 410 sq., Held, *Plut. An. P.* p. 261.

⁵ Μᾶλλον is not joined to the superlative. In 2 C. xii. 9, ἥδιστα οὖν μᾶλλον καυχῶμαι ἐν ταῖς ἀσθενείαις μου, this word belongs to the whole clause ἥδιστα καυχ. κ.τ.λ., rather therefore will I *very gladly* glory, i.e., rather than, repining at the ἀσθενείαι (ver. 8 sq.), beseech God that I may be freed from them: ἥδιστα indicates the degree of the καυχῶσθαι, μᾶλλον marks the antithesis to what has gone before.

⁶ [Fritzsche renders this, *quantum autem ipse iis imperabat* (scil. ne portentii

περισσότερον ἔτι κατάδηλον (*still more manifest*), Ph. i. 9; and lastly by πολύ, 2 C. viii. 22, πολὺ σπουδαιότερον. All this is very common in Greek writers (Krüg. p. 91 sq.). On μάλλον see Wyttenb. *Plut.* I. 238, Ast, *Plat. Phædr.* p. 395, *Legg.* p. 44, Boisson. *Aristot.* p. 430 sqq. (in Latin compare Cic. *Pis.* 14, mihi . . . quavis fuga potius quam ulla provincia esset optatior); as to ἔτι, compare *Plat. Pol.* 298 e, *Xen. Mem.* 1. 5. 6, *Cyr.* 5. 4. 20, *An.* 1. 9. 10; as to πολύ, *Xen. Mem.* 2. 10. 2, *Lucian, Tim.* 50: sometimes ἔτι and πολύ are combined, *Xen. Mem.* 2. 1. 27, *Cyr.* 1. 6. 17, *An.* 7. 5. 15. (*Don. p.* 392, *Jelf* 784, 2.)

So also when the comparative is followed by prepositions which denote excess—as in L. xvi. 8, φρονιμώτερον ὑπὲρ τοὺς νόμους τοῦ φωτός. H. iv. 12, *Jud.* xi. 25, xv. 2, xviii. 26: H. ix. 23, κρείττοσι θεοῖσι παρὰ ταύτας i. 4, iii. 3, xi. 4, xii. 24, L. iii. 13—the design is to obtain greater expressiveness. For παρά compare *Thuc.* 1. 23, πυκνότερον παρὰ τὰ ἐκ τοῦ πρὶν χρόνου μνημονεύμενα. *Dio C.* 38. 97.¹ See *Herin. Vig.* p. 862 (*Don. p.* 393, *Jelf* 637).

2. Instead of the comparative form the positive is occasionally used:—

a. With μάλλον,—sometimes because the comparative form appeared unpleasing, sometimes from the wish to write more expressively (Krüg. p. 91): A. xx. 35, μακάριόν ἐστι μάλλον δίδοναι ἢ λαμβάνειν 1 C. xii. 22, G. iv. 27.²

b. Followed by a preposition which conveys the notion of excess, as in *Philostr. Ap.* 3. 19, παρὰ πάντας Ἀχαιοὺς μέγας. So in L. xiii. 2, ἁμαρτωλοὶ παρὰ πάντας τοὺς Γαλιλαίους (though it is true ἁμαρτωλός has no comparative), H. iii. 3.³ In the LXX παρά and ὑπέρ are frequently thus used: Ex. xviii. 11, Num. xii. 3, Hag. ii. 9, Eccl. iv. 9, ix. 4, 1 S. i. 8.

c. Followed by ἢ: *Aristot. Probl.* 29. 6, παρακαταθήκη αἰσχρὸν ἀποστερηῆσαι μικρὸν ἢ πολὺ δανεισάμενον (*Held, Plut. Timol.* 317 sq.). This is rare on the whole, but the kindred expression βούλομαι or θέλω ἢ (*malle*) had become a common formula; see *Her.* 3. 40, *Polyb.* 13. 5. 3, *Plut. Alex.* 7, *Sulla* 3.

famam disseminarent), magis impensius predicabant, hoc est, magis impensius rem divulgabant, ad quem modum valde iis imperabat.]

¹ [This use of παρά is common in modern Greek (*Mullach, Vulg.* p. 333, *J. Donalds. Gr.* p. 34).—As to the meaning of the preposition, compare *Riddell, Plat. Ap.* p. 181.]

² [Meyer, Ellicott, and Alford take πολλά μάλλον as “not simply equivalent to πλείονα ἢ, but implying that both should have many, but the desolate one more than the other” (*Ellicott in loc.*). In the other examples also μάλλον is rather connected with the sentence than directly with the adjective.]

³ [In H. iii. 3 παρά follows a comparative, not a positive.]

The simplest explanation of this is, that (from its use with comparatives) ἦ had come to be regarded as a particle of proportion, which presupposed or in some measure brought with it a comparison:¹ compare Plaut. *Rud.* 4. 4. 70, *tacita bona est mulier semper quam loquens*, and Tac. *Ann.* 3. 17.

In the N. T. we find—not only θέλω ἦ (1 C. xiv. 19) and λυσιτελεῖ ἦ, *satius est quam* (L. xvii. 2, Tob. iii. 6), but also—an extension of this construction on other sides (as in Greek writers, see Lys. *Affect. Tyr.* 1): L. xv. 7. χαρὰ ἔσται ἐπὶ ἐνὶ ἁμαρτωλῷ μετανοοῦντι ἢ ἐπὶ ἐνενηκονταεὐνέα δικαίοις, *greater joy than* etc. Compare Num. xii. 6, *ισχύει οὗτος ἢ ἡμεῖς*. With an adjective there is only one example of this kind, but in both records: Mt. xviii. 8, *καλὸν σοὶ ἔστιν εἰσελθεῖν εἰς τὴν ζωὴν ὡλὸν ἢ κυλλόν, ἢ δύο χεῖρας . . . ἔχοντα βληθῆναι κ.τ.λ.*, Mk. ix. 43. 45. The LXX use this construction frequently, as Gen. xlix. 12, Hos. ii. 7, Jon. iv. 3, 8, Lam. iv. 9, Tob. xii. 8, Ecclus. xxii. 15; it was naturally suggested to them by the Hebrew, in which the comparison is made to follow the adjective by means of the preposition *לְ*.

From Greek writers, compare with L. xvii. 2, *ζῆν ἀταράχως συμφέρει ἢ τὸ τρυφᾶν κ.τ.λ.* Æsop. 121 (ed. De Furia), Tob. vi. 13; and as regards adjective and adverb, Thuc. 6. 21, *αἰσχροὺν βιασθέντας ἀπελθεῖν ἢ ὕστερον ἐπιμεταπέμπεσθαι* Plut. *Pelop.* 4 *τούτους ἂν ὀρθῶς καὶ δικαίως προσαγορεύσεις συνάρχοντας ἢ ἐκείνους* Æsop. 134 (De Fur.)² (Don p. 392, Jelf 779. *Obs.* 3.)

In L. xviii. 14, with the reading *κατέβη οὗτος δεδικαιωμένος . . . ἢ ἐκείνος*, there would, in view of the above usage, be no difficulty whatever (compare Gen. xxxviii. 26, *δεδικαίωται Θάμαρ ἢ ἐγώ*), except that a comparison is not very suitable here: all the better MSS. however have ἢ γάρ,³ which is without example. Yet the sentence might perhaps be thus resolved, on Hermann's theory (followed by Bornemann *in loc.*): *this man went justified . . . or was it then the other (who went etc.)?* The γάρ would be added, as it is added to other interrogative words (and also to ἦ, as Xen. *Cyr.*

¹ The explanation given by Hermann (*Vig.* p. 884) and Schæfer (*Ind. Æsop.* p. 138) is more artificial, compare Held, Plut. *Tim.* p. 317: the older grammarians supplied *μᾶλλον* with the positive. [Hermann, taking *an forte* as the proper meaning of ἦ, thus renders Hom. *Il.* 1. 117, *βούλομαι ἰγὼ λαὸν σὸν ἱμμεῖναι, ἢ ἀπολίσσθαι*, *volo populum saluum esse: an perire volo?*]

² See D'Orville, *Charit.* p. 538, Boissonade, Marin, *Procl.* p. 78, Kypke I. 89, II. 228, and Nitzsch *l. c.* p. 71. [Riddell, Plut. *Apol.* p. 183.],

³ See also Matthæi (small edition) *in loc.*

8. 3. 40, Soph. *Electr.* 1212 sq.), to strengthen the question. Some MSS. have ἤπερ (which in Jo. xii. 43 is not different from ἤ); but it is more probable that this was an emendation of ἤ γάρ, than that ἤ γάρ was derived from it, as the original reading. Lachmann, Tischend. (ed. 1), and Meyer read παρ' ἐκείνον,¹ which would present no difficulty of any kind (*justified past—passing over—the other*).

3.^a The comparative contrasts an object with but one standard of comparison, whether this standard be a single individual, or a united whole: Jo. xiii. 16, οὐκ ἔστι δούλος μείζων τοῦ κυρίου· v. 20, μείζονα τούτων δείξει αὐτῷ ἔργα· x. 29. If the appended genitive denotes *all* things of the same class (Mk. iv. 31, μικρότερος πάντων τῶν σπερμάτων· ver. 32, L. xxi. 3, 1 C. xv. 19, E. iii. 8), we must naturally take it as not including the object compared, *less than all* (other) *seeds*. In such a case the comparative may also be rendered by a superlative, *the least of all seeds*. This mode of expression is also found in Greek writers: Demosth. *Fals. Leg.* 246 b, πάντων τῶν ἄλλων χείρω πολίτην· Athen. 3. 247, πάντων καρπῶν ὠφελιμώτερα· Dio Chr. 3. 39, ἀπάντων πιθανώτερος. See Jacobs, *Anthol.* III. 247.

In 1 C. xiii. 13, μείζων τούτων ἡ ἀγάπη, the comparative is not put for the superlative. We must render, *greater of* (among) *these is love*; the comparative being chosen because love is contrasted with faith and hope as *one* category.

4. The comparative is not unfrequently used without any express mention of the standard of comparison² (Matth. 457 d, Krüg. p. 90). In most cases this may easily be perceived from the context, as in Jo. xix. 11, A. xviii. 20, 1 C. vii. 38 (compare ver. 36 sq.), xii. 31, H. ii. 1, vi. 16, ix. 11, Ja. iii. 1, 1 P. iii. 7; or the phrase is one in familiar use, as οἱ πλείους *the majority* (in an assemblage), A. xix. 32, xxvii. 12, 1 C. ix. 19, al. Sometimes, however, the attentive reader finds the meaning of the comparative less obvious, and here earlier exegesis considered the comparative to be used for the positive³ or the superlative:

¹ [This reading, supported by the authority of S, B, D, L, is accepted by Bleek, Tregelles, Westcott and Hort, and others.]

² Reiz, *De Accent. Incl.* p. 54, Ast, Plat. *Polit.* pp. 418, 538, Stallb. *Phileb.* p. 120, *Rep.* 1. 238. [Don. p. 392, Jelf 784, Webster, *Syntax* p. 58, Green, *Gr.* p. 110.]

³ In Greek authors also the comparative is not used for the positive in such sentences as Lucian, *Epp. Sat.* 3. 32, τὸ ἥδιον καὶ συμποσιμώτερον καὶ ἰσοτιμία π. τ. λ., or *Bis Accus.* 11, ὅς ἐν μεγαλοφρονότιος αὐτῶν ἦν καὶ ἐραστότερος· Her. 2. 46, al. (Hensing. *Plut. Educ.* p. 3). Compare also Heinichen, Euseb. *Hist. Ec.* I. 210 sq., Herm. Luc. *Conscrib. Hist.* p. 284.

2 Tim. i. 18, βέλτιον σὺ γινώσκεις, *thou knowest it better*, i.e. better than I (Lucian. *Pisc.* 20, ἄμεινον σὺ οἶσθα ταῦτα); A. xxv. 10, ὥς καὶ σὺ κάλλιον ἐπιγινώσκεις, *better than thou wishest to appear to know* (according to the supposition of ver. 9, that he is guilty); 2 C. viii. 17, τὴν μὲν παράκλησιν ἐδέξατο, σπουδαιότερος δὲ ὑπάρχων, *more zealous*, i.e. than to have required an exhortation; vii. 7, ὥστε με μᾶλλον χαρῆναι *more than for the (mere) arrival of Titus* (ver. 6), compare ver. 13; A. xxvii. 13, ἂσπον παρελέγοντο τὴν Κρήτην, *nearer than had before been possible* (ver. 8); Ph. ii. 28, σπουδαιότερως ἔπεμψα αὐτὸν, i.e. than I should have done, if you had not been made uneasy by the news of his illness (ver. 26); i. 12, τὰ κατ' ἐμὲ μᾶλλον εἰς προκοπὴν τοῦ εὐαγγελίου ἐλήλυθεν *more (rather) to the furtherance than, as was to be feared to the hindrance*; Jo. xiii. 27, ὃ ποιεῖς ποιήσον τάχιον, *more quickly than thou appearest to intend to do, hasten the execution of the design*, see Lücke *in loc.* Compare Senec. *Agam.* 965, citius interea mihi edissere, ubi sit gnatus; also ocius, Virg. *Æn.* 8. 554. (In 1 Tim. iii. 14, ἐλπίζων ἐλθεῖν πρὸς σε τάχιον, most render τάχιον as a positive (Lachmann's reading, ἐν τάχει, is a correction); some as if it were ὡς τάχιστα. The words mean: *this I write to thee, hoping (although I hope) to come to thee more quickly, sooner, than thou wilt need these instructions.* The reason why he writes, notwithstanding this hope, is given by the words εἰ δὲ βραδύνω κ.τ.λ.; compare ver. 15. H. xiii. 19 is, *that I may be restored to you sooner* (than I should be without your prayers¹); xiii. 23, *if he come sooner* (than the date of my departure); Rom. xv. 15, τολμηρότερον ἔγραψα ὑμῖν, *more boldly (more freely)*, i.e. than was necessary considering your Christian excellence (ver. 14). On Mk. ix. 42 see Fritz. *in loc.*² A. xviii. 26 does not require explanation. In 1 C. vii. 38, the relation between the positive καλῶς ποιεῖ and the comparative κρείσσον ποιεῖ is clear from ver. 36 sq. Περισσότερως also, so common in Paul, is never used without a comparison. In 2 C. i. 12, ii. 4, vii. 13, xi. 23, Ph. i. 14, G. i. 14, H. ii. 1, vi. 17, this comparison is ob-

¹ Böhme, who in his translation gives correctly the meaning of this passage, yet maintains in his commentary: *non est comparat. stricte intelligendus.*

² [Καλὸν ἔστιν αὐτῷ μᾶλλον; "scil. quam si viveret et discipulos suos corrumpere." (Fritzsche.)]

vicious at once. In 1 Th. ii. 17, *περισσοτέρως ἐσπουδάσαμεν τὸ πρόσωπον ὑμῶν ἰδεῖν κ.τ.λ.*, the explanation of the *more abundantly*¹ is probably given by the preceding words *ἀπορφανισθέντες ἀφ' ὑμῶν πρὸς καιρὸν ὥρας*. The loss of their personal intercourse for a time (which Paul calls a state of *orphanhood*), had made his longing greater than it would have been if he had never been thus united with them. In 2 P. i. 19 the meaning of *βεβαιότερον* is a question for hermeneutics to determine; the fluctuation of opinion in even the most recent commentaries shows how obscure the reference is. In 2 P. ii. 11, however, it can scarcely be doubted that after *μείζονες* we must supply "than those *τολμηταὶ ἀνθαδεῖς*." On E. iv. 9 see Meyer.²

A. xvii. 21, *λέγειν τι καὶ ἀκούειν καινότερον*, is peculiarly characteristic. The comparative indicates that they wish to hear something *newer* (than that which was just passing current as *new*), and might seem to portray vividly the voracious appetite which the Athenians in particular had for news. The comparative however (usually *νεώτερον*) was regularly used by the Greeks in the question *what news?* They did not speak of what was "new" simply and absolutely (the positive), but contrasted it with what had been new up to the time of asking. See Her. l. 27, Eurip. *Orest.* 1327, Aristoph. *Av.* 254, Theophr. *Ch.* 8. 1, Lucian, *Asin.* 41, Diod. S. *Exc. Fat.* p. 24, Plat. *Protag.* 310 b, and *Euthyphr.* c. 1 (see Stallbaum *in loc.*).

In Mt. xviii. 1 (Mk. ix. 34, L. ix. 46, xxii. 24), *τῶν ἄλλων* at once suggests itself as the complement: *μέριστος* would have implied three or four degrees of rank amongst the Twelve.³ So probably in Mt. xi. 11, *ὁ δὲ μικρότερος ἐν τῇ βασιλείᾳ τ. οὐρ.*, the meaning is, *ὁ μικρ. (τῶν) ἄλλων*,—the comparative being chosen, it would seem, as corresponding to the preceding *μείζων*: compare Diog. L. 6. 5, *ἐρωτηθεῖς τι μακαριώτερον ἐν ἀνθρώποις, ἔφη, εὐτυχοῦντα ἀποθανεῖν*.⁴ Others supply *Ἰωάννου τοῦ βαπτιστοῦ* after *μικρότερος*: see on the whole Meyer *in loc.* Likewise in A. xvii. 22, *κατὰ πάντα ὡς δεισιδαιμονεστέρους ἡμᾶς θεωρῶ*, it does not appear that we can join *ὡς* to the comparative as an intensive particle; we must translate, *In all respects* ("at every step," as it were) *I look on you as more religious men* (than others are, scil. *ἄλλων*). This was, as is well known, the character of the Athenians: see the commentators. The word *θεωρεῖν* was designedly chosen, compare ver.

¹ ["Because the time of separation was so short," Lünemann, Alford: because "the separation was *πρὸς ὅσον οὐ καὶ ῥίγα*," Ellicott, al.]

² [Winer's view of this passage is given in § 59. 8. a.]

³ Ramshorn, *Lat. Gr.* p. 316.

⁴ Bauer, *Glossar. Theodoret.* 455, Boisson. *Philostr.* 491.

23; and θεωρεῖν ὡς, though not a common expression, can hardly be considered strange.

Rem. 1. It has been maintained that, when πρῶτος is used where two objects only are spoken of (as in Rev. xxi. 1, εἶδον οὐρανὸν καινὸν . . . ὁ γὰρ πρῶτος οὐρανός κ.τ.λ., *prius cælum*, H. x. 9, ἀναιρεῖ τὸ πρῶτον, ἵνα τὸ δεύτερον στήσῃ Mt. xxi. 36; ἀπέστειλεν ἄλλους δούλους πλείονας τῶν πρώτων A. i. 1, 1 C. xiv. 30), it stands for the comparative πρότερος. But this is only true from the standpoint of Latin usage; for in Greek it is quite common to find πρῶτος, δεύτερος, not πρότερος, ὕστερος, even where there is a distinct reference to two, and two only;¹ as indeed in German [and English] *former* and *latter* belong rather to the written than to the spoken language. Even πρῶτος with a genitive—as in Jo. i. 15, 30, πρῶτός μου (compare Ælian, *Anim.* 8. 12), and (the adverb) xv. 18, πρῶτον ὑμῶν—is, strictly speaking, not the same as *prior me, prius vobis*. The superlative simply includes the comparative, in accordance with Hermann's remark,² "Græcos ibi superlativum pro comparativo dicere, ubi hæc duo simul indicare volunt, et maius quid esse alio et omnino maximum."³ Compare also Fritz. *Rom.* II. 421, note.

In L. ii. 2,⁴ αὕτη ἡ ἀπογραφὴ πρώτη ἐγένετο ἡγεμονεύοντος τῆς Συρίας Κυρηναίου, even recent commentators, taking πρώτη for προτέρα, have maintained that the genitives ἡγεμονεύοντος κ.τ.λ. are dependent on this comparative, *it took place earlier than* (before) *Quirinius was governor*. But this is quite erroneous. If such were Luke's meaning, his language would be not only ambiguous (for the closest and most natural rendering is, *it took place as the first under the government of Quirinius*), but also awkward, if not ungrammatical. Huschke⁵ has not succeeded in finding an example which is really parallel: he merely illustrates the very familiar construction of πρῶτος with the genitive of a noun. Tholuck's mistake⁶ in regarding Jer. xxix. 2 (LXX) as parallel is exposed by Fritzsche *l. c.*

Rem. 2. Such examples as the following, in which two comparatives stand in mutual relation, need no comment: Rom. ix. 12, ὁ μείζων δουλεύσει τῷ ἐλάσσονι (from the LXX), compare 1 C. xii. 22, 2 C. xii. 15, Ph. i. 23 sq.; or with a word expressing proportion, H. i. 4, τοσοῦτῳ κρείττων γενόμενος ὅσῳ διαφορώτερον κεκληρονόμηκεν ὄνομα, (x. 25). Compare Xen. *Cyr.* 7. 5. 7, *Mem.* 1. 4. 10, Plat. *Apol.* 39 d. Of two comparatives connected by ἢ (Krüg. p. 90, Don. p. 390, Jelf 782) there is no example in the N. T.; but we find positives

¹ Compare Jacobs on Ælian, *Anim.* II. 38.

² On Eurip. *Med.* p. 343 (ed. Elmsley).

³ [Meyer's view, "first in comparison with me," is simpler, and suits Jo. xv. 18 better.]

⁴ [The true reading is probably αὕτη ἀπογραφὴ (without ἡ).]

⁵ *Ueber den zur Zeit der Geburt J. Chr. gehaltenen Census* (Bresl. 1840).

⁶ *Glaubwürdigk. der evang. Geschichte* p. 184.

with *μᾶλλον* similarly joined in 2 Tim. iii. 4, *φιλήδονοι μᾶλλον ἢ φιλόθεοι*.

5. In comparative sentences we sometimes find a part compared, not with the corresponding part, but with the whole (Bernh. p. 432, Jelf 781 *d*): Jo. v. 36, *μαρτυρίαν μείζω τοῦ Ἰωάννου*, *a testimony greater than John*, i.e. than that of John; as in Her. 2. 134, *πυραμίδα καὶ οὗτος ἀπελείπετο πολλὸν ἐλάσσω τοῦ πατρός*, i.e. *than that of his father*, or in Lucian, *Salt.* 78, *τὰ δι' ὁμμάτων φαινόμενα πιστότερα εἶναι τῶν ὧτων δοκεῖ*. There is here no proper ellipsis, as the older grammarians thought; for if the sentence had been conceived by the Greek as it is by us, he would have said *τῆς τοῦ Ἰωάννου, τῆς τοῦ πατρός*.¹ We must rather recognise here a condensation of expression which was very familiar to the genius of the Greek language, and which is not only very common in connexion with comparatives proper,² but is also met with in other sentences of comparison:³ see § 66. In Latin, compare Juven. 3. 74, *sermo promptus et Isæo torrentior*; Cic. *ad Brut.* 1. 12, *Orat.* 1. 44: in Hebrew, Is lvi. 5 (1 Esd. iii. 5). Mt. v' 20, also, *ἐὰν μὴ περισσεύσῃ ὑμῶν ἡ δικαιοσύνη πλεῖον τῶν γραμματέων κ.τ.λ.*, is very naturally explained in the same way. Jesus could speak of *a δικαιοσύνη γραμματέων*, since their conduct assumed for itself this honourable title, and was by the people regarded and honoured as *πρῶτος*. On the other hand, 1 C. i. 25, *τὸ μωρὸν τοῦ θεοῦ σοφώτερον τῶν ἀνθρώπων*, means (without the usual—but forced—resolution⁴), *the foolishness of God is wiser than men* (are); i.e., what appears foolishness in God's arrangements is not only wisdom, but is even wiser than men,—outshines men in wisdom.

¹ Only when several parallel sentences of this kind follow one another the article is omitted in the last: Plat. *Gorg.* 455 e, *ἡ τῶν λυμένων κατασκευὴ ἐκ τῆς Θεμιστοκλέους συμβουλῆς γίγνεται, τὰ δ' ἐκ τῆς Περικλέους, ἀλλ' οὐκ ἐκ τῶν δημόνων*. Compare Siebelis, *Pausan.* IV. 291

² Herm. *Vig.* p. 717, Schæf. *Melet.* 127, Matth. 453.

³ Franke, *Demosth.* p. 90, Weber, *Dem.* p. 399, Fritz. *Conjectan.* I. 1 sqq., and *Mark* p. 147

⁴ Pott, *Heydeureich*, Platt *in loc*

SECTION XXXVI.

THE SUPERLATIVE.

1. We meet with one instance (in elevated style) in which the positive, followed by a substantive denoting a class, takes the place of the superlative: L. i. 42, εὐλογημένη σὺ ἐν γυναιξίν, *blessed (art) thou among women*. This is in the first instance a Hebrew construction,¹ which properly means: among women it is thou (alone) whom we can call *blessed*,—the blessing which others receive cannot come into any account when placed beside thine: hence, with rhetorical emphasis, *highly blessed*. Similar instances are found in the Greek poets:² e.g. Eurip. *Alcest.* 473, ὦ φίλα γυναικῶν (ὦ φιλότατα), see Monk *in loc.*, Aristoph. *Ran.* 1081, ὦ σχέτλι ἀνδρῶν, and still more Pind. *Nem.* 3. 80 (140), αἰετὸς ὥκὺς ἐν πετανοῖς. Compare also Himer. *Orat.* 15. 4, οἱ γενναῖοι τῶν πόρων, and Jacobs, *Æl. Anim.* II. 400.

The case is different in Mt. xxii. 36, ποία ἐντολὴ μεγάλη ἐν τῷ νόμῳ, *which kind of command is great in the law?* so that others appear insignificant in comparison,—hence not exactly *the greatest*: see Baumg.-Crusius *in loc.* In L. x. 42 also the positive is not put for the superlative; τὴν ἀγαθὴν μερίδα ἐξελέξατο means, “she has chosen the *good* part,” in reference to the kingdom of heaven,—that which alone really deserves the name of *the good part*: Fritzsche is wrong (*Conject.* I. 19). Mt. v. 19, ὃς δ’ ἂν ποιήσῃ . . . οὗτος μέγας κληθήσεται, means *shall be called great, a great one*,—not exactly *the greatest* (as opposed to the ἐλάχιστος which precedes). Compare Herm. *Æschyl.* p. 214.

2. Of the well-known Hebrew mode of expressing the superlative, עֲבָרִים, עֲבָרָה, עֲבָרָהּ, עֲבָרָהּ, we find only the following examples in the N. T.: H. ix. 3, ἡ (λεγομένη) ἁγία ἀγίων,³ *the most holy place* (which however hardly comes in here, since it had already assumed the nature of a standing appellation); Rev.

¹ Gesen. *Lehrgr.* p. 692. [Kalisch, *Hebr. Gr.* I. 268.]

² But the parallels quoted by Kühnöl are not satisfactory.

³ [In ed. 5 Winer writes ἁγία, as feminine (compare § 27. 3, where he speaks doubtfully): here, whilst joining this word with the feminine ἡ, he writes ἁγία, as neuter plural.—The explanation of Soph. *El.* 849 given below seems very doubtful (see Jebb *in loc.*): on the other examples from Sophocles see Campbell, *Soph.* I. 75.]

xix. 16, βασιλεὺς βασιλέων, κύριος κυρίων, *the highest King, Lord*: 1 Tim. vi. 15 But none of these expressions are pure Hebraisms: we find a similar repetition of the adjective (used substantivally) in the Greek poets, as Soph. *Electr.* 849, δειλαία δειλαίων *Ed. R.* 466, ἄρρητ' ἄρρήτων *Phil.* 65, *Ed. C.* 1238, κακὰ κακῶν. See Bernhardt p. 154, Wex, *Antig.* 1. 316 (Jelf 534. *Obs.* 2). Such a phrase as βασιλεὺς βασιλέων, however, is perfectly simple, and is more emphatic than ὁ μέγιστος βασιλεὺς; compare Æschyl *Suppl.* 524, ἀναξ ἀνάκτων, and even as a technical expression, Theophan. contin. 127, 387, ὁ ἀρχῶν τῶν ἀρχόντων.¹ For the similar phrase οἱ αἰῶνες τῶν αἰώνων see the passages in the Concordance.

3. What were formerly adduced as Hebraistic periphrases for the superlative² are for the most part either

(a) Figurative expressions, which are found in all languages, —and the illustration of which here belongs to N. T. rhetoric: or

(b) Constructions which have nothing to do with the superlative.

Examples of (a) are II. iv. 12, ὁ λόγος τοῦ θεοῦ τομώτερος ὑπὲρ πᾶσαν μάχαιραν δίστομον *Mt.* xvii. 20, ἐὰν ἔχητε πίστιν ὡς κόκκον σινάπεως, *the least faith*; iv. 16, καθημένοις ἐν χώρα καὶ σκιᾷ θανάτου, *in the darkest shadow*. Compare *Mt.* xxviii. 3, *Rev.* i. 14, xviii. 5.

(b) In Col. ii. 19, αὐξησις τοῦ θεοῦ is not *glorious*, extraordinary increase, but *God's increase*, i. e., not merely “increase which is pleasing to God,” but “increase produced by God” (compare 1 C. iii. 6). In 2 C. i. 12, ἐν ἀπλότητι καὶ εὐδικρινείᾳ θεοῦ, the meaning is not “*perfect sincerity*,” but “*sincerity which God effects, produces*.” In Ja. v. 11, τέλος κυρίου is not “*glorious issue*,” but issue which the Lord has granted” (to Job). So

¹ See also Herm. *Æschyl.* p. 230, Georgi, *Vind.* 327, and *Nova Biblioth. Lubec.* II. 111 sq.

² See especially Pasor, *Gram.* p. 298 sq. The Hebrew idiom הַיָּתֵר הַיָּתֵר is also found in later Greek poets; see Boisson. *Nic. Eugen.* pp. 154, 383. Compare in the LXX σφόδρα σφόδρα Ex. i. 12, Judith iv. 2: μέγας καὶ μέγας occurs on the Rosetta Inscription, line 19. Not essentially different is the phrase (μικρὸν) ὅσον ὅσον, H. x. 37, *a very very little* (Herm. *Vig.* p. 726), properly, *little how very, how very!* It is found in Greek authors with a substantive annexed, as in Aristoph. *Vesp.* 213, ὅσον ὅσον στίλβων, *as big (i. e. as small) as a drop*, and hence it came to be used as = *quantillum*: we also find the simple ὅσον with a defining genitive, Arrian, *Indic.* 29. 15, σπείρουσιν ὅσον τῆς χώρας. The parallels adduced by Wetstein and Löser do not support the phrase ὅσον ὅσον, but the simple μικρὸν ὅσον. Compare however Is. xxvi. 20.

also in Rev. xxi. 11, πόλις ἔχουσα τὴν δόξαν τοῦ θεοῦ, not “*great* glory,” but strictly “the glory (glorious brightness) of God,” see Ewald *in loc*; 1 Th. iv. 16, σάλπιγξ θεοῦ, not “*great* or *far-sounding* trumpet” (σάλπιγξ φωνῆς μεγάλης, Mt. xxiv. 31), but “God’s trumpet,” i. e., *trumpet sounding at God’s command*,—or, more generally (since the word has not the article), such a trumpet as is used in the service of God (in heaven); Rev. xv. 2, κιθάραι τοῦ θεοῦ, *harps of God*, such as sound in heaven (to the praise of God), compare 1 Ch. xvi. 42.

The commentators have long been agreed that in Rom. i. 16, δύναμις θεοῦ signifies *God’s power* (power in which God works); and there is no ground for charging Bengel with having regarded this as a Hebraistic periphrasis because he adds the explanation “*magna et gloriosa*.” He merely brings into relief, in his usual manner, two qualities which a “*virtus Dei*” will possess, adding a reference to 2 C. x. 4.

Lastly, ἀστεῖος τῷ θεῷ, used of Moses in A. vii. 20, is rather an expression of intensity than a substitute for the superlative degree: it must strictly be rendered *beautiful for* (before) *God*, in the judgment of God, which is indeed equivalent to *admodum formosus* (compare 2 C. x. 4¹). Exactly in the same manner are אֱלֹהִים and אֱלֹהִים used in Hebrew,²—compare Gen. x. 9, Jon. iii. 3 (LXX, πόλις μεγάλη τῷ θεῷ);³ only this use of the *dative* is not in itself a Hebraism.⁴

Haab (p. 162) most erroneously maintains that even the word Χριστός is sometimes joined to a substantive merely to intensify its ordinary meaning: e.g. in Rom. ix. 1, 2 C. xi. 10, ἀλήθεια Χριστοῦ, ἐν Χριστῷ, *the most unquestionable truth*. Some have interpreted θρησκεία τῶν ἀγγέλων, Col. ii. 18, on the same principle, as meaning *cultus perfectissimus*: compare 2 S. xiv. 20, σοφία ἀγγέλου.

Rem. Of the superlative strengthened by πάντων⁵ we find only one example in the N. T., viz. Mk. xii. 28, πρώτη πάντων. Compare Aristoph. *Av.* 473.

¹ Compare also Sturz, *Zonara glossæ sacræ*, P. II. p. 12 sqq. (Grimmæ 1820).

² Gesen. *Lehrgr.* p. 695. [Kalisch, *Hebr. Gr.* I. 199.]

³ See Fischer, *Proluss.* 231 sqq., Wölke, *De usu et abusu αύξίσαι νομιν- num divinar. sacræ*, in his *Comment. de Parenthesi sacræ*, p. 143 sqq.

⁴ Compare Heind. *Plat. Soph.* 336, Ast, *Plat. Legg.* p. 479 a.

⁵ Weber, *Demosth.* p. 548.

SECTION XXXVII.

THE NUMERALS.

1. In expressing the day of the week *eis* is regularly used in the place of the ordinal *πρῶτος*:¹ Mt. xxviii. 1, *εἰς μίαν σαββάτων* Mk xvi. 2, *πρωτὴ τῆς μίας σαββάτων* L. xxiv. 1, Jo. xx. 1, 19, A. xx 7, 1 C. xvi. 2. The examples which have been cited from Greek authors as analogous to this merely prove that *εἰς* is used to denote the *first* member in partitions and enumerations,² some such word as *δεύτερος* or *ἄλλος* following, e. g. Her. 4. 161, Thuc. 4. 115, Herod. 6 5 2 sqq.³ Here *εἰς* no more stands for *πρῶτος* than in Latin *unus* stands for *primus*, when it is followed by *alter*, *tertius*, etc. (Compare also Rev. ix. 12 with xi. 14, and G. iv. 24.) In Her. 7. 11 8, however, *εἰς* retains its proper meaning *unus*; probably also in Paus. 7. 20. 1, where Sylburg renders it by *una*.⁴ This use of *εἰς* for *πρῶτος* is Hebraistic⁵ (as to the Talmud see Wetstein I. 544; in the LXX compare Ex. xl. 2, Num. i. 1, 18, Ezr. x. 16 sq., 2 Macc. xv. 36): classical Greek affords a parallel in combinations of numbers, as *εἰς καὶ τριηκοστός* Her. 5. 89, *one and thirtieth*. But we use the cardinal in a similar way (for brevity, in the first instance) in expressing the year or the page, *in the year eighteen, page forty*, etc.⁶

For the cardinal *one* the singular noun is sometimes used alone, as in A. xviii. 11 *ἐκάθισεν ἐνιαυτὸν καὶ μῆνας ἕξ* (Joseph. *Ant.* 15. 2. 3), Rev. xii. 14 *τρέφεται ἐκεῖ καιρὸν* (contrast Ja. iv. 13). But there is no ellipsis in such cases (compare § 26. 1), since the singular itself expresses unity. A similar usage is found in all languages.

¹ [In Mk. xvi. 9 we have *πρώτη σαββάτου*.]

² Weber, *Demosth.* p. 161.

³ Georgi, *Vind.* 54 sqq. Foertsch also (*Observ. in Lysiam*, p. 37) has only been able to adduce passages of this kind. On Diog. L. 8. 20 see Lobeck, *Aglaopham.* p. 429.

⁴ In Chishull, *Antiq. Asiat.* p. 159, *μὴ τῆς βουλῆς* is rendered *die concilii prima*.

⁵ Ewald, *Krit. Gr.* 496. [Gesen. *Hebr. Gr.* p. 196 (Bagst.), Kalisch, *Hebr. Gr.* I. 276.]

⁶ [On *τεσσαρὶςκαίδέκατος* A. xxvii. 27, 33 (for the more usual *τεσσαρκαίδ.*), see Lob. p. 409, where Dion. H. VII. 12. 1338, Plut. *Vit. Cat.* III. 46, al., are quoted: compare also the Ionic *τεσσαρὶςκαίδέκατος*, Her. 1. 84.—It may be mentioned here that the termination *-πλάσις* does not occur in the N. T.: the later *-πλασίον* (Lob. p. 411) is found Mk. x. 30, L. viii. 8, xviii. 30. See also A. Buttmann, p. 30.]

2. We meet with an abbreviated use of the ordinal in 2 P. ii. 5, ὄγδοον Νῶε . . . ἐφύλαξε, *Noah as the eighth*, i. e., Noah with seven others. So in Plat. *Legg.* 3. 695 c, λαβὼν τὴν ἀρχὴν ἑβδομος Plutarch, *Pelop.* c. 13, εἰς οἰκίαν δωδέκατος κατελθὼν Appian, *Pun.* p. 12 (2 Macc. v. 27).¹ Greek authors usually add αὐτός; see Kypke II. 442, Matth. 469. 9 (Jelf 656. 3, Don. p. 462).

3. When the cardinals are repeated, they stand for distributives, as in Mk. vi. 7, δύο δύο ἤρξατο ἀποστέλλειν, *binos* *missit, two and two*. For this Greek writers use κατὰ or ἀνὰ δύο (Krüg. p. 80, Jelf 161, Don. p. 514): the latter of these occurs e.g. in L. x. 1,² and in Mk. vi. 7 (cited above) I) has the same as a connection of δύο δύο." This repetition of the cardinal is properly Hebraistic,⁴ and is the simplest mode of expressing the distributive numeral: compare Lob. *Pathol.* p. 184. Yet isolated instances of a similar kind occur in Greek (poetry), e. g., Æschyl. *Pers.* 981, μυρία μυρία, that is, κατὰ μυριάδας; and there is an analogous combination in Mk. vi. 39, 40, ἐπέταξεν αὐτοῖς ἀνακλίνειν πάντα συμπόσια συμπόσια . . . ἀνέπεσον πρασιαὶ πρασιαί.

The following combinations are peculiar: ἀνὰ εἰς ἕκαστος, Rev. xxi. 21, and εἰς καθ' εἰς (or καθείς), Mk. xiv. 19, Jo. viii. 9 (like ἐν καθ' ἐν); also ὁ καθ' εἰς, Rom. xii. 5 (3 Macc. v. 34). Greek writers use καθ' ἕνα (1 C. xiv. 31, E. v. 33), giving to the preposition its proper government. Compare however ἀνὰ τέσσαρες Plut. *Æm.* 32 (but see Held), εἰς καθείς (Bekker writes καθείς) Cedren. II. 698, 723, εἰς παρ' εἰς Leo, *Tact.* 7. 83, and the simple καθείς Theophan. contin. p. 39 and 101: other examples are cited from later writers by Wetstein (I. 627), see also Interp. ad Lucian. *Solac.* 9 In these phrases the preposition simply plays the part of an adverb (Herm. *De Partic. ἄν*, p. 5 sq.): Döderlein's view⁵ is different.

¹ Compare also Schæf. *Plutarch* V. 57, *Demosth.* I. 812.

² For this ἀνὰ the Syriac version always repeats the cardinal; e. g. Mk. vi. 40, ἀνὰ ἑκατὸν, ܐܢܐ ܠܬܠܐ ܠܬܠܐ ܠܬܠܐ ܠܬܠܐ [Cowper, *Syr. Gr.* p. 102.] In *Acta Apocr.* 92 we find ἀνὰ δύο δύο.

³ [Κατὰ δύο also occurs: 1 C. xiv. 27.]

⁴ See Gesen. *Lehrg.* p. 703: compare Gen. vii. 3, 9, and Leo Gramm. p. 11 (a quotation from Gen. i. c.). [Gesen. *Hebr. Gr.* p. 196 (Bagster), Kalisch I. 276. This usage is found in modern Greek: see Mullah, *Vulg.* p. 331, Sophocles, *Gr.* p. 142.]

⁵ *Pr. de Brachylogia Serm. Gr. et Lat.* p. 10 (Erlang. 1831).

4. The well-known rule that in combinations of numbers *καί* is commonly inserted when the smaller number precedes, and not otherwise¹ (compare 1 C. x. 8, Jo. vi. 19, A. i. 15, vii. 14, xxvii. 37, Rev. iv. 4, xix. 4²), must not be too rigidly pressed,—at all events as regards the latter part of it.³ Exceptions are met with everywhere: in the N. T., at any rate, there are some which admit of no doubt, as Jo. ii. 20, *τεσσαράκοντα καὶ ἕξ ἔτεσιν* (without any variant), v. 5, *τριάκοντα καὶ ὀκτὼ ἔτη* (on preponderant authority), G. iii. 17, L. xiii. 11,⁴ 16, A. xiii. 20, Rev. xi. 2. Similar examples occur occasionally in Greek writers, as Her. 8. 1, *εἴκοσι καὶ ἑπτὰ* Thuc. 1. 29, *ἑβδόμηκοντα καὶ πέντε*. Dion. Hal. IV. 2090, *δγδοήκοντα καὶ τρεῖς*. In the LXX compare 1 K. ix. 28, xv. 10, 33, xvi. 23, 28, Gen. xi. 13. in Jud. x. 4 Tischendorf has *τριάκοντα καὶ δύο υἱοί* and *τριάκοντα δύο πόλεις* in the same verse.⁵

5. If *ἐπάνω* is joined to a cardinal to express *above, more than*, the cardinal is not governed in the genitive, but is placed in the case required by the verb of the sentence: Mk. xiv. 5, *πραθῆναι ἐπάνω τριακοσίων δηνariών* 1 C. xv. 6, *ὄφθη ἐπάνω πεντακοσίοις ἀδελφοῖς*. Greek writers use the following words in a precisely similar manner, that is, without any influence on case: *ἔλαττον*, Plat. *Legg.* 9. 856 d, *μὴ ἔλαττον δέκα ἔτη γεγονότας* Thuc. 6. 95; *πλέον*, Pausan. 8. 21. 1; *περί*, Zosim. 2. 30; *εἰς* or *ἐς*, Appian, *Civil.* 2. 96;⁶ *μέχρι*, Aeschin. *Fals. Log.* 37 (ed. Bremi); *ὑπέρ*, Plut. *Virt. Mul.* 208 (ed. Lips.), Joseph. *Antt.* 18. 1. 5.⁷ In Latin such constructions as “*occisis ad*

¹ Matth. 140; compare the Inscriptions in Chishull, *Antiq. Asiatic.* p. 63 sq. (Don. p. 142.)

² Three numerals are sometimes thus combined: Rev. vii. 4, *ἑκατὸν τισσάρια* xiv. 3, xxi. 17, Jo. xxi. 11 *ἑκατὸν πενήκοντα ἔτη*.

³ Schoem. *Isaüs* 332, Krüg. p. 78 (Jelf 165)

⁴ [In this verse *καί* is probably not genuine.]

⁵ [On *δικαίντι*, G. i. 18, Lightfoot remarks: “This and the analogous forms of numerals occur frequently in the MSS. of Greek authors of the post-classical age, but in many cases are doubtless due to the transcribers writing out the words at length, where they had only the numeral letters before them. The frequent occurrence of these forms however in the *Tabulae Heracleenses* is a decisive testimony to their use, at least in some dialects, much before the Christian era. They are found often in the LXX.” This is the regular form in modern Greek for the numbers from 13 to 19 (Müllach p. 179).]

⁶ But compare Sturz, *Lex. Xen.* II. 68.

⁷ See Lob. p. 410 sq., Gieseler in Rosénmüller, *Repert.* II. 139 sqq., Sommer in the *Allg. Schulzeit.* 1831, p. 963.

hominum millibus quattuor" (Cæs. *Bell. Gall.* 2. 33), in the historians, are sufficiently familiar. (Jelf 780. *Obs.*)

Rem. 1. That the neuters δεύτερον, τρίτον, sometimes signify for the second time, third time, it is unnecessary to observe. These are occasionally combined with τοῦτο, as in 2 C. xiii. 1, τρίτον τοῦτο ἔρχομαι, *this is the third time that I come, or I am now coming for the third time*; compare Her. 5. 76 τέταρτον τοῦτο.

Rem. 2. The numeral adverb ἑπτάκις is once replaced by the cardinal, in the phrase ἕως ἑβδομηκοντάκις ἑπτά, Mt. xviii. 22, *seventy times seven (times)*, compare Gen. iv. 24 (LXX) and שֶׁבַע in Ps. cxix. 164 (instead of שֶׁבַע פַּעַמִּים), and see Ewald p. 498. The strict meaning of this phrase would be *seventy times (and) seven*, i.e. seventy-seven times, which would not suit the passage. That we must not construe ἕως with ἑπτά but with ἑβδομηκ. is shown by the preceding ἕως ἑπτάκις.¹

How variously the LXX express the numeral adverbs, the following passages will show: Ex. xxxiv. 23, Dt. xvi. 16, 2 K. vi. 10, Neh. vi. 4,² 2 S. xix. 43.

CHAPTER FOURTH.

THE VERB.

SECTION XXXVIII.

THE ACTIVE AND MIDDLE VOICES.

1. As transitive verbs in the active voice not unfrequently assume an intransitive (apparently a reflexive) meaning, so, conversely, we find transitive (causative) verbs formed from intransitives;—sometimes as a result of composition (e.g. διαβαίνειν H. xi. 29, παρέρχεσθαι L. xi. 42), sometimes by simple transference, as μαθητεύειν τινά³ Mt. xxviii. 19 (θριαμβεύειν τινά 2 C. ii. 14 ?), βασιλεύειν τινά 1 S. viii. 22, 1 K. i. 43, Is. vii. 6,

¹ [This is against Fritzsche, whose explanation is "as far as 7 repeated 70 times." Meyer defends the other rendering, 77 times, on the ground that ἑβδομηκοντάκις ἑπτά occurs Gen. iv. 24 (LXX) as a rendering of שֶׁבַע וְשִׁבְעִים, which can only mean "77 times:" this certainly seems a more weighty argument than the mere probability that a very high number would be used. On the same side are Origen, (Augustine,) Bengel, and Ewald: in favour of "seventy times seven" see De Wette *in loc.*, Bleek, *Syn. Erkl.* II. 93.]

² [In this passage the numeral is omitted by the LXX.]

³ Compare also προστάντων τινά, *to commission some one*, Act. Apocr. p. 172.

1 Mac. viii. 13 (Lob. *Ajax* 385): see § 32. 1.¹ The transitive verbs which are often or mainly used intransitively belong in meaning to certain classes of ideas, which may easily be learned from the following examples: ἄγειν (ἄγωμεν *let us go*), παράγειν Mt. xx. 30, 1 C. vii. 31, περιάγειν A. xiii. 11, βάλλειν A. xxvii. 14 (*to throw oneself, to rush*), ἐπιβάλλειν Mk. iv. 37 (*to beat in*), ἀπορρίπτειν A. xxvii. 43 (*to throw oneself off*), κλίνειν L. ix. 12 (*to decline*), ἐκκλίνειν Rom. xvi. 17, ἀνατέλλειν, βλαστάνειν, αὐξάνειν (Lob. *Ajax* p. 89 sq., 382 sq.); στρέφειν A. vii. 42, ἀναστρέφειν A. v. 22 (*to return*), and especially ἐπιστρέφειν; ἐκτρέπειν,² παραδίδόναι Mk. iv. 29, 1 P. ii. 23 (*to offer or give up oneself*), ἀπέχειν *to be distant*, ἐπέχειν A. xix. 22 (*to detain oneself, i. e. remain*), ὑπερέχειν, σπεύδειν. In the N. T. ἀνακάμπτειν and προκόπτειν are always intransitive.³ In these examples (mainly of verbs denoting *motion*), as conceived by a Greek, there was no ellipsis of any word (not even of ἐαυτόν); the verb denotes the action absolutely, *he plunges into the sea, he turns round*, but as there is no object named, the reader can only refer the action back to the subject.⁴

We must not bring in here Jo. xiii. 2, τοῦ διαβόλου βεβληκός εἰς τὴν καρδίαν, whether we follow the received text, or the reading adopted by Lachmann and Tischendorf. In any case βάλλειν has an active meaning; see Kypke.

Several verbs have a transitive (causative) meaning in some of their tenses, an intransitive in others. To this number belongs ἵστημι with its compounds (Buttm. II. 207), of which verb we need only say that the 1 aor. passive σταθῆναι (Mk. iii. 24) and the 1 fut. σταθήσομαι (Mt. xii. 25, 46) share in the intransitive meaning *stand*, and that in A. xxvii. 28 the 1 aor. διαστήσαντες signifies *having gone back*⁵ (compare στήσας, Malak. 2. p. 35, for στάς). Of

¹ [See also § 2. 1. b.]

² [Ἐκτρέπειν is inserted by mistake: the active does not occur in the N. T., nor does it seem to be ever used intransitively. On παραδίδόναι see § 64. 4.]

³ [Others of these verbs (e.g. ἐκκλίνειν) are "always intransitive in the N. T." —A. Buttmann (p. 144) adds to the list ὑπάγω, ἱπανάγω, τραχώ, ἔχω, ἐνισχύω, ἀναλύω, καταλύω, ἰγίρω (imper. ἴγισθε); and remarks that some of these verbs, when their meaning has been thus modified, take a new object—as περιήγε πάς κώμας Mk. vi. 6 (Mt. ii. 9, Ph. iv. 7).]

⁴ See on the whole Bos, *Ellips.* p. 127 sq., Matth. 495, Bernh. p. 339 sq., Krüg. p. 154 sq., Poppo, *Thuc.* I. 186, Fritz. *Mark* p. 138 [Jelf 359, Don. p. 425 sq., Green, *Gr.* p. 185; and see below § 64. 5]. On δίδοναι and its compounds in particular see Jacobs, *Philostr.* p. 363; on παρίχειν, Ast, *Plat. Polit.* p. 470, Wyttenb. *Plut. Mor.* I. 405.

⁵ [Should we not rather refer this to § 64. 5, supplying τὴν αὐτὴν? See

φύω even the present tense is used intransitively in H. xii. 15, from the LXX (II. 6. 149).¹—In 1 P. ii. 6, περιέχει ἐν τῇ γραφῇ, is contained in the Scripture, the verb is rather passive than intransitive compare Joseph. Antt. 11. 4. 7, Malal. 9. 216, 18. 449, and see Krebs, *Observ.* 198.²

On the impersonal use of (the 3 pers. sing. of) certain verbs, as βροντᾶ, λέγει, φησί, see § 58. 9.

2. The middle voice (of transitive verbs³) refers back the action to the agent (Don. p. 433 sqq., Jelf 362),—either

a. Simply, as the direct object, as λούομαι *I wash myself*, κρύπτομαι *I conceal myself* (Jo. viii. 59), ἀπάγχομαι *I hang myself* (Mt. xxvii. 5), παρασκευάζομαι (1 C. xiv. 8):⁴ or

A. Buttm. p. 47. In modern Greek ἐπάθην is in regular use as an intransitive aorist: perhaps a faint passive force may be observed in most of the instances in which it occurs in the N. T.]

¹ [On Mt. xxiv. 32, Mk. xiii. 28, see § 15, s. v. φύω.]

² [With Lachmann's reading περιέχει ἡ γραφή, compare ἡ ἐπιστολὴ περιέχει οὕτως 2 Macc. xi. 22, ὁ νόμος ὑμῶν περιέχει *Ev. Nicod.* c. 4, ὡς ἡ παράδοσις περιέχει *Eus. H. E.* 3. 1 (quoted with others by Grimm, *Wilhelmi Clavis* s. v.). A. Buttmann refers to his examination of this passage in *Stud. u. Krit.* 1858, p. 509. This use of περιέχω is not noticed by Rost and Palm or by Liddell and Scott.]

³ See L. Kuster, *De vero usu verborum mediolarum apud Græcos*, and J. Clerici *Diss. de verbis Græcorum mediis*, both reprinted in the work of Dresig mentioned below: for a more rational treatment see Herm. *Emend. Rat.* p. 178, Bernh. p. 342 sqq., Rost p. 573 sqq. Krieg p. 162 sqq. See especially Poppo, *Progr. de Græcorum verbis mediis, passivis, deponentibus rite discernendis* (Frankf. on Oder, 1827), and Mehlhorn's corrections in his review of the work in Jahn's *Jahrb.* 1831, I. 14 sqq.; Sommer in Jahn's *Jahrb.* 1831, II. 36 sqq.; J. H. Kistemaker, *De origine ac vi verborum deponentium et mediorum Græcæ lingue*, in the *Classical Journal*, No. 44 (Dec. 1820), No. 45 (March 1821). A monograph for the N. T. is, S. F. Dresig *Commentarius de verbis mediis N. T. nunc primum editus cura J. F. Fischeri* Lips. (1755) 1762.—On the whole, however, scholars have hitherto assumed too many verbs to be middle; very many we are justified in regarding as passive because of the constant use of the passive aorist,—for in Greek, as in Latin, the passive may be used for the reflexive. Thus κινέομαι, ἐγείρωμαι, διακονέσθαι, ἀγνίσεσθαι, μεθύσκεσθαι, δογματίζεσθαι (Col. ii. 20), ἀπρώζεσθαι (Fritz *Rom.* I. 72), συσχηματίζεσθαι, were certainly conceived as passive, not middle verbs, like the Latin *moveri*, etc. Still more should ἐρίγεσθαι (*appetitu ferri*), βόσκεισθαι (*pasci*), etc.,—also αἰσχύνησθαι,—be brought in here. Compare, in general, Rost's *Vorrede* to the 3d edition of his *Griech. Wörterb.* p. 9 sqq., and his *Gramm.* p. 270 [?573], Sommer *loc. cit.* [The aor. middle of ἐρίγεσθαι is in frequent use, and in some others of these verbs this tense sometimes occurs (see Veitch, *Greek V.* s. vv.). The aor. middle (imperative) of ἐγείρω occurs several times in the received text, but not in the texts of Tischendorf and Tregelles.]

⁴ What verbs regularly express this reflexive meaning by the middle voice, must be learnt from observation. In many—indeed in most (see Rost p. 574)—this meaning is always expressed, not by the middle, but by the addition of the reflexive pronoun, ἑαυτόν, &c. &c.; see Buttm. 122. 2 (Jelf 363. 4, Don. p. 433). Thus for *show oneself* we find δεικνύναι ἑαυτόν (Mt. viii. 4, compare Her. 3. 119), for *kill oneself* always ἀποκτείνω ἑαυτόν (Jo. viii. 22); compare also Jo. xxi. 18, 1 C. iii. 18, 2 Th. ii. 4, 1 Jo. i. 8 (in antithesis to a passive, Mt. xxiii. 12, 1 C.

*b. Mediate*ly, the action being performed *on* or in some way for the subject: ἔξαγοράζομαι *I buy for myself*, προέχομαι *I hold before myself* (Fritz. Rom. I. 171), νίπτομαι τὰς χεῖρας *I wash the hands for myself, I wash my hands* (Mk. vii. 3), σπάομαι τὴν μάχαιραν (Mk. xiv. 47), εἰσκαλοῦμαι *I call in to me* (A. x. 23), ἀπωθέομαι *I thrust away for myself* (from myself). Compare also περιποιεῖσθαι, κομίζεσθαι, καταρτίζεσθαι, ἐπικαλεῖσθαι (θεόν), Fritz. Rom. II. 403; and the following passages, Mt. vi. 17, L. vi. 7, x. 11, A. v. 2 sq., ix. 39, xviii. 18, xix. 24, xxv. 11, G. iv. 10, 1 P. v. 5, 2 Th. iii. 14, H. x. 5.

Sometimes the physical and the metaphysical significations of a verb are divided between the active and the middle: καταλαμβάνειν *seize*, καταλαμβάνεσθαι *comprehend* (understand), ἀνατίθεναι *set up*, ἀνατίθεσθαι *set forth, relate*,—probably also διαβεβαιουῖσθαι,¹ 1 Tim. i. 7, Tit. iii. 8 (compare Aristot. Rhct. 2. 13). On προβλέπεσθαι see below, no. 6.

In other instances a new meaning arises out of the middle voice: πείθομαι *I persuade myself*, i.e. *I obey*, ἀπολύομαι *solvo me*, i.e. *disce*do, παύομαι *I cease*, φυλάσσομαι *I observe some one for myself*, i.e. *I am on my guard against him*.² Entirely transitive are παραιτοῦμαί τι (*I deprecate something for myself*) *I decline something*, αἰροῦμαι *I take for myself, I choose*, ἀπειπάμην τι *I lay aside* (2 C. iv. 2), ἐκτρέπομαί τι (1 Tim. vi. 20), ἀποδίδομαί τι (*I deliver over something from myself*) *I sell something*, ἀποκρίνομαι (*I give a decision from myself*) *I answer*, ἐπικαλοῦμαι καίσαρα (A. xxv. 11) *I call on the emperor for myself, I appeal to the emperor*. So also λυτρόω properly means, *I set free*, acting as master; but

xi. 31, or an active, L. ix. 25, xxiii. 35); see Küster, *De verb. med.* p. 56. Lexicographers should no longer defer a more accurate investigation of the subject. See also Poppo *l. c.* p. 2, note, and Krüger p. 168.

¹ [Καταλαμβάνειν: in classical Greek it is the *active* that is used of the mental powers (Jo. i. 5?); in the N. T. the middle is always used with this reference. The active of ἀνατίθεσθαι does not occur in the N. T., and in classical Greek it is not always used in a physical sense. The active of διαβεβαιουῖσθαι seems not to occur in any author.]

² Φυλάσσεσθαι as a middle verb has also the meaning *sibi (aliquid) custodire*, see Heind. Plat. *Gorg.* p. 323 [Shilleto, *Dem. F. L.* p. 151]; and we find it used as early as Hesiod (*Op.* 263, 561) in reference to something which a man keeps in his mind. In the sense of (*legem*) *sibi observare*—as, in several MSS., L. xviii. 21, ταῦτα πάντα ἐφυλάζαμην ἐκ νόητος—it seems not to occur in classical Greek, but is common in the LXX. In this passage, however, ἐφύλαξα is the better reading. [Tisch., Treg., and others read ἐφυλάζαμην in Mk. x. 20.]

λυτροῦμαι, *I set free for myself* the slave of another (L. xxiv. 21). (Don. p. 436, Jelf 363. 6.)

When such a middle verb is joined with an accusative of a thing or quality belonging to the subject, the N. T. writers sometimes add the pronoun to the substantive: Mt. xv. 2, οὐ νίπντονται τὰς χεῖρας αὐτῶν Rom. ix. 17, ὅπως ἐνδείξωμαι ἐν σοὶ τὴν δύναμίν μου.¹ A. vii. 58, ἀπέθεντο τὰ ἱμάτια αὐτῶν (where Tischendorf leaves out the pronoun without sufficient reason), H. vi. 17,² E. ii. 7, 1 P. iv. 19. In such cases the pronoun is redundant, and it is as a rule omitted by Greek writers, as indeed it frequently is in the N. T. (A. ix. 39, Mk. vii. 3, xiv. 47).

From the usage (b) we must also explain 2 C. iii. 18, ἡμεῖς πάντες . . . τὴν δόξαν κυρίου κατοπτριζόμενοι: as it were, "*sibi intueri*," *to behold (for ourselves) the glory of the Lord* (as in a mirror); like Philo II. 107. In Rom. iii. 25 also, ὃν προέθετο ὁ θεὸς κ.τ.λ., recent commentators have noticed the use of the middle voice; but Philippi seems to come nearer to the true explanation than Fritzsche.³

3. c. Lastly, the middle voice not unfrequently denotes an action which takes place at the command or by the permission of the subject,—where a German would use the auxiliary (*sich*) *lassen*, and where in Latin we should commonly find *curare*:⁴ e.g. ἀδικεῖσθαι *to let oneself be wronged*, ἀποστερεῖσθαι *to let oneself be defrauded* (both in 1 C. vi. 7), ἀπογράφεσθαι *to have oneself enrolled* (L. ii. 1): compare also βαπτίζεσθαι, γαμείσθαι, and many others. Examples of middle verbs which in this case too receive a new and independent transitive meaning, are δαυέζομαι, pecuniam mutuo dandam sibi curare, i.e. *mutuam sumere* (Mt. v. 42), μισθοῦμαι *to get something let on hire to oneself*, i.e. *to hire, engage*, Mt. xx. 1. (Don. pp. 435, 439, Jelf 362. 6, 363. 7.)

Some middle verbs combine with the reflexive meaning the *reciprocal* (Krüg. p. 165, Don. 440, Jelf 364): βουλευέσθαι *to consult with one another* (Jo. xii. 10), συντίθεσθαι *to settle among themselves, agree* (Jo. ix. 22), κρίνεσθαι *to dispute, go to law* (1 C. vi. 1: should we add the O. T. quotation Rom. iii. 4?).⁵

¹ Ἐπιδείκνυμαι is frequently thus used by Greek writers: see Engelhardt, *Plat. Lach.* p. 9, Schoem. *Plutarch, Agis* p. 144 (Don. p. 447).

² [H. vi. 17 is inserted by mistake: A alone (of the uncial MSS.) has the middle voice: In A. vii. 58 Tisch. restored αὐτῶν in ed. 8.]

³ [Philippi renders "set forth;" Fritzsche, "esse voluit (destinavit)."]

⁴ Compare Sommer in Seebode, *Krit. Biblioth.* 1823, II. 733. [See Riddell, *Plat. Apol.* p. 150 sq.]

⁵ [The name "dynamic" (Krüg. p. 162) has been given to the middle when it

4. Although the middle voice possesses an accurately defined and characteristic meaning, yet in usage its forms are often mixed up with those of the passive voice, even in the best Greek writers.

(a) Not only are those tenses for which the middle voice has no special form (the present, imperfect, perfect, pluperfect¹) borrowed from the passive, and the 1 aorist passive of several verbs (as φοβεῖσθαι, κοιμᾶσθαι, πορεύεσθαι, ἀγνίζεσθαι A. xxi. 24, 26,²—compare also, § 39. 2) used also as 1 aorist middle:—but also

(b) A passive meaning is assumed by some of the middle tenses proper, particularly the future:³ such a use of the aorist is far less common, and is indeed almost doubtful, especially in prose.⁴ It has been supposed that the N. T. contains examples of this transfer of meaning: G. v. 12, ὄφελον καὶ ἀποκόψονται οἱ ἀναστατούντες ὑμᾶς,—yet here the middle yields a very suitable sense (see my *Comment. in loc.*):⁵ 1 C. x. 2, καὶ πάντες ἐβαπτίσαντο, which however may very fitly be rendered (see Meyer) *they all allowed themselves to be baptised*; ἐβαπτίσθησαν, the reading of very good MSS., is probably a correction. 1 C. vi. 11, ἀπελούσασθε, is similar. In A. xv. 22,

indicates an action not simply and absolutely, but as calling forth and exercising the powers of the agent: see Ellicott on E. ii. 7, G. v. 6, Col. i. 6, and Webster, *Syntax* p. 98. Compare Don. p. 438: "The appropriative middle often exhibits a signification which might be called *intensive*, but which really implies an immediate reference to some result in which the agent is interested. One of the most common of the cases . . . is that of the aorist ἰδῖν and ἰδέσθαι, of which the former means simply 'to see,' the latter 'to behold, to look with interest or with a view to some contemplated and desired effect' . . . For this reason ἰδοῖ is more frequently used than ἰδεῖ in calling attention to something worth seeing . . . In this particular use of the middle . . . it will generally be found that the middle implies a certain special diligence and earnestness in the action."]

¹ See Buttm. I. 368 (Jelf 367. 2).

² [Above (page 316, note ³) Winer calls ἀγνίζεσθαι a passive.]

³ Monk, Eurip. *Hippol.* p. 169 (Lips.), Boisson. *Eunap.* p. 336, Poppo, *Thuc.* I. i. 192, Stallb. *Plat. Crit.* 16. and *Rep.* II. 230, Isocrat. *Areopag.* p. 229 (ed. Benseler), Weber, *Demosth.* p. 353 (Jelf 364. 7). According to Sommer *l. c.* the future middle itself was perhaps originally passive, and afterwards was preferred to the future passive on account of its more convenient form. Compare Rost p. 578.

⁴ D'Orville, *Charit.* p. 358, Abresch. *Aristæn.* p. 178, Matth. 496. 5, and on Eur. *Hel.* 42; but compare Schaf. *Gnom.* 166, Lob. p. 320 (Jelf *l. c.*).

⁵ [Winer's explanation agrees with that given by Alford, Lightfoot, al.: the force of the middle, however, is equally preserved in Ellicott's translation, "cut themselves off (from communion with you)."]

ἐκλεξαμένους—even if we were to connect it with *ἄνδρας*—would not be equivalent to ἐκλεχθέντας (see Kühnöl *in loc.*, Schwarz, *Comm.* p. 499), but would retain the middle signification, *who have allowed themselves to be chosen*, have undertaken the mission (with their own consent): ἐκλεχθέντας would be *who have been chosen*, whether willingly or against their will.¹ It is more probable however that ἐκλεξαμένους refers to ἀπόστολοι and πρεσβύτεροι, so that we must render, *after they had chosen men from among themselves*, see Elsner, *Observ.* I. 429, and compare § 63. I. 1

5. We sometimes find the active voice used by Greek writers where the middle might have been expected.² 2 C. xi. 20, εἴ τις ὑμᾶς καταδουλοῖ, is wrongly brought in here by some, who render, *if any one enslaves you to himself, sibi* (G. ii. 4, where the middle is a *v. l.*). The apostle intends his language to be altogether general, *if any one enslaves you*, makes you slaves: the point is their becoming slaves,—*to whom* and *how* the context must show. In L. xii. 20 also the active is used correctly; ἀπαιτοῦσιν ἀπὸ σοῦ is *they require from thee*—the words are designed to express merely the removal of the ψυχή. On the other hand, the active ποιεῖν is sometimes found (at least in the received text) where Greek writers³ would have used ποιεῖσθαι,⁴ e.g. συνωμοσίαν ποιεῖν A. xxiii. 13 (Polyb. 1. 70. 6, Herod. 7. 4. 7), μονὴν ποιεῖν Jo. xiv. 23 (Thuc. 1. 131, and Poppo *in loc.*), πρόθεσιν ποιεῖν E. iii. 11⁵ (but in the first two pas-

¹ So perhaps Plutarch, *Orator. Vit.* 7 (V. 149: Lips.), πιστυσάμενος τὴν διοίκησιν τῶν χρημάτων.

² Poppo, *Thuc.* I. i. 185, Locella, *Xen. Eph.* p. 233, Buttm. *Soph. Phil.* p. 161, Siebelis, *Pausan.* I. 5, Weber, *Demosih.* 252 sq.

³ Küster p. 37 sqq., 67 sqq., Dresig p. 401 sqq., Krüg. p. 163.

⁴ Ὅδον ποιεῖν Mk. ii. 23 (where however the MSS. vary), is probably not put for ἰδὼν ποιεῖσθαι Her. 7. 42 (like πορεύσιν ποιεῖσθαι L. xiii. 22), since there is here something unsuitable in the meaning *make a journey*: we may adopt the strict rendering, *plucking ears they made a way (a path) in the field*. Lachmann, in accordance with his principle, receives ἰδοῦσιν, the reading of B. [Meyer agrees with Winer. On the other side see Alford *in loc.*, who urges that this phrase occurs Jud. xvii. 8 in the sense “make a journey,” but does not notice Meyer’s objection that, on this view of the passage, the *principal* action would be expressed by the *participle* (see below § 45. 6).]

⁵ The middle of ποιεῖν is but seldom found in the N. T.—being used by scarcely any writer except Paul and Luke (in the Acts)—but wherever it occurs we may easily recognise the middle signification. As the lexicons do not usually present the active and the middle separately, a list of the phrases formed with the middle of this verb is here subjoined: A. i. 1, τὸν πρῶτον λόγον ἐκποιήσασθαι viii. 2, ἐκποιήσαντο κοπιετόν xxv. 17, ἀναβολὴν ποιεῖσθαι xxvii. 18, ἐκ-

sages the middle is restored by Lachmann): *εὕρισκειν* also is used with the meaning *consequi*, instead of *εὕρισκεσθαι* (see Fritz. *Matt.* p. 390).¹ Here and there the middle and the active are interchanged: ² L. xv. 6, *συγκαλεῖ τοὺς φίλους* ver. 9, *συγκαλεῖται τὰς φίλας κ.τ.λ.*, according to Lachmann's reading (Tisch. has the active in both verses).³ Here it was for the writer (Franke, *Demosth.* p. 95) to decide whether he would say *he called together to himself*, or generally, *he called together*; the latter was perfectly intelligible. Compare also Ja. iv. 2 sq., *αἰτεῖτε καὶ οὐ λαμβάνετε, διότι κακῶς αἰτεῖσθε* 1 Jo. iii. 22, compare v. 14 sq: ⁴ see Matth. 492 c (Foertsch, *Lys* p. 39).⁵ In 1 C. ix. 5 *περιάγεσθαι* would be more appro-

βολὴν ποιῆσαι Rom. i. 9, E. i. 16, 1 Th. i. 2, Phil. 4, *μνίαν τινὸς ποιῆσαι* 2 P. i. 15, *μνήμην τινὸς ποιῆσαι* i. 10, *ἐκλογὴν ποιῆσαι* βεβαίαν Jude 3, *σπουδὴν ποιῆσαι* Ph. i. 4, 1 Tim. ii. 1, *δῆσιν ποιῆσαι* Rom. xv. 26, *κινανίαν ποιῆσαι* E. iv. 16, *τὸ σῶμα τὴν αὐξήσιν ποιῆται* H. i. 3, *δι' ἑαυτοῦ καθαρισμόν ποιησάμενος τῶν ἀμαρτιῶν*. In illustration of Greek usage much is collected by Dresig, p. 422 sqq.; see also V. Fritzsche, *Aristoph.* I. 538 sq. The distinction between the active and the middle is thus defined by Blume (*ad Lycurg.* p. 55): *Est ποιῆν, quotiescunque accusativus substantivi abstracti accedit, aliquid offirere, parare, faciendum curare, produce, bring about, prepare, ποιῆσαι ipsum facere cum substantivis junctum periphrasin facit verbi, quod aut notatione aut certe notione nomini appposito conveniat.* (On *λόγους ποιῆν* and *ποιῆσαι* see Weber, *Demosth.* p. 295.) [The above list of phrases formed with *ποιῆσαι* is not quite complete. We find *δέησις π.* L. v. 33, *πρόνοιαν π.* Rom. xiii. 14, *οὐδένος λόγου ποιῶμαι τὴν ψυχὴν τιμίαν ἑμαυτῷ* A. xx. 24 (Tisch., Treg.); *παρίαν μόνην*, and *συνωμοσίαν ποιῆσαι* (L. xiii. 22, Jo. xiv. 23, A. xxiii. 13) are mentioned in the text and the last note: on this use of *ποιῆσαι* see Jelf 363. 6, Shilleto, *Dem. F. L.* p. 59. In A. viii. 2 (quoted above) the best MSS. have *ποιῶσαν*; for other examples of the active so used see L. x. 37 (xvi. 9), xviii. 7, Mk. xv. 1 (Schirlitz, *Grundz.* p. 274). In 1 Tim. ii. 1 *ποιῆσαι* is usually taken as passive (Vulgate, Ellicott); Bengel and Alford consider it middle: see Alford's note.]

¹ In Jo. v. 4, *ἦν ἄνθρωπος . . . τριάκ. καὶ ὀκτὼ ἔτη ἔχων ἐν τῇ ἀσθενείᾳ*, we cannot say that *ἔχων* stands for *ἔχμενος*; rather would *ἔχειν ἐν ἀσθενείᾳ* be equivalent to *ἔχειν ἀσθενῶς* (*κακῶς*). The following verse however shows that *ἔχων* is to be connected as a transitive with *ἔτη*.

² For an example in which the distinction between the active and the middle is distinctly marked, see Dion. H. IV 2088, *τὸν τε αἰτὸν ἀνισσάμεν, καὶ τὸν στρατοπεδάρχην ἴσωσα*.

³ Thus along with *καταλαμβάνειν πόλιν, κ.τ.λ.* (take, occupy), *καταλαμβάνειν πόλιν* is also in use; compare Schweighäuser, *Lexic Polyb.* p. 330.

⁴ In Mk. xiv. 47 we find *σπασάμενος τὴν μάχαιραν*; but in Mt. xxvi. 51, *ἀπίσπασε τὴν μάχαιρ. αὐτοῦ*. [Both *σπάω* and *σπάομαι* are thus used in classical Greek; see Mullach, *Fulg.* p. 336. With the examples in the text compare *ἀπειλῶν* 1 P. ii. 23, *ἀπειλίσθαι* A. iv. 17, 21. On Ja. iv. 2 see Green, *Notes* p. 189.]

⁵ We might bring in here those actives combined with the reflexive pronoun for which the middle was actually in use in a reflexive sense; as *ταπεινῶν ἑαυτόν* Ph. ii. 8, Mt. xviii. 4, compare *ταπεινοῦσαι* Ja. iv. 10 (West. II. 271), *δοιοῦν ἑαυτόν* 1 C. ix. 19, *ζωνοῦν ἑαυτόν* Jo. xxi. 18, *γυμνάζειν ἑαυτόν* 1 Tim. iv. 7, al. But in all these passages the reflexive pronoun stands in an

priate : *περιάγειν τινά* means *to lead some one about* for exhibition or for guidance (2 Macc. vi. 10, Pol. 12. 4. 14), but *to lead about with oneself* (in one's company) is *περιάγεσθαι* : perhaps however the active is so used in Xen. *Cyr.* 2. 2. 28. It would not be at all surprising if foreigners, who had not a native's instinctive insight into the language, should occasionally fail to notice the shades of meaning conveyed by the middle voice, delicate as these sometimes are : even in classical Greek the use of this voice seems to have often depended on the culture and tact of the individual writers. The use of the active *καθάπτω* (A. xxviii. 3, though not without variant) in the place of the middle *καθάπτομαι* belongs to later Greek ; see Passow s.v.

For *διέρρηξε τὰ ἱμάτια αὐτοῦ* Mt. xxvi. 65, A. xiv. 4, we might have had *διέρρηξαι τὰ ἱμάτια* (see above) ; but the active is also in use in such cases (Bernh. p. 348). The distinction between *παρέχειν* and *παρέχεσθαι*¹ is not uniformly observed by the Greeks themselves ; but in A. xix. 24, Col. iv. 1, Tit. ii. 7, the appropriateness of the middle voice will be easily recognised. In A. xvi. 16, *ἐργασίαν πολλὴν παρείχε τοῖς κυρίοις αὐτῆς μαντευομένη*, the active is more suitable than the middle would be, since it was only in actual fact, and not by design, that this gain was procured by the damsel.

6. Conversely, we find the middle joined with *ἑαυτῷ* in Jo. xix. 24, *διεμερίσαντο ἑαυτοῖς* (in Mt. xxvii. 35 simply *διεμερίσαντο*), compare Xen. *Cyr.* 1. 4. 13, 2. 1. 30, Lycurg. 11. 8, 17. 3 ; also with *ἑαυτόν*, in the place of the active with *ἑαυτόν* (Plat. *Protag.* p. 349 a, Blume, *Lycurg.* p. 90), in Tit. ii. 7 *σεαυτὸν παρεχόμενος τύπον*,—but the middle had so fully established itself in the sense *show oneself* (in this or that mental or moral quality) that the writer used this voice even where he had (on account of *τύπον*) expressed the reflexive by a separate word. Compare Xen. *Cyr.* 8. 1. 39, *παράδειγμα . . . τοιόνδε ἑαυτὸν παρείχετο*.² In Tit. i. 5, if with *Rec.* we read *ἐπιδιορ-*

antithesis (Krüg. p. 168), and in Jo. xxi., for instance, the middle would even be incorrect. Thus *κτείνει ἑαυτόν* would mean "to shave oneself," *κτείσθαι* "to shave oneself." Moreover, where ambiguity might arise from the identity of the passive and the middle form, it would be natural to use the active with *ἑαυτόν*.

¹ Rost p. 575, Krüg. p. 163 ; compare Küster, no. 49. [Don. p. 437, Green, *Gr.* p. 185, Ellicott on Col. iv. 1, Tit. ii. 7.]

² For other examples of the middle with *ἑαυτῷ*, *ἑαυτόν*, see Schæf. *Dion. Hal.* p. 88, Bornem. Xen. *An.* 76 sq., Bernh. p. 347, Mehlhorn l. c. 36, Poppo, *Thuc.* I. i. 189 ; compare also Epiphan. I. 380, *ὀπλισάμενος ἑαυτόν*. [Don. p. 435, Jelf 363. 2.]

θώση (but better MSS. have ἐπιδιορθώσης), the middle voice is really used for the active.¹ As little can we recognise a middle meaning in ἀπεκδύεσθαι Col. ii. 15, ἀμύνεσθαι A. vii. 24 (compare Dion. H. I. 548), ἀρμόζεσθαι 2 C. xi. 2.² Perhaps also προέχεσθαι, Rom. iii. 9, stands for the active. Similar examples are met with in Greek writers, especially those of a later date.³ To this head have been referred E. v. 13, πᾶν τὸ φανερούμενον φῶς ἐστί and 1. 23, τοῦ τὰ πάντα ἐν πᾶσι πληρουμένου. In the first passage, however, φανεροῦσθαι has just occurred as a passive, and to this the apostle immediately proceeds to add φανερούμενον, which must therefore be taken in the same sense (so Harless and Meyer): *everything if it is reprov'd is by the light made manifest, for everything that is made manifest is light*. In E. i. 23 πληρουμένου might be considered passive (so Holzhausen), but then there would be a difficulty in τὰ πάντα ἐν πᾶσι, as is well shown by Harless. For this reason I consider πληρουμένου middle (Xen. *Hell.* 5. 4. 56, 6. 2. 14, Demosth. *Polycl.* 707 b), *the fulness of Him who filleth all*; the middle signification is not entirely lost,—“*from Himself, through Himself, He filleth all.*” In H. xi. 40 also the middle προβλέπεσθαι is correctly used: προβλέπειν would denote a mere perception, *seeing beforehand, foreseeing*, the middle expresses the mental act of *choosing beforehand, providing*: προορᾶσθαι and προιδέσθαι are similarly used by Greek writers.

In the verb ἐνεργεῖν we find a distinction in usage between the active and the middle, the active being used by Paul of *personal* (1 C. xii. 6, G. ii. 8, E. i. 11, al.), the middle of *non-personal* activity (Rom. vii. 5, Col. i. 29, 2 Th. ii. 7, al.); hence in 1 Th. ii. 13 ὡς must be referred, not to θεός, but to λόγος.

7. From middle verbs must carefully be distinguished the deponents. These verbs, with a passive (middle) form, have a

¹ [The middle is received by Tisch., Westcott and Hort; also by Ellicott and Alford, who consider this an instance of the “dynamic” middle (see above, p. 318). In Col. ii. 15, we must surely give to ἀπεκδύεσθαι its strict middle meaning (compare Col. iii. 9): see the notes of Ellicott, Alford, and Lightfoot. On ἀμύνατο, A. vii. 24, see A. Buttm. p. 194.]

² Lösnér, *Observ.* p. 320 sq. [“Medium active dici doceri nequit, sed eo respicitur ad eum, cui cura despondendi commissæ est:” Wilke, *Clavis* s. v. (ed. Grimm).]

³ Schæf. *Plutarch.* V. 101; Meineke, *Index ad Cinnam.* 244. In the passages quoted by Schweighäuser (*Loeic. Herod.* II. 185) the middle signification may for the most part be recognised.

transitive or a neuter meaning: their active form either does not occur at all (in prose), or is used in precisely the same signification (Rost p. 263, Don. pp. 265, 440, Jelf 368).¹ Such are δύνασθαι, δωρεῖσθαι, γίγνεσθαι, βιάζεσθαι, ἐντέλλεσθαι, εὐχεσθαι, ἐνθυμείσθαι, ἐργάζεσθαι, εὐλαβεῖσθαι, μάχεσθαι, μεμψεσθαι, φείδεσθαι, ἀσπάζεσθαι, ἔρχεσθαι, ἡγείσθαι, ἰᾶσθαι, λογιζέσθαι, προαιτιᾶσθαι,² with many others. On these it must be remarked that

a. Although most deponents have their aorist of the middle form (*middle deponents*, as αἰτιᾶσθαι, ἀσπάζεσθαι, ἐργάζεσθαι, φείδεσθαι), yet not a few have in its place the aorist passive (*passive deponents*): as βούλεσθαι, δύνασθαι, ἐπιμελεῖσθαι, εὐλαβεῖσθαι, σπλαγχνίζεσθαι, μωμᾶσθαι,³ etc. (Don. p. 268).

b. Others have both forms of the aorist; though in this case one or other form predominates (in prose). To this class belongs ἀρνείσθαι, on which (against Buttmann⁴) see Poppo, *Thuc.* III. iv. 209: the N. T. writers always use the middle aorist ἡρνησάμην, which in Greek prose is the rarer form. On the other hand, διαλέγεσθαι has always a passive aorist in Biblical Greek (Don. p. 269 sq.).

c. Some middle deponents which possess an aorist (or perfect) middle with an active meaning have also an aorist or perfect passive with a passive meaning: e. g. ἐθεάθην Mt. vi. 1, Mk. xvi. 11 (*Thuc.* 3. 38),⁵ ἐθεασάμην *I saw*; ἰάθην Mt. viii. 13, L. vi. 17 (*Is.* liii. 5, *Plat. Legg.* 6. 758 d), ἱάμαι Mk. v. 29, but ἰασάμην active; ἐλογίσθην frequently (compare *Xen. Cyr.* 3. 1. 33); ἀπεδέχθησαν⁶ A. xv. 4 (comp. 2 Macc. iii. 9), aor. middle in

¹ The active of λυμαίνεσθαι, for instance, is found in later writers only; see Passow. On the other hand, the active of δωρεῖσθαι occurs as early as Pindar, *Olymp.* 6. 131. In the N. T. we find even εὐαγγελίζω, as frequently in the LXX.

² [The actives βιάζω, ἐντίλλω, occur, but not in Attic prose: see Veitch, *Gr. Verbs* s. vv.]

³ [Μωμᾶσθαι does not belong to this class, but should come in under c: it is a *middle* deponent (2 C. viii. 20, — *Æsch. Ag.* 277), with a rare aorist passive (2 C. vi. 3) in a *passive* sense. — The aor. mid. of ἐπιμελεῖσθαι occurs, but only in late Greek.]

⁴ ["In Epic poetry and Ionic prose the aorist middle alone is used; in classic Attic, with the exception of one instance in Euripides, two in Æschines, and one in Hyperides, the aorist passive. Buttmann and Matthiæ wrongly confine the aorist middle to poetry." Veitch s. v.]

⁵ Compare Poppo, *Thuc.* III. i. 594 sq.

⁶ [The best reading is *καριδέχθησαν*.]

L viii. 40, A. xviii. 27; *παρητημένος* L. xiv. 19, aor. middle II. xii. 19, 25; *ἐρρύσθην* 2 Tim. iv. 17, aor. middle Col. i. 13, 2 P. ii. 7, al.; *ἐχαρίσθην* 1 C. ii. 12, Ph i. 29 (pluperf. Her. 8. 5), aor. middle often in the N. T. See on the whole Rost p. 577 (Don. p. 274).

d. The future passive of *λογίζομαι*, with *passive* meaning, occurs Rom. ii. 26; similarly *ἰαθήσεται* Mt. viii. 8, and *ἀπαρνηθήσομαι* L. xii. 9.¹ Of *λογίζομαι* even the present tense is used in a passive sense in Rom. iv. 5, comp. Eccus. xl. 19 (not in 2 C. x. 2); so also of *βιάζεσθαι* Mt. xi. 12: compare Poppo, *Thuc.* l. 184, III. i. 31 (Don. p. 275, Jelf 368. 3. c.).

e. The perfect passive *ἔργασμαι* is sometimes active in meaning (2 Jo. 8,² Demosth. *Conon* 728 a, Xen. *Mem.* 2. 6. 6, Lucian, *Fugit.* 2), sometimes passive, as in Jo. iii. 21, Xen. *Mem.* 3. 10. 9, Plat. *Rep.* 8. 566 a (Rost l. c., Don l. c.). On the other hand, *ἡρνημαι* 1 Tim. v. 8, *ἐντέταλμαι* A. xiii. 47 (Herod. 1. 9. 23, Pol. 17. 2. 1, 1 S. xxi. 2, Tob. v. 1, al.) and *δέδεγμαι* A. viii. 14, have an active meaning only. See on the whole Buttm. II. 51, Bernh. p. 341; but especially Poppo in the above-cited *Progr.*, and Rost, *Gramm.* p. 264 sqq.

That amongst the verbs usually called deponent there are very many which should rather be considered middle verbs, is remarked by Rost (p. 263) and Mehlhorn (l. c. p. 39). This is already admitted in regard to *πολιτεύεσθαι*. But *κτάομαι* to acquire for oneself, *ἀγωνίζομαι* (Rost p. 575), *βιάζεσθαι*, *μεγαλυνεῖσθαι*,³ and perhaps *δέχομαι*, *ἀσπάζομαι* (a middle deponent, according to Passow), should also be regarded as middle, as in all of them the reflexive meaning is more or less apparent.⁴ Meyer calls *πληροῦσθαι* in E. i. 23 a deponent, but improperly.⁵ In the N. T. *ὑστερεῖσθαι* is always used in the same sense as the active *ὑστερεῖν*. Lastly, *ἡττάομαι* and *μαίνομαι* must be considered passives, according to the Greek conception of these verbs: see Sommer l. c. 36.

¹ [Add *χαρισθήσομαι* Phil. 22. Compare also *ἐμνήσθην* A. x. 31, Rev. xvi. 19 (Ez. xviii. 24), *ἰπιλελησμένον ἵστιν* L. xii. 6 (Is. xxiii. 16): A. Buttm. p. 52.]

² [In 2 Jo. 8 we have the 1 aor., not the perfect, of *ἐργάζομαι*: it is singular that this slip is found in five editions of the German (3rd to 7th). The perfect occurs twice only in the N. T., here and in 1 P. iv. 3.]

³ [In the N. T. we find the active only, in Ja. iii. 5 *Rec.* Here however the true reading is *μεγάλα αὐχμῷ*.]

⁴ [Compare Don. p. 440 sq. Considering all deponents to be properly middle, Donaldson classifies them "according to the usages of the middle in which they respectively originated"]

⁵ [In ed. 3, 4, Meyer calls attention to the use of the middle voice, and renders *qui sibi implet*.]

SECTION XXXIX.

THE PASSIVE VOICE.

1. When a verb which governs the dative or the genitive of the person (as πιστεύειν τινί, κατηγορεῖν τινός) is used in the passive, the Greeks are accustomed to make the noun which denotes the person the subject of the passive verb (Krüg. p. 159. Jelf 364. 5, Don. p. 432).

a. Dative: G. ii. 7, πεπίστευμαι τὸ εὐαγγέλιον, i. e. πεπιστευμένον ἔχω τὸ εὐαγγέλιον (active, πιστεύειν τινί τι); Rom. iii. 2, ἐπιστεύθησαν (the Jews, ver. 1) τὰ λόγια τοῦ θεοῦ 1 C. ix. 17, οἰκονομίαν πεπίστευμαι: compare Diog. L. 7. 34, πιστευθέντες τὴν ἐν Περγᾷ βιβλιοθήκην Pol. 3. 69. 1, πεπιστευμένος τὴν πόλιν παρὰ Ῥωμαίων 31. 26. 7, Herod. 7. 9. 7, Demosth. *Theocr.* 507 c, Appian, *Civ.* 2. 136, Strabo 4. 197, 17. 197, etc., etc. So also when this verb is used in the sense of *believing some one* (πιστεύειν τινί) we find the passive πιστεύομαι *I am believed*:¹ e.g. Xen. *An.* 7. 6. 33, Isocr. *Trapez.* p. 874, Demosth. *Callip.* 720 a; βασιλεύομαι, Aristot. *Nic.* 8. 11.—The case is different in 1 Tim. iii. 16, ἐπιστεύθη (Χριστὸς) ἐν κόσμῳ: this cannot be referred to πιστεύειν Χριστῷ, but presupposes the phrase πιστεύειν Χριστόν; just as ἐπιστεύθη τὸ μαρτύριον ἡμῶν, 2 Th. i. 10, is founded on πιστεύειν τι (1 Jo. iv. 16).

Other examples of the same construction are A. xxi. 3, ἀναφανέντες² τὴν Κύπρον, *when Cyprus became visible to them*, i. e. ἀναφανείσαν ἔχοντες τὴν Κ.; H. xi. 2, ἐν ταύτῃ ἐμαρτυρήθησαν οἱ πρεσβύτεροι (μαρτυρεῖν τινί), A. xvi. 2, al.; H. xiii. 16, εὐαρεστεῖται ὁ θεός (Bleek *in loc.*); further, H. viii. 5 καθὼς κεχηρμάτισται Μωϋσῆς (Mt. ii. 12, 22, Joseph. *Antt.* 3. 8. 8), and Mt. xi. 5 (L. vii. 22) πτωχοὶ εὐαγγελίζονται H. iv. 2. The passages last cited come in here because εὐαγγελίζεσθαι (see Fritz. *Matt.* p. 395) and χερματίζειν (Joseph. *Antt.* 10. 1. 3, 11. 8. 4) are usually followed by the dative of the person. We should probably add Col. ii. 20, τί ὡς ζῶντες ἐν κόσμῳ δογματίζεσθε (δογματίζειν τινί 2 Macc. x. 8); see Meyer. In 3 Jo. 12 the passive μαρτυρεῖσθαι has a dative of the person, like the active.

b. Genitive. Of verbs governing a genitive κατηγοροῦμαι

¹ The reverse ἀπιστοῦμαι, Wis. vii. 17.

² [Tischendorf and Westcott and Hort read ἀναφάναντες, with Rec.].

alone is thus used: Mt. xxvii. 12, ἐν τῷ κατηγορεῖσθαι αὐτὸν ὑπὸ τῶν ἀρχιερέων A. xxii. 30, τὸ τί κατηγορεῖται ὑπὸ (παρὰ) τῶν Ἰουδαίων 2 Macc. x. 13.¹—(I can find no sufficient reason for supposing, with Meyer, that κεχάρισμαι is passive in 2 C. ii. 10.²)

In Rom. vi. 17, ὑπηκούσατε . . . εἰς ὃν παρεδόθητε τύπον διδασχῆς, we have perhaps this construction in combination with attraction (for ὑπηκ. εἰς τύπον διο., ὃν παρεδόθητε, i. e. παραδοθέντο ἔχετε); yet see above § 24. 2.

In H. vii. 11, ὁ λαὸς ἐπ' αὐτῆς (ιερωσύνης) νομοθετῆται, the construction may very well be founded on νομοθετεῖν τινί, *the people has received the law* (based, resting) *on the priesthood*, compare viii. 6. The parallels for νομοθετεῖν τινί (τι) quoted from the LXX cannot be brought in here, since in this construction the verb always means *to lead some one according to the law*: as Ps. cxviii. 33, νομοθέτησον με τὴν ὁδὸν τῶν δικαιομάτων σου xxiv. 8, νομοθετήσῃ ἀμαρτανοντας ἐν ὁδῷ. In the Byzantines, however, we find νομοθετεῖν τινό (in reference to a country or a people), as Malal. pp. 72, 194. The regular construction of the passive occurs in Dt. xvii. 10, ὅσα ἂν νομοθετηθῇ σοι.

2. In many verbs which in ancient Greek have regularly the 1 aor. middle, in the middle sense, the N. T. writers use instead the 1 aor. passive (comp. § 38. 4). Thus we usually find ἀπεκρίθη,³ especially in the participle ἀποκριθεὶς:⁴ the aor. middle ἀπεκρίνατο occurs Mk. xiv. 61, L. iii. 16, xxiii. 9, Jo. v. 19, xii. 23, A. iii. 12, and more frequently as a variant, e.g. in Jo. i. 26, xii. 34, xviii. 34.⁵ Similarly διεκρίθη, Mt. xxi. 21, Mk. xi. 23, Rom. iv. 20; but ἐκρίθη is passive in A. xxvii. 1.⁶ In other examples of aor. passive for aor. middle which have been quoted from the N. T., προσεκλίθη A. v. 36, ἐνεδυναμώθη Rom. iv. 20, παρεδόθητε vi. 17, ταπεινώθητε 1 P. v. 6, Ja. iv. 10, the aorist is from the Greek (and also the N. T.) point of

¹ [Add ἀπεινασμένοι ἦν, G. ii. 11 (A. Buttm. p. 188).]

² [Meyer gave this up in his 4th ed. (1862).]

³ Yet we find ἀπικρίθη in MSS. as early as Xen. An. 2. 1. 22; on Plat. Alc. 2 p. 149 b, see Lob. p. 103. In the writers after Alexander it is not at all uncommon. [See Veitch, Gr. Verbs s. v.]

⁴ From this tense we find the fut. ἀποκριθήσομαι, Mt. xxv. 37, 45, and LXX.

⁵ Compare Sturz, Dial. Alex. p. 148 sq.; Lobeck, Phryg. p. 108, Schoem. Isaacus p. 305.

⁶ [For other examples see A. Buttm. p. 51 sq. — The aor. passive of θαυμάζω occurs Rev. xiii. 3 (Lach.) in an active sense; so also θαυμασθήσομαι Rev. xvii. 8 (Lach., Tisch. ed. 7): see Veitch p. 271, A. Buttm. p. 59.]

view really passive; just as in Latin *servari, delectari*, are used instead of *servare se, delectare se*, which agree with our idiom: compare Rost p. 573.¹ We must say the same of the 2 aor. *καταλλαγῆτω* 1 C. vii. 11, 2 C. v. 20 (compare Rom. v. 10), and of the future (*προς*) *κολληθήσεται* Mt. xix. 5 (E. v. 31).

Ἐκκληρώθημεν E. i. 11 (see Harless *in loc.*), and *προσεκκληρώθησαν* A. xvii. 4, are evidently passive.

3. That the perfect (Matth. 493) and the pluperfect passive have also a middle signification has been generally admitted since the so-called perfect and pluperfect middle disappeared from our grammars (Buttm. I. 362, Jelf 365. 3). In the N. T. compare A. xiii. 2 (*εἰς*) *ὁ προσκέκλημαι αὐτοῦς*, *to which I have called them for myself*; xvi. 10, *προσκέκληται ἡμᾶς ὁ κύριος εὐαγγελίσασθαι αὐτοῦς*, *the Lord has called us for Himself* etc. (compare Ex. iii. 18, v. 3); xxv. 12, *καίσαρα ἐπικέκλησαι*, *thou hast called for thyself to the emperor* (appealed to him); Rom. iv. 21, *ὁ ἐπήγγελλται δυνατός ἐστι καὶ ποιῆσαι (ὁ θεός)*, H. xii. 26; Jo. ix. 22, *συνετέθειντο οἱ Ἰουδαῖοι* 1 P. iv. 3, *πεπορευμένους ἐν ἀσελγείαις* (1 S. xiv. 17, 2 K. v. 25, Job xxx. 28, Zeph. iii. 15, Demosth. *Nicostr.* 723 c, al.) On the perfect passive of deponents see § 38. 7.

On the other hand, 1 P. iv. 1 *πέπνυται ἀμαρτίας* (commonly rendered *peccare desit*, compare Xen. *Cyr.* 3. 1. 18) may be taken as passive, *he has rest from sin, is secured against sin*, see Kypke *in loc.*: Ph. iii. 12, however, can in no case come in here.—*Πολιτεύομαι* (A. xxiii. 1) might according to Poppo's theory (since the active is in actual use as an intransitive verb) be regarded as a deponent; but see above, page 325. In Rom. xiv. 23 there can be no doubt that the apostle used *κατακέκριται* in a passive sense.

The perfect passive is said to stand for the perfect active in A. xx. 13, *οὕτω γὰρ ἦν (ὁ Παῦλος) διατεταγμένος* and in 2 P. i. 3, *τῆς θείας δυνάμεως . . . τὰ πρὸς ζωὴν δεδωρημένης*.² But in the first passage *διατ.* is middle (as in Polyæn. 6. 1. 5, Jos. *Antt.* 4. 2. 3, al.), *so had he arranged it*; and in 2 P. i. 3 *δεδωρ.* is from the deponent *δωρέομαι*.³ Compare further Poppo, *Thuc.* I. i. 179 sqq.

¹ The use of the aor. middle of such verbs is commonly restricted to the cases in which an accusative follows, in the reflexive sense mentioned above, § 38. 2. Thus *ἑσώθην* is *me servavi* (*servatus sum*), but *ἑσωσάμην τὸ σῶμα* is used for *corpus meum (mih) servavi*.

² Compare Jensi *Lectt. Lucian.* p. 247.

³ Markland (*Explicat. vet. aliquot locorum*, in the Leipzig reprint of his edition of Eurip. *Supplic.* p. 324 sq.) brings in here A. xiii. 48, so famous in the

Rem. 1. The future passive is used in a very peculiar manner in A. xxvi. 16, εἰς τοῦτο ὥφθην σοι, προχειρίσασθαι σε ὑπηρέτην καὶ μάρτυρα, ὧν τε εἶδες, ὧν τε ὀφθήσομαι σοι. Following the parallelism, we might render this *what thou hast seen and what I will cause thee to see*, ὀφθήσομαι being taken in a causative sense.¹ The other explanation (which in the main is adopted by Schott, Kühnöl, Heinrichs, Meyer, and De Wette), *de quibus*—in reference to which—or *quorum causa tibi parro appareba*, would on the whole suit the context better, and is probably the simpler of the two. On ὧν for ἄ, by attraction, see § 24. 2.²

Rem. 2. Since several verbs which in classic Greek are neuter are used as transitives in Hellenistic Greek (see above, § 38. 1), commentators occasionally take the passive (in accordance with this causal signification of the active) as equivalent to the Hebrew Hophal. Of such a usage, however, there is no certain or even probable example. In G. iv. 9, γινόντες θεόν, μᾶλλον δὲ γνωσθέντες ὑπ' αὐτοῦ, the antithesis of itself requires us to translate, *knowing God, rather however known (recognised) by God*—see my note in loc. 1 C. viii. 3, εἴ τις ἀγαπᾷ τὸν θεόν, οὗτος ἔγνωσται ὑπ' αὐτοῦ, must not be rendered,³ *is veram intelligentiam consecutus est*. The meaning is, *whosoever imagines that he knows anything (in whom therefore there exists a γνώσις φησιούσα), such a one has not yet known, as a man ought to know, if however a man loves God (compare the preceding words ἡ ἀγάπη οἰκουμένη), he—has not only known as a man ought to know, but—is known by Him (God), is himself the object of the highest and truest knowledge, the Divine*. In 1 C. xiii. 12, ἄρτι γινώσκω ἐκ μέρους, τότε δὲ ἐπιγνώσονται καθὼς καὶ ἐπεγνώσθη, the last word certainly refers to God's knowledge, and the true meaning of the words was given by Nösselt: "then shall we know all perfectly (not ἐκ μέρους, not as ἐν αἰνίγματι), as perfectly as God knows us"⁴. That γινώσκειν signifies *composcere facere, edocere* has not yet been proved from Biblical Greek, and Pott cannot have understood what he was doing when he quoted Jo. v. 42, Rom. ii. 18. On the other hand, this meaning does certainly meet us in Demosth. *Cor.* p. 345 c (already cited by Stephanus in his *Thesaurus*), ὁμολόγηκε νῦν γ' ἡμᾶς ὑπάρχειν ἐγνω-

Predestination controversy, punctuating the verse thus, καὶ ἰσχύουσιν, ὅσοι ἡσαν πεταγμένοι, εἰς ζωὴν αἰώνιον, and translating, "et fidem professi sunt, quotquot (tempus, diem) constituerant, in vitam aeternam." This exposition is likely to find as little favour with an unbiased exegete as most of the expositions given by English philologists, though certainly more attention is given to the N. T. by these than by the philologists of Germany.

¹ See Doderlein, *Soph. Œd. C* p. 492, Bornemann in Rosenm. *Rhp.* II. 289.

² [Meyer compares *Soph. Œd. Rex* 788, ὧν μὲν ἰσχύον = τούτων δι' αὐτῶν. There is good authority for με after εἰς (Westcott and Hort); with this reading the two relatives agree in construction.]

³ As it is by Erasmus, Beza, Nösselt, Pott, Heydenreich, al.

⁴ Ph. iii. 12 sq. is similar, as regards the combination of the active and the passive verb. Compare Arrian, *Epict.* 3. 23. 8. δύναται τις ὠφελεῖσθαι καὶ ἄλλους μὴ αὐτὸς ὠφελημένος; Liban. *Ep.* 2.

σμένους ἐμὲ μὲν λέγειν ὑπὲρ τῆς πατρίδος, αὐτὸν δ' ὑπὲρ Φιλίππου though it is true this disappears if we follow Dissen in reading ἡμᾶς (with one MS.),¹ *nos esse cognitos* (h. e. *de nobis constare*), *me quidem verba facere pro patria* etc.

Rem. 3. Here and there it has appeared doubtful whether a verb is middle or passive. The decision is grammatical only so far as it may be shown that the verb in question either was never used in the passive or in the middle, or that the middle had an active meaning. Hence we are justified in regarding ἀγμάζεσθαι, Rom. i. 24, as a passive; so also οἰκοδομείσθαι 1 C. viii. 10, παίεσθαι 1 P. iv. 1,² ἀνανεοῦσθαι E. iv. 23: on the other hand, in 1 C. i. 2, σὶ ἐπικαλούμενοι τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ κυρίου, the verb can only be middle. In other cases the context must decide,—e.g. in 2 C. ii. 10, where κεχάρισμαι must be considered middle (against Meyer), and in Rom. iii. 9, where προέχεσθαι cannot be passive;—or else the known view of the writer, gathered from other passages, e.g. E. vi. 10 ἐνδυναμοῦσθε.

SECTION XL.

THE TENSES.

1. The N. T. grammarians and commentators³ have been chargeable with the grossest mistakes in regard to the tenses of the verb.⁴ In general, these⁵ are used in the N. T. exactly as in Greek writers.⁶ The aorist refers to the past simply (the

¹ [On the frequent interchange of ἡμεῖς and ἐμεῖς in MSS. see Scrivener, *Introd.* p. 11: for examples in Demosthenes see e.g. Shilleto, *Fals. Leg.* p. 58, Weber, *Dem.* pp. 11, 12, 16, comp. p. 18. Liddell and Scott retain ἐμεῖς, and render "are determined;" so also Rost and Palm.]

² [It is not easy to see how these principles apply to πίπτουσα 1 P. iv. 1, see above, p. 328: of ἐπικαλῶ both passive and middle are found in the N. T., but when the passive is combined with ὄνομα it is in a different construction from that found in 1 C. i. 2. On E. iv. 23, vi. 10, see Ellicott: on 2 C. ii. 10 (Meyer) see p. 327.]

³ Compare Bertholdt, *Einleit.* VI. 3151. "it is well known that in the use of the tenses the N. T. writers were very little bound by the laws of grammar."

⁴ Occasioned in part by the parallel passages, which, it was thought, must be considered exactly alike, even in point of grammar. The abuse of parallelism in exegesis deserves a special investigation.

⁵ The Greeks regarded the present, the perfect, and the future, as the three principal tenses: Plut. *Isid.* c. 9, ἐγὼ εἶμι τὸ γεγονὸς καὶ ὃν καὶ ἰσόμενον. Compare *Odys.* 16. 437.

⁶ Besides the well known grammatical works—especially Herm. *Emend. Rat.* p. 180 sqq., Schneider, *Vorles. über griech. Grammat.* I. 239 sqq., Krüg p. 170 sqq.—compare L. G. Dissen, *De temporibus et modis verbi Græci* (Gött 1808), H. Schmidt, *Doctrinæ tempor. verbi Gr. et Lat. expositio histor.* (Hal. 1836-1842, four parts).—An earlier treatise by G. W. Oeder, *Chronol. Grammat.* (Gött. 1743,—included in Pott's *Sylloge*, VII. 133 sqq.), is less serviceable. The *enallage temporum* had been already combated by A. zum Felde in his *De*

simple occurrence of an event at some past time, considered as a momentary act), and is the ordinary tense of narration; the imperfect and the pluperfect always have reference to subordinate events which stood related, in respect of time, with the principal event (as relative tenses); and lastly, the perfect brings the past into connexion with the present time, and represents an action as a completed one, in relation to the present time. Strictly and properly speaking, no one of these tenses can ever stand for another, as the commentators have in so many ways maintained: ¹ where such an interchange seems to exist, ² either it exists in appearance only, there being in point of fact some assignable reason (especially of a rhetorical kind) why this tense is used and no other; or else it must be ascribed to a certain inexactness belonging to the popular language, through which the relation of time was not conceived and expressed with perfect precision (Krüg. p. 182 sq.). The latter case is chiefly exemplified in the interchange (or combination) of tenses which express the same main relation of time, e.g. the past tenses.

2. Hence the present tense—which expresses present time in all its relations (and especially in rules, maxims, and dogmas of permanent validity, compare Jo. vii. 52)—

a. Is used for the future in appearance only, when an action still future is to be represented as being as good as already present, either because it is already firmly resolved on, or because it must ensue in virtue of some unalterable law (exactly as in Latin, German, etc.): ³ Mt. xxvi. 2, οἶδατε, ὅτι μετὰ δύο ἡμέρας τὸ πάσχα γίνεται (that the Passover is) καὶ ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ

enall. pres. temp. in S. S. usu (Kil 1711), and by Woken in the work mentioned above (p. 7, note 1): compare also the opinion of Aristides in Georgi, *Vind.* p. 252. [Don. p. 464 sqq.; Jelf 394 sqq.; Clyde, *Gr. Syntax* pp. 71–85. Goodwin, *Moods and Tenses* pp. 1–64; Farrar, *Gr. Synt.* pp. 110–127, Green *Gr.* p. 127 sqq., Webster, *Syntax* p. 80 sqq.]

¹ The arbitrary interchange of tenses (*enallage temporum*) is reckoned amongst the Hebraisms, on the supposition that in Hebrew the preterite is used for the future and the future for the preterite *promiscue*. How incorrect this representation is, has been already shown by Gesenius (*Lehrgeb.* p. 760 sqq.), and still more thoroughly by Ewald (*Krit. Gr.* p. 523 sqq.).

² Compare Georgi, *Vind.* p. 252 sqq., *Hierocrit.* I. 58 sq.

³ [Don. p. 405, Jelf 397, Green p. 131 sq., Ellicott on G. iii. 8. A. Buttmann (p. 204) divides the examples of present for future into two classes, those in which the signification of the verb includes a future idea (as ἔρχομαι—compare the Attic use of εἶμι, not found in the N. T.,—δράω, πορεύομαι, γίνομαι); and those in which the future sense follows from the context. Several of his examples however (especially of the former kind) seem doubtful.]

ἀνθρ. παραδίδοται εἰς τὸ σταυρωθῆναι (*is delivered*,—this, as a Divine decree, is firmly fixed); Jo. xiv. 3, ἐὰν πορευθῶ . . . πάλιν ἔρχομαι καὶ παραλήψομαι (xxi. 23); Mt. xvii. 11, Ἡλίας μὲν ἔρχεται (this was a point of the Jewish Christology) καὶ ἀποκαταστήσει πάντα, compare Jo. vii. 42; L. xii. 54, ὅταν ἴδῃτε τὴν νεφέλην ἀνατέλλουσαν ἀπὸ δυσμῶν, εὐθέως λέγετε ὄμβρος ἔρχεται (a law of the weather, taught by experience); Col. iii. 6, δι' ἧς ἔρχεται ἡ ὀργὴ τοῦ θεοῦ ἐπὶ τοὺς υἱοὺς τῆς ἀπειθείας (in accordance with a law of God's moral government of the world); H. iv. 3, 1 C. iii. 13, xv. 2, E. v. 5: hence the phrase ἔρχεται ὥρα ὅτε in the mouth of Jesus, Jo. iv. 21, xvi. 2; hence too the Jewish designation of the Messiah, ὁ ἐρχόμενος (מָשִׁיחַ). We may also bring in here the formula (peculiar to John) ὅπου εἰμι ἐγώ, followed by a future (Jo. xii. 26, xiv. 3, xvii. 24), unless we prefer the rendering *where I am*, where I have my home. It would be a mistake to change the more select present tense into the future, in translating these passages.¹ Elsewhere we find the present tense used of that which is just about to take place; which some one is on the point of doing is already preparing to do:² Jo. x. 32, διὰ ποῖον αὐτῶν ἔργον λιθάξετέ με (they had already seized the stones); Jo. xiii. 6, κύριε, σύ μου νίπτεις τοὺς πόδας (he had already assumed the attitude of one who washes); xiii. 27,³ xvi. 17 (ὕπάγω), xvii. 11, xxi. 3, 1 C. xii. 31, 2 C. xiii. 1, Rom. xv. 25.⁴

Many other passages have been brought under this head with much less plausibility. In Jo. iii. 36 the thought is weakened if ἔχει is taken for ἔξει. The notion of ζωή, as used by John, not only permits but almost requires the present tense; apart from this, however, ἔχειν ζωὴν αἰώνιον might very well be said of one who, though not as yet in the actual enjoyment of the eternal life, yet in his certain hope already *has* it as a possession belonging to him.⁵ The same applies to Jo. v. 26. Mt. v. 46 is rightly ex-

¹ Compare Poppo, *Thuc.* l. i. 153, Krüg. p. 171; as to Latin, Ramshorn p. 401.

² Herm. *Vig.* p. 746, and on Soph. *Œd. C.* 91, Bekker, *Specim. Philostr.* p. 73 sq., Schoemann, *Isæus*, p. 202.

³ Ὁ ποιῶν, ποιήσον τάχιον, quod (jam) facis, quo jam occupatus es, id (fac) perfice ocius. Comp. Arrian, *Epict.* 4. 9. 18, ποιῶν ἃ ποιῶν 3. 23. 1, and Senec. *Benef.* 2. 5, fac, si quid facis. see Wetstein l. 931. What is here commanded, recommended, lies not in the verb, but in the adverb annexed.

⁴ See on the whole Held, *Plut. Timol.* p. 335 sq.

⁵ In the words which immediately follow, οὐκ ὀφείτῃ ζωὴν, the apostle very accurately distinguishes the future from the present.

plained by Fritzsche;¹ but I cannot agree with him in regarding Mt. iii. 10 as a general maxim, *every tree which does not bear good fruit is hewn down* (it is customary to hew down such trees). These words are connected by οὖν with ἡ ἀξίνη πρὸς τὴν ῥίζαν τῶν δένδρων κεῖται, and they require a special explanation which shall have reference to the δένδρα before mentioned, *the axe is already lying at the root of the trees, accordingly every tree . . . is* (will be) without fail *hewn down*: that is, from the fact that the axe is already laid we may infer what fate awaits the worthless trees. In 1 C. xv. 35, πῶς ἐγείρονται οἱ νεκροί, the resurrection is not spoken of as an event (of future time), but as a dogma: *how does the resurrection of the dead take place* (according to thy teaching)? compare ver. 42. In the same way we can say, Christ is the Judge, the punishments of the lost *are* eternal, etc. Similarly in Mt. ii. 4, τοῦ ὁ Χριστὸς γεννᾶται (as if, where is the birthplace of the Messiah?), and Jo. vii. 52.—In 2 C. v. 1, οἶδαμεν ὅτι, ἐὰν ἡ ἐπίγειος ἡμῶν οἰκία τοῦ σκηνοῦς καταλυθῇ, οἰκοδομῇ ἐκ θεοῦ ἔχομεν, the future ἔσομεν would be less precise: the words are designed to indicate the instantaneous acquisition of a new habitation, as soon as the καταλύεσθαι has taken place. In Mt. vii. 8, the present (of that which regularly occurs, Krüg. p. 170) is combined with the future in a maxim of general application: compare Rom. vi. 16, G. ii. 16. On the other hand, in Mt. iii. 11 the present and the future (of one who is to come) are purposely distinguished; the former relates to the personality proclaimed, which is permanent (and even now existing), the future βαπτίσει to a particular function which he will discharge. Of two parallel passages in the Synoptic Gospels, one has the present ὁ εἰς παραλαμβάνεται (Mt. xxiv. 40), the other the future εἰς παραληφθήσεται (L. xvii. 34): in the former, the fact which has been introduced by a future (ἔσονται) is vividly conceived as present (see below); in the latter, it is described in all its parts as future. Compare also Jo. xvi. 14, 15, H. i. 11.

δ. The present is used for the aorist, as an historical tense, only when the narrator wishes to bring a past event vividly before us, as if it were taking place at the present moment (Longin. c. 25²): Jo. i. 29, τῇ ἐπαύριον βλέπει . . . καὶ λέγει (in ver. 32, καὶ ἐμαρτύρησεν); i. 44, εὕρισκει Φίλιππον καὶ λέγει (above, ἠθέλησεν), compare ver. 46, xiii. 4 sq.; Mt. xxvi. 40, ἔρχεται πρὸς τοὺς μαθητὰς καὶ εὕρισκει αὐτοὺς καθεύδοντας. Such a present is often introduced suddenly in the midst of aorists (Jo. ix. 13, xviii. 28, xix. 9, A. x. 11, Mk. v. 15), or the present and aorist are combined in a single verse, as in Mk. vi. 1, ix. 2, xi.

¹ [Fritzsche's note on ἔχεται is, (what reward have ye) "entered in God's book of account?"]

² Matth. 504: comp. Zumpt, *Lat. Gr.* § 501 (Don. p. 405, Jelf 395. 2).

15, Jo. xx. 6, 19. In the Synoptic Gospels we find the present used by one narrator, the aorist by another; compare Mt. xxi. 13 with Mk. xi. 27 sq.¹ Mt. xxii. 23 with Mk. xii. 18. This present also occurs in the apocalyptic vision, as Rev. xi. 9, xii. 2. As to the LXX, where this usage is very rare, see Thiersch p. 187.² Suddenness, in a series of past events, is very characteristically expressed by the present in Mt. ii. 13, ἀναχωρησάντων αὐτῶν ἰδοὺ ἄγγελος κυρίου φαίνεται κατ' ὄναρ κ.τ.λ.

For similar examples see Xen. *Hell.* 2. 1. 15, *Cyr.* 4. 6. 4, 10, 5. 4. 3, *Ages.* 2. 19, 20, Thuc. 1. 48, 2. 68, Paus. 1. 17. 4, 9. 6. 1, Arrian, *Al.* 7. 17. 5, Dion. H. IV. 2113, Achill. Tat. 4. 4, p. 85.³

c. Sometimes the present tense includes a preterite (Madv. 110. Rem. 1, Jelf 396. 2), viz., when the verb indicates a state which commenced at an earlier period but still continues—a state in its continuance: Jo. xv. 27. ὅτ' ἀρχῆς μετ' ἐμοῦ ἐστὲ viii. 58, πρὶν Ἀβραὰμ γενέσθαι ἐγὼ εἰμί (compare Jer. i. 5 πρὸ τοῦ με πλᾶσαι σε ἐν κοιλίᾳ, ἐπίσταμαί σε Ps. lxxxix. 2), 2 P. iii. 4, 1 Jo. iii. 8. We might bring in here A. xxv. 11. εἰ μὲν ἀδικῶ καὶ ἄξιον θανάτου πέπραχά τι (compare Xen. *Cyr.* 5. 2. 24); but ἀσικῶ denotes the quality presented to the cognisance of the judge, ἄδικός εἰμι; see Bernh. p. 370, Matt. 504. 2 [Madv. 110. Rem. 2]. In Jo. viii. 14 we find first an aorist, then a present: οἶδα πόθεν ἦλθον ὑμεῖς δὲ οὐκ οἶδατε, πόθεν ἔρχομαι.

In 1 Jo. iii. 5 the sinlessness of Jesus is regarded as being in faith still present (see Lucke). In A. xxvi. 31, οὐδὲν θανάτοι ἄξιον ἢ δεσμῶν πρᾶσσει, the reference is not to Paul's previous life, but to his conduct generally, *this man* (as if, so simple an enthusiast) *does nothing bad*. See Bengel *in loc.* Kühnöl is wrong. Compare Jo. vii. 51.—In H. ii. 16 the more recent commentators have perceived that ἐπιλαμβάνεται is not to be taken as a preterite: ⁴ in ix. 6 also εἰσίσαιν is a pure present. Bengel rightly renders κοιμῶνται in 1 C. xi. 30 by *obdormiunt*: all recent commentators have either rendered

¹ [Mt. xxi. 13 should be xxi. 23: in Mk. xi. 23 the best reading is ἔλεγον.]

² [Thiersch remarks that the historic present is scarcely ever used by the LXX (who found nothing in the Hebrew that exactly answered to it), except in the two verbs ἰρᾶ and λίγι, but that in these verbs *it is very common* (Gen. xxxvii. 29, Ex. xiv. 10, xxxii. 17, 18, 19, al.). See also Gen. xxxiii. 17 (ἀπαίρει), and xxxix. 16 (καταλιμπάνει).]

³ Jacobs, Xen. *Ephes.* 5. 12. p. 113; compare Abresch, *Aristæn.* p. 11 sq., Ast, Plat. *Phædr.* p. 335, Ellendt, Arr. *Al.* II. 68.

⁴ Georgi, *Vind.* 25, Palaiet 479.

it by a preterite or passed it without remark ; but even in the Byzantine writers *κοιμᾶσθαι* means only *to fall asleep, die*, not *to be dead*.¹ On *παράγεται*, 1 Jo. ii. 8, see Lücke.² That *ἐστί* is used for *ἦν* in Jo. v. 2, no intelligent expositor will allow to be even possible : on the other hand, however, the present tense is not necessarily an evidence that at the time when John wrote the locality still remained as here described.³

In *dependent* sentences the present might seem to stand for the imperfect, as in Jo. ii. 9, οὐκ ἦδει, πόθεν ἐστίν· iv. 1, ἤκουσαν οἱ φαρισσαῖοι, ὅτι Ἰησοῦς . . . ποιεῖ καὶ βαπτίζει· Mk. v. 14, ἐξῆλθον ἰδεῖν τί ἐστί τὸ γεγονός· xii. 41, xv. 47, Jo. i. 40, v. 13, 15, vi. 5, 24, 64, L. vii. 37, xix. 3, A. iv. 13, ix. 26, x. 18, xii. 3, H. xi. 8, 13 : the preterite which in most instances we find in a greater or smaller number of MSS. is evidently a correction.⁴ This however is a regular Greek construction (see Vig p. 214 sq. and compare below, § 41 b. 5), which really results from a mingling of the *oratio recta* and the *oratio obliqua*,⁵ compare Pol. 5. 26. 6, 8. 22. 2, 4, Æl. 2. 13 *ext.*, Long. *Past.* 1. 10. 13. The imperfect or aorist in these passages might have indicated that the circumstance asked after or heard of was past at the time of inquiring or hearing compare Jo. ix. 8, οἱ θεωροῦντες αὐτὸν τὸ πρότερον, ὅτι τυφλὸς ἦν L. viii. 53, Mt. xxvii. 18, A. iv. 13. (Jelf 886.)

3. The imperfect tense is used, as in Greek prose (Bernh. p. 372 sq., Krug. p. 172 sqq., Don. p. 409, Jelf 398),

a When a past action is to be indicated in relation to another simultaneous action, as continuing at the time when the latter took place :⁶ Jo. iv. 31, ἐν τῷ μεταξύ ἡρώτων αὐτόν (viii. 6, 8), L. xiv. 7, ἔλεγε . . . ἐπέχων, πῶς τὰς πρωτοκλισίας ἐξελέγοντο, *how they* (at that time) *were choosing out* ; xxiv. 32, ἡ καρδία ἡμῶν καιομένη ἦν ἐν ἡμῖν, ὡς ἐλάλει ἡμῖν ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ· A. viii. 36, ὡς ἐπορεύοντο κατὰ τὴν ὁδόν, ἦλθον ἐπὶ τι ὕδωρ· x. 17, xvi. 4, xxii. 11, L. vi. 19, Jo. v. 16, xii. 6.

b. To indicate a past action of somewhat long duration, or continuously repeated :⁷ Jo. iii. 22, ἐκεῖ διέτριβε μετ' αὐτῶν καὶ

¹ [Compare however τῶν κοιμωμένων 1 Th iv. 13, and the epitaph quoted by Alford *in loc.*, ἡρὸν ὕπνον κοιμᾶται π.τ.λ.]

² ["John is thinking much more of the diffusion of the holy light of life from Christ, than of its origination in Christ."]

³ Compare Schoem. Plut. *Agis* p. 135 sqq.

⁴ [In very few of these passages is a preterite given as a variant by Tisch. or by Griesbach. The perfect is the best reading in Mk. xv. 47.]

⁵ Porson, *Europ. Grest.* p. 36 (Lips.). On the still more extended use of the present for a preterite in parenthetical sentences see Battm. *Gr.* § 124. Rem. 6, and *ad Philoct.* p. 129.

⁶ Bremi, *Demosth.* p. 19.

⁷ Matth. 497 b, 502, Schoem. Plut. *Agis* p. 127, Held, Plut. *Æm. P.* p. 267.

ἐβάπτιζεν Rom. xv. 22, ἐνεκοπτόμην τα πολλὰ τοῦ ἐλθεῖν 1 C. v. 4, ἔπιον γὰρ ἐκ πνευματ. ἀκολουθούσης πέτρας, where ἔπιον denotes simply the past and now completed action, ἔπιον its continuance during the journey through the wilderness; xiii. 11, ὅτε ἤμην νήπιος, ὡς νήπιος ἐλάλουν A. xiii. 11, περιάγων ἐζήτει χειραγωγούς Mt. xiii. 34, χωρὶς παραβολῆς οὐκ ἐλάλει (throughout the time of His ministry). Compare L. v. 15, vi. 23, viii. 41, 52, xvii. 28, xxiv. 14, 27¹ Mt. iii. 5, xxvii. 39, Mk. i. 7, 31, Jo. v. 18, vii. 1, xi. 5, xiii. 22 sq., xii. 2, xxi. 18, A. vi. 1. 7 (Thuc. 1. 29), ix. 20, xi. 20, xviii. 25, xxvi. 1, 11, xxviii. 6, Rev. i. 9,² 1 P. iii. 5, 2 P. ii. 8, H. xii. 10, Col. iii. 7, al.; Xen. *An.* 1. 2. 18, 4. 5. 18, 5. 4. 24, 6. 3. 3, *Mem.* 1. 1. 5, *Apol. Socr.* 14. Hence the imperfect is used to express a custom or practice, as in Mk xv. 6, κατὰ ἐορτὴν ἀπέλυνεν αὐτοῖς ἕνα δέσμιον xiv. 12 (Demosth. *Phil.* 2. 27 b); compare Herm. *Vig.* p. 746.

c. To denote an action commenced in past time but not actually accomplished:³ L. i. 59, ἐκάλουν αὐτὸ . . . Ζαχαρίαν (his mother objected, and he is called John), Mt. iii. 14, ὁ δὲ Ἰωάννης διεκώλυεν αὐτόν (compare ver. 15), A. vii. 26, συνήλασεν αὐτοὺς εἰς εἰρήνην⁴ (Moses), compare ver. 27. Similarly in Eurip. *Iph.* T. 360, *Herc. F.* 437, Her. 1. 68, Thuc. 2. 5, Demosth. *Mid.* 396 b, Xenoph. *An.* 4. 5. 19, *Mem.* 1. 2. 29, Paus. 4. 9. 4.⁵—H. xi. 17 (προσέφερεν) has no place here G. i. 13, however, would be an example if πορθεῖν were rendered *destroy*; but see my note *in loc.*⁶

d. The imperfect sometimes seems to take the place of the aorist in narration, when events are described at which the narrator was present: L. x. 18, ἐθεώρουν τὸν σατανᾶν ὡς ἀστραπὴν ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ πεσόντα.⁷ By this means the narration is made

¹ [The aorist is best attested here.]

² [There is no imperfect in Rev. i. 9.]

³ Herm. Soph. *Aj.* 1106: in eo, quod quis voluit facere, nec tamen perfecit, quod aptius adhiberi tempus potest, quam quod ab ea ipsa ratione nomen habet, imperfectum? Compare Madv. 113. See also Schief. *Demosth.* I. 337, *Plutarch* IV. 398, Poppo, *Thuc.* III. i. 646, Engelhardt, *Plat. Menac.* p. 282, Maetzner, *Antiph.* p. 220, Schoem. *Isæus* p. 178.

⁴ This is the reading of good MSS., see Fritz. *De Crit. Conformat.* p. 31. [So Lachm. and Tregelles read, also Westcott and Hort.]

⁵ Compare Held, *Plut. Timol.* p. 337, note.

⁶ [Winer prefers to render πορθεῖν by *vastare*: in favour of the simple rendering "was destroying," see Meyer, Ellicott, Alford *in loc.*]

⁷ [Meyer explains this imperfect as used with reference to the time of sending the disciples forth.]

more graphic and animated than it would have been if the writer had used the aorist, which simply relates, condensing each action into a single point. Compare also A. xvi. 22, ἐκέλευον ῥαβδίξω, ¹ they gave orders (whilst I was present) etc.: see Matth. 497 a. Hence this case reduces itself to the first ² (Jelf 401. 3).

In no passage is it necessary to take this tense as used for the pluperfect.³ In A. iv. 13 the words ἐθαύμαζον ἐπεγίνωσκον τε αὐτούς, ὅτι σὺν τῷ Ἰησοῦ ἦσαν must be closely joined: they wondered and (excited by this very wonder to more careful observation) recognised that they etc. Kühnöl's explanation (after Raphel, *Annot.* II. 37) is incorrect.

In many passages the readings vary between aorist and imperfect—e.g. Mk. vi. 12, xiv. 70 (see Fritz. *in loc.*), A. vii. 31, viii. 17 [? vii. 17],—as indeed in MSS. of classical authors the forms of these two tenses are frequently interchanged,⁴ and the tenses sometimes differ but little in meaning.⁵ It is often left to the writer's choice whether he shall regard the action as transient (momentary) or as lasting, as a point or as an extension in time: Kühnöl II. 74 [II. 144, ed. 2]. Thus compare Mt. xxvi. 59, ἐξήσαν ἐσθόμεναί τιν' . . . καὶ οὐχ εὑρον, with Mk. xiv. 55, καὶ οὐχ εὑρίσκον; also Mt. xix. 13 with Mk. x. 13. Hence, especially in the case of the verbs *say, go, send*, the (later) Greeks not unfrequently use the imperfect where the aorist seems to be required:⁷ compare Mk. ii. 27, iv. 10, v. 18, vii. 17, x. 17, L. iii. 7, vii. 36, viii. 9, 41, x. 2, A. iii. 3, ix. 21.

For examples of the combination of imperfects and aorists, each tense preserving its distinct meaning, see L. viii. 23, κατέβη λαίλαξ . . . καὶ συνεπληροῦτο καὶ ἐκυδύρευον xv. 28, Mk. vii. 35, xi. 18, Ja. ii. 22, Mt. xxi. 8 sq., Jo. vii. 14, xii. 13, 17, xx. 3, A. xi. 6 sq., xxi. 3 (Jon. i. 5), Phil. 13, 14, 1 C. xi. 23 (in 1 C. xiii. 11 the aorist and perfect are similarly combined): compare Thuc. 7. 20, 44, Xen. *An.* 3. 4. 31, 5. 4. 24, Plutarch, *Agr.* 19, Arrian, *Al.* 2. 20. 3.⁸

¹ Compare Jacobs, *Achill. Tat.* p. 620.

² Compare Herm. Soph. *Œd. C.* p. 76, and Soph. *Aj.* p. 139, Poppo, *Thuc.* I. i. 155, Ellendt, *Arr. Al.* I. 225, Schoem. *Plut. Agr.* pp. 84, 142, Matth. 505, Bernh. p. 373. [Matthiæ and Bernhardt mention κλειύω as a verb whose imperfect is often used where we should expect an aorist. So also Krüger, p. 172.]

³ On the other hand, see Poppo *l. c.*, Bornem. *Xen. An.* p. 5, Krüger, *Dion. H.* p. 304.

⁴ [Fritzsch receives ἠνέπαυτο (on slender authority), but explains ἠνέπαυτο, *negabat*,—quum ancilla argueret. Westcott, with greater probability, takes the word as implying "a repeated denial" (*St. John*, p. 266).]

⁵ Compare Boisson. *Eunap.* p. 431, and on Philostr. *Her.* p. 530.

⁶ Schæf. *Plutarch* IV. 346, Siebelis, *Pausan.* IV. 290.

⁷ Poppo, *Thuc.* III. i. 570 sq., Held, *Plut. Tim.* p. 484 sq.

⁸ Specially instructive is Diod. S. *Exc. Vat.* p. 25. 9 sqq., ὁ Κρότος μετεπίμπετο ἐκ τῆς Ἑλλάδος τοῦ ἐπὶ σοφίᾳ πρωτεύοντος . . . μετεπίμψατο δὲ καὶ Σόλων κ.τ.λ. Compare also Plat. *Parmen.* 126 c., ταῦτα εἰπόντες

The imperfect might seem to stand for the present¹ in Col. iii. 28, ὑποτάσσεσθε τοῖς ἀνδράσιν, ὡς ἀνῆκεν, ἐν κυρίῳ, *ut par est*, and E. v. 4 *v. l.* (μὴ ὀνομαζέσθω ἐν ὑμῖν) αἰσχρότης ἢ μωρολογία ἢ εὐτραπεία, ἃ οὐκ ἀνῆκεν (καθὼς πρέπει immediately preceding). In Col. iii., however, we must render *ut oportebat, ut par erat, as was fit* (in the past as well as now²), as indeed every such admonition really presupposes that up to this time the duty enjoined remained unperformed³ (Krüg. p. 173). On this passage and on E. v. 4 see § 41. a. 2. In Mt. xxvii. 54 ἦν is used with reference to one now dead, *He was God's son*.

4. The perfect tense is used in full accordance with its meaning when the past is set in relation to the present, i.e., when something past is to be indicated as now (in the present) absolutely completed (*I have commanded, my command is in regard to the present a command that was once given*⁴): here the result of the action is usually, but not necessarily (Krüg. p. 174), conceived as *enduring*. The following examples are specially instructive: L. xiii. 2, δοκέιτε, ὅτι οἱ Γαλιλαῖοι οὗτοι ἁμαρτωλοὶ παρὰ πάντας . . . ἐγένοντο, ὅτι τοιαῦτα πεπόνθασιν, *that these Galileans became sinners, because they have suffered*, etc.,—not simply, *they suffered* once or at some past time (this would be the aorist), but—they stand recorded in history as men who were cut off by (a violent) death; L. iv. 6, ὅτι ἐμοὶ παραδέδοται (ἢ ἐξουσία), i.e., *I am in possession of it, it having been delivered to me, commissam habeo potestatem*,—the aorist would mean *it was delivered to me*, and it would remain uncertain

ἰσχυρίζομεν καὶ κατελάβομεν τὸν Ἀντιφῶντα κ.τ.λ.; and from the LXX, Num. xxxiii. 38 sq., ἀνίβη Ἀαρὼν καὶ ἀπέθανεν . . . Ἀαρὼν ἦν τριῶν καὶ ἑκοσι καὶ ἑκατὸν ἐτῶν, ὅτε ἀπέθνησκειν.—See Reisig, *Soph. Œd. C.* p. 254 sq., Stallb. *Plat. Phæd.* p. 29, Ellendt, *Arr. Al. II.* 67 sq.

¹ See however Mehlhorn, *Anacr.* p. 235 sq.; compare Fuhr, *Dicæarch.* p. 156 sq.

² See Matth. 505. Rem., Bornem. *Schol.* p. 181 (Don. p. 411, Jelf 398. 4).

³ To take ἀνῆκεν (with Huther) as a perfect with present meaning is as unnecessary as it is grammatically inadmissible. Are καθῆκεν and προσῆκεν perfects also? Are we then to suppose that the rare perfect ἦκα maintained itself just in these particular formulas, even in Attic Greek? No example can be found in which we are compelled to give these words a present signification, provided we have attained the power of realising the Greek conception, and keeping that of our own language in the background.

⁴ Herm. *Emend. Rat.* p. 186: γέγραφα tempus significat præteritum terminatum præsentis tempore ita, ut res, quæ perfecto exprimitur, nunc peracta dicatur, illudque jam, peractam rem esse, præsens sit. Poppo in his *Progr. Emendanda et supplenda ad Matthiæi Gramm. Gr.* (Frankf. on Oder, 1832), p. 6, thus defines the nature of the perfect: actionem plane præteritam, quæ aut nunc ipsum seu modo finita est aut per effectus suos durat, notat. [Don. p. 408, Jelf 399, Green, *Gr.* p. 138, Webster, *Synt.* p. 85.]

whether the possession of it was still retained or not; L. v. 32, οὐκ ἐλήλυθα καλέσαι δικαίους, *I am not here (on earth) in order to* etc. (Mt. ix. 13 simply narrates, οὐκ ἦλθον *I came not*, I was not sent), compare vii. 20, 50; Rom. vii. 2, ἡ ὑπανδρος γυνὴ τῷ ζῶντι ἀνδρὶ δέδεται νόμῳ, *is bound to* (and hence belongs to); G. ii. 7, πεπίστευμαι τὸ εὐαγγέλιον, *concreditum mihi habeo* etc. (his apostolic vocation still continues, he is now in the exercise of it), and similarly 1 Th. ii. 4, καθὼς δεδοκιμάσμεθα ὑπὸ τοῦ θεοῦ πιστευθῆναι τὸ εὐαγγέλιον; 1 C. xi. 15, ἡ κόμη ἀντὶ περιβολαίου δέδοται (γυναικί), *she has* (by a permanent arrangement of nature) *her hair instead of* etc.; II. x. 14, μιᾷ προσφορᾷ τετελείωκεν εἰς τὸ διηνέκēs τοὺς ἀγιαζομένους (where the antithesis in μιᾷ . . . τετελείωκεν must not be overlooked); Jo. xix. 22, ὃ γέγραφα, γέγραφα Mk. x. 40, xi. 21, xvi. 4, L. xiii. 12, Jo. vii. 19, 22, viii. 33, xiii. 12,¹ xv. 24, xix. 30, xx. 21, A. viii. 14, Rom. iii. 21, v. 2, ix. 6, 1 C. ii. 11, iv. 4, vii. 14 sq., x. 13, 2 C. iii. 10, vi. 11, Col. ii. 14, iii. 3, II. i. 4, iii. 3, vii. 6, 14, viii. 6, 13, ix. 18, 26, xii. 2, 1 Jo. v. 9 sq., 3 Jo. 12, 1 I. iv. 1, Rev. iii. 17. Hence in citations from O. T. prophecies we find γέγραπται very frequently, also κεχρημάτισται (II. viii. 5), or εἶρηκε, H. i. 13, iv. 4, etc.²

The perfect and aorist are combined (compare Weber, *Dem.* p. 480) in L. iv. 18, ἔχρισέ με εὐαγγελίσασθαι, ἀπέσταλκέ με κηρύξαι, *He anointed me . . . and has sent me* (the former is regarded as an event which once occurred, the latter as continuing to operate); Mk. xv. 44, Πιλάτος ἐθαύμασεν εἰ ἤδη τέθνηκε· καὶ . . . ἐπηρώτησεν αὐτόν, εἰ πάλοι ἀπέθανε (the latter referring to the occurrence of death, the act of dying, the former to the effect, the state of *being dead*); H. ii. 14, ἐπεὶ τὰ παῖδιά κεκοινώνηκε σαρκὸς καὶ αἵματος, καὶ αὐτὸς μετέσχε (at his incarnation) τῶν αὐτῶν 1 C. xv. 4, ὅτι ἐτάφη (an event that once took place, long since past) καὶ ὅτι ἐγήγερται τῇ τρίτῃ ἡμέρᾳ (it continues in its effects in the new life of Jesus); 2 C.

¹ Γινώσκετε, τί πεποίηκα ὑμῖν; where the completed action (ἐποίησα) is represented as extending its influence into the present, in its symbolic meaning. Compare xv. 18.

² So also in 2 C. xii. 9, εἰρηκί μοι ἄρκι σοι ἡ χάρις μου, this perfect is used of a communication (from the Lord) which is to be represented, not simply as then received, but as continuing in force: *He has told me*, and with this I must rest satisfied. What Rückert could find strange here I cannot see. Meyer now takes the right view.

i. 19, ix. 2, A. xxi. 28, Jo. viii. 40, iv. 38, xiii. 3 [*Rec.*], 1 Jo. i. 1.¹ Other characteristic examples are Col. i. 16, ὅτι ἐν αὐτῷ ἐκτίσθη τὰ πάντα (the fact of creation) . . . τὰ πάντα δι' αὐτοῦ καὶ εἰς αὐτὸν ἐκτισταί (dogmatic view of the completed and now existent creation), Jo. xvii. 14, xx. 23 (Meyer²), 1 C. xv. 27, Col. iii. 3. The perfect is used altogether for the narrative aorist in Rev. v. 7 ἤλθε καὶ εἴληφε (τὸ βιβλίον), where there is no variant, and in Rev. viii. 5. This purely aoristic sense of the perfect is found especially in later writers (particularly the Scholiasts, Poppo, *Thuc.* III. ii. 763), see Bernh. p. 379.³ Less singular are 2 C. xi. 25, . . . ἔλαβον, ἐρράβιδίσθη . . . ἐλιθάσθην . . . ἐναυάγησα, νυχθήμερον ἐν τῷ βυθῷ πεποίηκα: H. xi. 28, πίστει πεποίηκε τὸ πάσχα καὶ τὴν πρὸς χριστὸν τοῦ αἵματος (preceded and followed by simple aorists); compare also ver. 17. In such enumerations of particular facts it was of no consequence whether the aorist or the perfect was used; both are equally suitable,—I was stoned, I suffered shipwreck, I have spent a day, etc. In Mk. iii. 26 no one will suppose that μερίζονται after ἀνέστη is used as an aorist because the aorist μερισθῆ occurs in ver. 25.

The perfect is used

a. For the present, only in so far as the perfect denotes an action or a state the commencement and establishment of which belong, as completed events, to past time (Herm. *Vig.* p. 748, Jelf 399. 3): Jo. xx. 29, ὅτι ἑώρακός με, πεπίστευκας, where

¹ Compare Lucian, *Dial. D.* 19. 1, ἀφώπλισας αὐτὸν καὶ νενίκηκας.

² [“Ἀφίανται, become remitted (by God); κεκράτηνται, are retained (by God). here the *perfect* is used, because the word indicates no *new act* on the part of God.” Similarly Bengel: “illud præsens, hæc præteritum. Mundus est sub peccato.” The true reading, however, is probably ἀφίωνται.]

³ Schæf. *Demosth.* I. 468, Wytttenbach, *Plut. Mor.* I. 321 sq. (Lips.), Lehrs, *Question. Epic.* p. 274, Index to Petr. Patrie. in the Bonn edition, p. 647. [A. Buttmann (pp. 196-7) remarks that the use of the present in historical narration was the foundation of this usage: he suggests that the influence of the Latin perfect may perhaps be traced here. The most plausible examples of the use of a perfect in the sense of the aorist (besides those given in the text) are Rev. vii. 14, 2 C. ii. 13, i. 9: A. Buttmann (who does not mention these) quotes 2 C. xi. 25, L. iv. 18, H. xi. 17, Ja. i. 24. As however it is admitted by all that the N.T. writers ordinarily use this tense with complete accuracy, the proper meaning cannot be given up in any passage without the clearest necessity; and we may doubt whether there is any passage (except *perhaps* those quoted from the Apocalypse) in which this necessity has been shown to exist. On the perfects in H. vii., xi., see Green, *Gr.* p. 142. The perfect γίγναι is frequently (but wrongly) assumed to have an aoristic meaning: see Alford on 1 C. xiii. 11, 1 Th. ii. 1, 1 Tim. ii. 14.]

the words point to the *commencement* of the (still existing) faith, iii. 18, xi. 27; v. 45, *Μωϋσῆς, εἰς ὃν ἠλπικατε*, on whom you have hoped (placed your hope) and still hope, *in quo repositam habetis spem vestram*: similarly in 2 C. i. 10, *εἰς ὃν ἠλπικαμεν* 1 Tim. vi. 17, Jude 6. On *εώρακα* Jo. ix. 37, al., see below. 2 Tim. iv. 8, *ἡγαπηκότες τὴν ἐπιφάνειαν αὐτοῦ*, is strictly *who have fixed their love on*, and therefore now love. The pluperfect of such verbs naturally has the signification of an imperfect (L. xvi. 20). Jo. i. 34, *καὶ γὰρ εώρακα καὶ μεμαρτύρηκα*, certainly does not come in here: the latter perfect seems to represent the testimony borne by John to Christ at his baptism as a completed act of enduring validity, *I have seen it and have testified it*. The explanation of the perfects in II. vii. 6 (9) must be substantially the same; it is manifest that more is intended than the mere narration of the fact.

b. In reference to a *future* action, after sentences which express a supposition (*εἰ* or *ἐάν* with future or aorist, rarely a participle). Here, the condition being fulfilled, the action is conceived (to follow immediately and) to be entirely settled:¹ Eurip. *El.* 586, *εἰ παλαισθεὶς πτώμα θανάσιμον πεσέῃ, τέθνηκα ἐγώ* Soph. *Philoct.* 75, and Livy 21. 43, *si eundem animum habueritis, vicimus*² (Krüg. p. 175, Don. p. 409, Jelf 399. 4). In the N. T. see Rom. xiv. 23, *ὁ διακρινόμενος, ἐάν φάγῃ, κατακρίνεται* *he is condemned*, the sentence of condemnation is pronounced (in the same moment) and remains pronounced over him, he lies under condemnation; iv. 14, 1 C. xiii. 1, 2 P. ii. 19, 20; and with a participle Jo. iii. 18, *ὁ μὴ πιστεύων ἤδη κέκριται* Rom. xiii. 8. But the perfect does not stand for the future in Jo. v. 24, *μεταβέβηκεν ἐκ τοῦ θανάτου εἰς τὴν ζωὴν*; here there is no reference whatever to a future event, but to something that has already taken place (*ἔχει ζωὴν αἰώνιον*); compare 1 Jo. iii. 14, Lücke, *Comment.* II. 52. In Jo. xvii. 10, *δεδοξασμαι*, Christ speaks proleptically, in reference to the dis-

¹ We do not find in the N. T. any clear example of the Hebrew prophetic preterite (Gesen. *Lehrgr.* p. 764, which the LXX usually render by a future. We have something analogous in Greek, when the soothsayers begin with the future but continue in the aorist, *Ilíad* 4. 158 sqq., Pind. *Pyth.* 4. 56, *Isthm.* 5. 51; see Böckh, *Not. Crit.* p. 462.

² Comp. Poppo, *Thuc.* I. i. 156, Ast, Plat. *Polit.* p. 470, Herm. Aristoph. *Nub.* p. 175 sq., Matthiæ, Eurip. *Med.* p. 512, and *Gr.* 500.

ciples who already believed on him, compare xvi. 11 : in xiv. 7, however, καὶ ἀπ' ἄρτι γινώσκετε αὐτὸν καὶ ἐωράκατε αὐτόν must be rendered, *from this time ye know him and have seen him* (not, as Kühnöl, *eum mox accuratius cognoscetis et quasi oculis videbitis*); compare Demosth. *Lacrit.* 597 a, ἀνθρώπων, ὃν ἡμεῖς οὔτε γινώσκομεν οὔθ' ἐωράκαμεν πώποτε: see further Lücke *in loc.*

In Ja. v. 2, ὁ πλοῦτος ὑμῶν σέσηπε, καὶ τὰ ἱμάτια ὑμῶν σητόβρωτα γέγονεν, the perfect does not stand for a present or future, but the case indicated by the apostle in *ταλαιπωρίαις ὑμῶν ταῖς ἐπερχομέναις* is viewed as already present, and consequently the σήπειν of the riches as already completed. In Jo. xvii. 22 δέδωκα is not *tribuam*; Christ looks on his life as closed, the disciples have already taken his place. In L. x. 19 δέδωκα and δίδωμι are equally appropriate: Tischendorf rightly decides for the former.

In proof that the perfect is also used for the pluperfect—which is not impossible—Haab (p. 95) wrongly adduces Jo. xii. 7, εἰς τὴν ἡμέραν τοῦ ἐνταφιασμοῦ τετήρηκεν αὐτό. Here τετήρ. must be taken as a real perfect (*she has reserved it*, and therefore uses it now); Jesus wishes figuratively to represent *this* anointing as that which prepares him for the tomb. But the reading is uncertain.

That the perfects (and aorists) of a number of verbs have in themselves and in accordance with established usage the signification of a present, is well known, and is a natural consequence of the (inchoative) primary meaning of these verbs.¹ Such are κέκτημαι *I possess*,² from κτάομαι *I acquire*; κεκοίμημαι (*I have fallen asleep*) *I sleep*, from κοιμάομαι *I fall asleep*; οἶδα *I know*, from εἶδω *I see*; ἔστηκα *I stand*, from ἵστημι *I place*, properly *I have placed myself*,—hence also 2 Th. ii. 2, ἐνέστηκεν ἡ ἡμέρα τοῦ Χρ. (compare Palairot *in loc.*), Rom. ix. 19 τίς ἀνθέστηκε, *who resists him?* compare xiii. 2, 2 Tim. iv. 6 ἐφέστηκε: also ἔοικα Ja. i. 6, 23. The pluperfect of such verbs naturally takes the place of an imperfect, as εἰστήκεισαν Mt. xii. 46, ἦδεν Jo. ii. 9, xx. 9, al. Κέκραγα also (Jo. i. 15), from κράζω, has a present meaning³ (Buttm. II. 57, Bernh. p. 279, Jelf *l. c.*), and ἑώρακα sometimes signifies *I (have obtained a view of and) see*, Jo. ix. 37, 1 Jo. iv. 20. In Ph. iii. 7, however, ἤγγ-

¹ Fritz. *Rom.* I. 254, Bengel on Rom. iii. 23 (Don. p. 273 sq., Jelf 399).

² This meaning has been wrongly given to other tenses of this verb in some passages of the N. T. L. xviii. 12 is, *of all that I acquire*, quæ mihi redount: L. xxi. 19, *through endurance acquire for yourselves*, or *ye will acquire, your souls*,—they will then, and not till then, become your real, inalienable property. Schott is now right. On 1 Th. iv. 4 see De Wette, [or Ellicott and Alford]. Yet κτάομαι seems to stand for *possideo* in Æsop. 142. 2. On κοιμῶνται 1 Co. xi. 30, which is commonly taken for *κοιμούνται*, see above, 2 (c).

³ [In classical writers, who very rarely use the present κράζω. In Jo. i. 15, *hath cried* seems the more probable meaning.]

μαι (Matth. 505) must be taken as a true preterite, in antithesis to ἤγουναι, ver. 8.—Conversely, the present ἤκω denotes *I am come*, *I am here* (Matth. 504. 2), Jo. ii. 4, iv. 47, 1 Jo. v. 20. So also ἀκούω may sometimes be used in the sense of *audisse*, as in 1 C. xi. 18 (Xen. *An.* 5. 5. 8, *Mem.* 3. 5. 9, Plat. *Gorg.* 503 c, Philostr. *Apoll.* 2. 8, see Lucian, *Fug.* 7¹), but only when the hearing continues (in its efficacy),—as we also say *I hear* that you are sick; compare 2 Th. iii. 11 and Schoem. Plut. *Cleom.* p. 246 :² to express an act of hearing completed in past time, a Greek must say ἀκήκουι. In like manner ἀπέχω may be translated by *accepisse* in Mt. vi. 2, 5, 16, Ph. iv. 18; this word however is properly like the German *irgehaben* (to have in full, to have already received³).

5. The aorist.⁴

α. In narration the aorist is used for the pluperfect⁵

α. In temporal subordinate sentences: A. v. 24, ὥς ἤκουσαν τοὺς λόγους . . . διηπόρουν L. vii. 1, ἐπειδὴ ἐπλήρωσεν τὰ ῥήματα . . . εἰσηλθεν ii. 39, xxii. 66, Jo. vi. 16, ix. 18, xiii. 12, xxi. 9, A. xxi. 26; compare Thuc. 1. 102, οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι . . . ἐπειδὴ ἀνεχώρησαν . . . ξύμμαχοι ἐγένοντο. Æsch. *Epr.* 1. p. 121 c: Madv. 114 (Jelf 404).

β. In relative sentences: A. i. 2, ἐντειλάμενος τοῖς ἀποστόλοις οὓς ἐξελέξατο ix. 35,⁶ Jo. xi. 30, iv. 45, 46, L. xix. 15,⁷ xxiv. 1: Madv. 114 (Jelf *l. c.*). The aorists in a sentence with ὅτι, Jo. vi. 22, are probably to be taken in the same way: see the commentators. The explanation of this idiom is that the Greeks—who in such cases scarcely ever use the pluperfect (Bernh. p. 380)—viewed the occurrence simply as a past event, not in its relation to another event also past. The same use of the aorist is found in independent sentences if they contain some supplementary notice (Mt. xiv. 3 sq.): whether Jo. xviii. 24 is an instance of this kind is not a question which grammar can decide. In Mt. xxvi. 48 ἔδωκεν is probably not to be taken as

¹ Ast, Plat. *Legg.* p. 9 sq., Franke, *Demosth.* p. 62.

² Exactly in the same way πυνθανομαι *I learn*, Dem. *Callipp.* p. 719 c, al.

³ Wyttenbach, Plut. *Mor.* II. 124, Palair. p. 25.

⁴ E. A. Fritsch, *De Aoristi vi ac potest.* (Frankf. 1837), H. Schmidt, *Der griech. Aorist in s. Verhältnissen zu d. übrigen Zeitformen* (Halle, 1845). [For the N. T. see Green, *Gr.* p. 133, Webster, *Synt.* p. 89.]

⁵ Poppo, *Thuc.* l. i. 157, Jacob, *Luc. Toxar.* p. 93, and *Luc. Alex.* p. 106, Kühner, *Gr.* II. 79 [II. 145, ed. 2].

⁶ [That is, if the meaning is "who had turned to the Lord." Meyer and Alford take this clause as expressing the *consequence* of the miracle, "who turned etc." Lünemann adds Mt. ii. 9, xxvii. 55.]

⁷ [Here δίδωκε is now received by most editors.]

a pluperfect (as by Fritz.), see Baumg.-Crusius and Meyer *in loc.* In such sentences, however, the pluperfect is regularly used in the N. T., as in classical Greek: Jo. xi. 19, 57, yiii. 20, A. ix. 21, Mk. xiv. 44, Mt. vii. 25.

Haab,¹ in a most uncritical manner, has referred to this head many other passages, in some of which the aorist has its own original meaning, whilst the rest are simply examples of differences between the accounts given by the evangelists, which accounts we have no right arbitrarily to force into harmony. Of the latter kind is Jo. xviii. 12, *συνέλαβον τὸν Ἰησοῦν*. According to the other evangelists (Mt. xxvi. 50 sq., Mk. xiv. 46), Jesus was seized and bound² before Peter struck with his sword; but John may intend so to represent the occurrence as if Peter struck in with the sword at the moment when the watch laid hands on Jesus. On Mt. xxvii. 37, *καὶ ἐπέθηκαν ἐπάνω τῆς κεφαλῆς αὐτοῦ τὴν αἰτίαν αὐτοῦ γεγραμμένην*, De Wette very well remarks. "As regards the *fact*, this must certainly be taken as a pluperfect (though we cannot deny the possibility that the present narrator, not being an eye-witness, may have believed that this inscription was not set up until this time), but as regards the words it is a simple preterite: *the narrator does not here take into account the order of time*. That his narration is not exact is clear even from the fact that, after saying that the soldiers sat down to watch Jesus, he then brings in (ver. 38) the crucifixion of the two thieves, *τότε σταυροῦνται κ.τ.λ.* Are we to take this also as a pluperfect?"³—In Mk. iii. 16, *ἐκέθηκε τῷ Σίμωνι ὄνομα Πέτρον* is not *imposuisti*, for the circumstance had not been previously mentioned by Mark, and we cannot take John's account (i. 43) and import it into Mark's narrative. In A. vii. 5 also *ἔδωκεν* does not stand for a pluperfect, as the antithesis itself shows, *He did not give . . . but he promised*: equally needless is such a supposition in A. iv. 4, viii. 2, xx. 12.⁴ On Mk. xvi. 1, as compared with L. xxiii. 56, see Fritz. *in loc.*⁵

There is no passage in which it can be certainly proved that the aorist stands for the perfect. L. i. 1, *ἐπειδήπερ πολλοὶ ἐπεχείρησαν . . . ἔδοξέ κάμοι* is simple narration, *since many undertook, I too thought* etc.: similarly in ii. 48, *τέκνον, τί ἐπόησας . . . ἐζητοῦμέν σε*. More specious examples of this interchange would

¹ *Gr.* p. 95: compare also Pasor p. 235.

² [The act of *binding* is mentioned by St. John only.]

³ [There is no difficulty whatever in supposing (with Meyer) that the thieves were crucified by *another band* of soldiers after Jesus had been nailed to the cross. On ver. 37 see Alford's note.]

⁴ Mt. xxviii. 17, *οἱ δὲ ἐτίσαντο*, is wrongly brought in here by Markland (*Explicat. vett. aliquot locorum*, in the Leipsic reprint of his edition of Eurip. *Suppl.*, p. 326): on this passage see Valcken. *Annot. Crit.* p. 350. [See above, § 17. 2.]

⁵ [See Ellic. *Hist. L.* pp. 377-8, Ebrard, *Gospel Hist.* p. 445, Greswell, *Disser.* III. 265 sq.]

perhaps be L. xiv. 18, ἀγρόν ἡγόρασα· xiv. 19, ζεύγη βοῶν ἡγόρασα κ.τ.λ. Ph. iii. 12, οὐχ ὅτι ἤδη ἔλαβον ἢ ἤδη τετελείωμαι· Jo. xvii. 4, ἐγὼ σε ἐδόξασα ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς, τὸ ἔργον ἐτελείωσα κ.τ.λ. But in all these instances the action is merely represented as having occurred, as filling a point of past time, as simply and absolutely past (in L. xiv. in antithesis to a present act),—I *bought* a field, a yoke of oxen, etc. : in Ph. iii. the ἔλαβον seems merely to indicate reaching the goal as an illustrious fact, whilst τετελείωμαι denotes the consequence of this. So also in Rom. xiv. 9, Rev. ii. 8, the aorists simply narrate, and here it was not even possible to use the perfect in reference to the death of Christ. In Mk. xi. 17 the perfect now stands in the text, but the aorist would also have been in place : see Fritz. *in loc.* As to classical usage comp. Böckh, *Pind.* III. 185, Schæf. Eurip. *Phon.* p. 15, Matth. 497, Rem. (Jelf 494). It is often left entirely to the writer's choice which of these two tenses he will use, since the distinction between them is in itself sometimes but small : compare Xen. *Mem.* I. C. 14, Dica. H. IV. 2320, Alciph. 3. 46.¹ Here and there the MSS. of the N. T. (as also those of Greek authors, see for instance Jacobs. *Schill. Tat.* pp. 431, 566) vary between the aorist and the perfect : e. g. in Jo. vi. 32, I C. ix. 15.²

b. It is only in appearance that the aorist stands for the future (Herm. *Vig.* p. 747, compare above, 4. b)³ in Jo. xv. 6, εἰν μὴ τις μείνῃ ἐν ἐμοί, ἐβλήθη ἔξω ὡς τὸ κλήμα : in such a case (supposing this to have occurred) *he was cast out*, not *he becomes cast out* ; the “not-remaining” has this as its instanta-

¹ [“The relation of time expressed by the perfect is as it were compounded of the relations denoted by the present and the aorist, since the action has its commencement in the past but extends into the present, either in itself or in its effects. We must not suppose that the aorist in the cases we are considering is designed to express *both* these aspects of the perfect, but that the writer drops for the moment all connexion with the present, and takes the narrator's point of view. This point of view is more familiar to a writer than any other, and hence the result as a natural consequence, if not a distaste for the perfect tense, yet a preference for the aorist :” A. Buttm. p. 171 (197). Compare Clyde, *Synt.* p. 80.—See further Green p. 134, Ellicott on Col. i. 21 ; and on the necessity of rendering the aorist in some cases by the *English* perfect, see Ellicott on 1 Th. ii. 16 (*Trans.*).]

² [Especially between ἔδωκε and ἔδωκα (A. Buttmann p. 199). Of this one variation there are nearly thirty examples in St. John's Gospel alone.]

³ In Mt. xxi. 20, if we take πῶς as an exclamation *quasi*, we should expect ἐξηράνθη (as Mk. xi. 21, in good MSS.) instead of ἐξηράνθη : the latter passage however is not entirely parallel, and Mt. xxi. 20 should probably be rendered *how did the fig-tree suddenly wither?* They wish to have it explained how the withering, which (according to this Evangelist) took place before their eyes, had been brought about : hence they allude to the fact of ἐξηράνθαι, not the result.

⁴ In 1 C. xv. 49 the aor. ἐφορίσαμεν might seem to stand for the futurum exactum ; but Paul places himself at the παρουσία as his point of view, and speaks as a narrator of the past life on earth. [Meyer explains ἐβλήθη, Jo. xv. 6, in a similar way ; so Alford.]

neous consequence ; he who has severed himself from Christ is like a branch that has been broken off and thrown away : with this βληθῆναι are connected the presents συνάγουσιν, etc. On this passage compare Herm. *De Emend.* p. 192 sq., and *Vig. l. c.* Rev. x. 7, ὅταν μέλλῃ σαλπίζειν, καὶ ἐτελέσθῃ τὸ μυστήριον, in the mouth of the angel relating to the future, is, *Then is completed the mystery* (1 C. vii. 28). Compare Eur. *Med.* 78, ἀπωλόμεσθ' ἄρ', εἰ κακὸν προσοίσομεν νέον παλαιῶ· Plat. *Gorg.* 484 a. The aorist is never used in this manner where there is no antecedent sentence.—In Jo. xvii. 18, ἀπέστειλα is *I sent them*: this took place when the apostles were chosen. In Jo. xiii. 31, Jesus says νῦν ἐδοξάσθῃ ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ ἀνθρώπου, the traitor Judas having departed and having as it were already completed his deeds. Ἐξέστη in Mk. iii. 21 has a present sense, *insanit* ; compare ver. 22. Jude 14 is a literal quotation from the (Greek) Book of Enoch, and the aorist brings the coming of Christ before our view, as having already taken place. In Rom. viii. 30, ἐδόξασε is used because he in regard to whom God has accomplished the δικαιοῦν has already obtained from Him the δοξάζεσθαι also, though the reception of the δόξα as an actual possession belongs to the future.

1. In no passage of the N. T. does the aorist express an habitual act (*Madv.* 111 a,¹ *Don.* p. 412, *Jelf* 402). In L. i. 51 the μεγαλεία of God (ver. 49) are represented as deeds already performed, only the several parallel members must not be taken in too strictly historical a sense. Jo. viii. 29, οὐκ ἀφήκέ με μόνον ὁ πατήρ, is, *the Father left me not alone* (on the earth) ; i. e., besides sending me (πέμψας) he also granted me (up to this time) his constant help. Equally unnecessary is it to take ἐδίδαξεν, 1 Jo. ii. 27, in this sense : Lücke explains it correctly in his 2nd edition. On Rom. viii. 30 see above. Heb. x. 5, 6, is a literal quotation from Ps. xl., referred back to the event of Christ's εἰσερχεσθαι εἰς τὸν κόσμον. In H. i. 9 (from the LXX), ἡγάπησας δικαιοσύνην κ.τ.λ. assigns the motive for that which follows, διὰ τοῦτο ἔχρισέ σε ὁ θεός, and the former is as true an aorist as the latter. With more reason might Ja. i. 11, ἀνέτειλεν ὁ ἥλιος σὺν τῷ καύσωνι καὶ ἐξήρανεν τὸν χόρτον κ.τ.λ., be considered an example of this use of the aorist (compare 1 P. i. 24), as it was taken by Piscator : these aorists however simply narrate (as describing an actual event), and all taken together they mark the rapid succession of the events, *the sun rose, and*

¹ Schæf. *Demosth.* I. 247, Wex, *Antig.* I. 326.

(immediately) *withered*, etc.¹—scarcely had the sun risen when the flower withered.—Such passages as E. v. 29 exhibit the transition to this use of the aorist [to express an habitual act], which easily follows from the primary meaning of the tense (Herm. *De Emend. Rat.* p. 187).²—In Ja. i. 24, *κατενόησεν ἑαυτὸν καὶ ἀπελήλυθε καὶ εὐθέως ἐπελάθετο ὅποῖος ἦν*, neither aorist nor perfect is used for the present, but the case mentioned in ver. 23 by way of example is taken as actual fact, and the apostle falls into the tone of narration.

2. In 1 C. ix. 20, *ἐγενόμην τοῖς Ἰουδαίοις ὡς Ἰουδαῖος*, Pott quite needlessly takes the aor. for a *present*: the apostle is relating how he has acted hitherto. The same mistake is made by Heumann in 1 C. iv. 18, and by several commentators in Ja. ii. 6 *ἡτιμάσατε* (which even Gebser renders by a present). The aor. *ἐδοξάσθη*, Jo. xv. 8, is now explained by Tholuck more correctly than before: it is the proleptic aorist, as in E. ii. 6, Rom. viii. 30.—In Mt. iii. 17 (xii. 18, xvii. 5, 2 P. i. 17), from the LXX, the aor. *ἐδόκησα* may be explained very simply, My delight fell on him, he became the object of my love; see Meyer.—Hermann, *Vlg.* p. 746 (no. 209), treats merely of poetic usage: his observations have been more closely defined by Moller in an acute essay in the *Zeitschrift f. Alterth.-Wiss.* 1846, no. 134–136:

The aorist *ἔγραψα* is used in letters instead of the present *γράφω*, in reference to the very letter which is now being written, exactly as *scripsi* in Latin. In the same way a writer uses *ἔπεμψα* *misi*, looking at the fact that for the receiver of the letter the *πέμπω* has changed itself into an *ἔπεμψα*. For examples of the latter in the N. T., see A. xxiii. 30, Ph. ii. 28 (*ἔπεμψα*), Phil. 11 (*ἀνέπεμψα*), and probably also *συνεπέψαμεν* 2 C. viii. 18 (Demosth. *Ep.* 3, Alciph. 3. 30, 41): similarly *ἡβουλήθη* 2 Jo. 12. For *ἔγραψα*, however, we cannot even quote 1 C. v. 11: this aorist refers in every case either to an earlier letter (1 C. v. 9, 2 C. ii. 3, 4, 9, vii. 12, 3 Jo. 9), or to a whole epistle now concluded (Rom. xv. 15, Phil. 19, G. vi. 11, 1 P. v. 12), or to a group of verses just completed (1 C. ix. 15, 1 Jo. ii. 21, 26,

¹ Bornem. Xen. *Apol.* p. 53.

² [Compare the following observations from A. Buttm. p. 175 (202). “Winer’s assertion that in the N. T. the aor. never expresses what is habitual, is so far true that the word ‘habitual’ but imperfectly indicates the peculiar character of this aorist; but it cannot be denied that the *gnomic* aorist occurs in the N. T. The objection that the use of this idiom would imply too nice an observance of the laws of classical Greek, and greater acquaintance with it than can be assumed in the case of the N. T. writers, may be decisive in regard to some of these, but not all. Rather is the use of the aorist, as the most usual historical tense, perfectly in harmony with the character of the *popular* mode of expression, which so readily breaks loose from the form of abstract representation, and involuntarily falls into the tone of narration.” He quotes Ja. i. 11, 24, 1 P. i. 24, as the clearest instances.—Krüger also and Curtius (p. 278, Transl., prefer the name *gnomic* aorist: Jelf, *iterative* aorist.)]

v. 13).¹ The present γράφω is commonly used when reference is made to a letter now being written, see 1 Jo. ii. 12, 13, 1 C. iv. 14, xiv. 37, 2 C. xiii. 10, al.: on 1 Jo. ii. 13 sq. see Lücke.² The Greeks themselves did not strictly observe this use of the aorist (or perfect) for the present; compare Diog. L. 7. 9.³

3. Lastly, the aorist is not used *de conatu*⁴ (Kühnöl) in Mk. ix. 17, ἤνεγκα τὸν υἱόν μου; the words mean, *I brought my son to thee* (and here place him before thee). That there is no need to take ἐξήλαθε, Jo. xi. 44, in this sense, is perceived by Kühnöl himself; and Tholuck acts rightly in not even mentioning this interpretation. On Mt. xxv. 1 see Meyer.

6. The future tense⁵ does not always indicate pure actual futurity, but sometimes possibility (as indeed the future and the possible are closely allied), and expresses what *can* or *should* or *must* take place (ethical possibility); see Herm. Vig. p. 747, Jacob, Luc. Tox. p. 134, Krüg. p. 179 (Don. p. 407, Jelf 406). This is particularly the case in questions. (Some passages, it is true, are not to be fully depended upon, through the great similarity between the forms of the future and the aorist conjunctive, and the variation in the readings of the MSS.) L. xxii. 49, κύριε, εἰ παύσομεν ἐν μαχαίρᾳ, *are we to strike* etc.?—properly, *shall we* (with thy permission) *strike*, wilt thou permit us to strike? Compare Eur. Ion 771, εἴπωμεν ἢ σιγῶμεν; ἢ τί δράσομεν; Rom. x. 14, πῶς οὖν ἐπικαλέσονται,⁶ εἰς ὃν οὐκ ἐπίστευσαν; *how can they call* etc.? Rom. iii. 6, ἐπεὶ πῶς κρινεῖ ὁ θεὸς τὸν κόσμον; Jo. vi. 68, Mt. xii. 26, 1 Tim. iii. 5, 1 C. xiv. 16 (Plat. Lys. 213 c, τί οὖν δὴ χρησόμεθα; Lucian, Tox.

¹ [Bp. Ellicott maintains the same view, in his notes on G. vi. 11, Phil. 19. On the other side see Bp. Lightfoot's note on the former passage, where ἔγραψα is held to mark "the point at which St. Paul takes the pen into his own hand."]

² [Lücke, after Rickli, with much ingenuity tries to fix ἔγραψα on the preceding portion of the epistle, keeping γράφω for the following . . . Lücke subsequently gave up this view: see note in Bertheau's edition of Lücke p. 265.] Alford *in loc.* By De Wette and others γράφω is understood to refer rather to the whole epistle, and ἔγραψα to what has preceded this point: Beza and Dusterd. refer both γράφω and ἔγραψα to the whole epistle. The latter view is taken by Alford and Haupt; also by A. Buttmann (p. 198).]

³ See Wytenbach, Plut. Moral. I. 231 sq. (Lips.).

⁴ Schaefer (Plutarch IV. 398) declares himself against Herm. Soph. Aj. 1105: compare however Herm. Iphig. Taur. p. 109. (Jelf 403. Obs. 3.)

⁵ The 3 future passive κερήσονται, which occurs once (L. xix. 40) in not a few MSS., stands for the 1 fut., which in this verb is not in use, and has not the meaning which elsewhere belongs to this form, on which see Matth. 498, Madv. 115 b, Janson, De Græci serm. paulo post futuro (Rastenburg, 1844).

⁶ [More probably ἐπικαλίσσανται.]

47, πῶς οὖν . . . χρησόμεθα τοῖς παροῦσι ;). In Mt. vii. 24, however, ὁμοιώσω retains the simple signification of the future, as also does τολμήσω in Rom. xv. 18. In Rom. v. 7 something is spoken of which *will* hardly occur at any time : 1 C. viii. 8 is similar.—In Rom. vi. 1, 15, the conjunctive is the better reading, and also in L. iii. 10, Jo. vi. 5 : in Rom. vi. 2, however, ζήσομεν has most support, and the future here forms a good antithesis to the aorist ἀπεθάνομεν. In Mk. iv. 13 and 1 C. xiv. 7 we have true futures. In Mt. vii. 16 ἐπιγνώσεσθε does not contain an injunction (ye *shall*, ye *must*), but simply points to that which the future will itself bring : by their fruits (by observing these, in the course of your observation) ye *will* know them. In Rom. vi. 14 the future expresses an assurance, and is essentially connected with the apostle's reasoning. 1 C. xv. 29, ἐπεὶ τί ποιήσουσιν οἱ βαπτιζόμενοι ὑπὲρ τῶν νεκρῶν is probably to be rendered, *else* (if Christ has not risen) *what will they do* (have recourse to) *who have themselves baptised over the dead* (and consequently are in this case deceived)? The present ποιοῦσιν is a correction. Τί οὖν ἐροῦμεν, wherever it occurs is *quid dicimus*, not *quid dicemus*? 1 C. xiv. 15, προσεύξομαι τῷ πνεύματι, προσεύξομαι δὲ καὶ τῷ νοῷ, is not the expression of a resolve (προσεύξωμαι is probably only a correction), but a Christian maxim which the believer intends to follow ; and the future has a more decided tone than the conjunctive. In 2 C. iii. 8 ἔσται refers to the future δόξα. (As to such phrases as θέλεις ἐτοιμάσομεν, and τί αἰρήσομαι οὐ γνωρίζω, where the conjunctive might have been used, see § 41. a, and b. 4.)

The future is used of a case that is merely *conceivable* in the formula ἐπεὶ τις, *dicat* aliquis, 1 C. xv. 35, Ja. ii. 18. Here however the Greek speaks more positively than the Roman : *some one will say*,—I foresee this, it is just what I expect. So also ἐρεῖς οὖν *dicēs igitur*, Rom. ix. 19, xi. 19. The future meaning must certainly be retained in II. xi. 32, ἐπιλείψει με διηγούμενον ὁ χρόνος, *time* (I foresee) *will fail me, deficient me tempus* : compare Philostr. *Her.* p. 686, ἐπιλείψει με ἡ φωνή also “longum est narrare,” for the Germanised-Latin, “longum esset narrare.”¹ In L. xi. 5 also, τίς ἐξ ὑμῶν ἔξει φίλον καὶ

¹ It is a different case when the thought is expressed by the optative with *av*, as in Dion. H. 10. 2086, ἐπιλείποι ἂν με ὁ τῆς ἡμέρας χρόνος.

πορεύσεται πρὸς αὐτὸν μεσονυκτίου, the future is quite in place: take away the interrogation and we have the ordinary future, "No one of you will go to his friend at midnight,"—such an instance of importunity will never occur. Lastly, in Mt. v. 39, 41, xxiii. 12, the notion of possibility attaches itself rather to ὅστις than to the future: in Ja. ii. 10 the better MSS. have the conjunctive.—To take the future as expressing simply a *wish* in Rom. xvi. 20 Ph. iii. 15, iv. 7, 9, 19, Mt. xvi. 22, would be a great blunder.

On the use of the future for the imperative see § 43. 5.

Some have most perversely taken the future as used for the preterite in Rev. iv. 9, ὅταν δώσουσι τὰ ζῶα δόξαν . . . τῷ καθημένῳ ἐπὶ τοῦ θρόνου . . . πεσοῦνται οἱ εἴκοσι τέσσαρες πρεσβύτεροι κ.τ.λ.: the true rendering is, *When* (as often as) *the beasts shall give glory . . . shall fall down*.—On the other hand, the future does sometimes border on the present tense in general maxims, as G. ii. 16, ἐξ ἔργων νόμον οὐ δικαιώσεται πᾶσα σὰρξ (Rom. iii. 20): this however is the expression of a law which (from the time when Christianity first appeared) *will continue in force* in the world. We have substantially the same case in Rom. iii. 30, ἐπέπερ εἰς ὁ θεός, ὃς δικαιώσει περιτομὴν ἐκ πίστεως κ.τ.λ., where δικαιῶν is viewed as an act of God which will continue to be thus performed throughout the Christian dispensation. In L. i. 37 we find the future ἀδυνατήσῃ, in an O. T. reminiscence; of that which belongs to no particular time, but will always be true (Theocr. 27. 9, see Herm. *Emend. Rat.* p. 197); compare Rom. vii. 3. But in Mt. iv. 4 ζήσεται rather denotes (after Dt. viii. 3) a rule established by God, *shall live*.

Rem. 1. The combination of different tenses by means of καί,¹ of which occasional examples have already been given, arises in some cases from the fact that, when not writing with rigorous precision, we may at times really use different tenses without any difference of sense: in other cases, as H. ii. 14, 1 C. x. 4, xv. 4, Ja. i. 24, Jo. iii. 16, Ph. iii. 7 sq., 1 P. iv. 6, al., it is the result of design. In the Apocalypse we probably have examples of the former kind, as iii. 3, xi. 10, xii. 4, xvi. 21, al. In none of these passages are the tenses incorrect, and those who looked on such a combination of tenses as something altogether extraordinary² only displayed their own imperfect knowledge of Greek: see my *Exeget. Studien*, I. 147 sq.

Rem. 2. The above statement of the significations of the different tenses mainly applies to the indicative mood (and the parti-

¹ Poppe, *Thuc.* I. i. 274 sq., Reisig, *Æd. Col.* 419, Jacobs, *Achill. Tat.* p. 700, Stallb. *Plat. Euthyphr.* p. 59 a.

² As for instance Eichhorn, *Einkl. ins N. T.* II. 378.

ciple) alone: see Herm. *Emend.* p. 189. In the other moods, especially the conjunctive, optative, and imperative, the aorist is but seldom used in reference to past time (I P. iv. 6? ¹); for the most part it retains, as contrasted with the present tense, no more of its own meaning than the reference to the rapid passing of the action or its completion at once (Herm. *Fig.* p. 748)—compare present and aorist in Jo. iii. 16—without relation to any particular time: Rost p. 594, Madv. 111 (Don. p. 413 sqq., Jelf 405).

SECTION XLI.

THE INDICATIVE, CONJUNCTIVE, AND OPTATIVE MOODS.²

1. The distinction between these moods is thus defined by Hermann. The indicative denotes the *actual*, the conjunctive and optative that which is merely *possible*; the conjunctive being used for that which is *objectively* possible (the realisation of which depends on circumstances),³ the optative for what is *subjectively* possible (that which is simply conceived in the mind,—a wish is of this nature).⁴ See Herm. *Emend. Rat.* I. 205 sqq., *Fig.* p. 901 sq., and more at large in *De Particula* *äv* p. 76 sq.;⁵ compare also Schneider, *Vorles.* I. 230 sqq.⁶ With Klotz (*ad Derarium*), we have throughout followed this

¹[So De Wette renders, *may have been judged*: similarly Huther. Compare Aristoph. *Ran.* 1405 *ἢ ἔλατς* (Buttm. *Gr. Gr.* p. 409).]

²Compare K. H. A. Lipsius, *Comm. de modorum usu in N. T.*: P. I. (Lips. 1827).

³"In conjunctivo sumitur res experientia comprobanda . . . ; conjunctivus est debere quid fieri intelligentis ac propterea expectantis quid eveniat:" Herm. *Partic. äv* p. 77.

⁴Klotz, *Devar.* II. 104: Optativus modus per se non tam optationis vim in se continet, quam cogitationis omnino, unde proficiscitur etiam omnis optatio. Herm. *Partic. äv* p. 77: Optativus est cogitantis quid fieri, neque an fiat neque an possit fieri quærentis.

⁵p. 77: Apertum est, in indicativo veritatem facti ut exploratam respici, in conjunctivo rem sumi experientia comprobandam, in optativo veritas rationem haberi nullum, sed cogitationem tantummodo indicari. How Kühner has combined this distinction between the conj. and the optat. with a *temporal* meaning originally possessed by these moods (*Griech. Gr.* II. 87 sq.), cannot be further explained here. [See Kühner II. 179 sqq. (ed. 2); also Don. p. 546 sq., *New Crat.* p. 621 sqq.]

⁶Different views from the above are maintained by W. Scheuerlein, (*Progr.*) *Ueber den Charakter des Modus in der gr. Sprache* (Halle 1842); W. Baumlein, *Ueber die gr. Modi und die Partikeln *xiv* und *äv** (Heilbronn 1846),—see Jahn, *Jahrb.* vol. 47, p. 353 sq., and *Zeitschr. f. Alterthumswiss.* 1848, pp. 104–106, 1849, pp. 30–33; Aken, *Grundzüge der Lehre von Tempus u. Modus im Griech.* (Güstrow 1850). Compare also Döderlein, *Ueber Modi u. Conjunctionen*, in his *Reden u. Aufsätze* (Erlangen 1843, no. 9). [Lünemann adds another work by Aken, *Die Grundzüge der Lehre vom Tempus und Modus im Griech. hist. und vergleichend aufgestellt.* (Rost. 1861.)]

theory, as it does not appear that anything *decidedly* better has yet been proposed,—least of all by Madvig. The N. T. use of these moods is in the main points perfectly regular,¹ except that we observe the optative (as in the later Greek writers who did not strive after ancient refinement) already retreating more into the background (even more than in Josephus²), and replaced in some constructions by the conjunctive.³

a. IN INDEPENDENT SENTENCES.

2. The use of the indicative in independent sentences is very simple in Greek, and in reference to N. T. usage we have only two points to notice:—

a. The imperfect indicative is sometimes found (as in Latin⁴) where in German the conjunctive would be used: 2 C. xii. 11, ἐγὼ ὥφειλον ὑφ' ὑμῶν συνίστασθαι, *debebam commendari*, *I ought to have been recommended*; Mt. xxv. 27 ἔδει σε βαλεῖν, *thou oughtest to have etc* (2 C. ii. 3, A. xxiv. 19, xxvii. 21); Mt. xxvi. 9, ἡδύνατο τοῦτο πραθῆναι κ.τ.λ.; xxvi. 24, καλὸν ἦν αὐτῷ εἰ οὐκ ἐγεννήθη, *it would be (would have been) good for him, satius erat*; 2 P. ii. 21 κρεῖττον ἦν αὐτοῖς μὴ ἐπεγνακέναι τὴν ὁδὸν τῆς δικαιοσύνης (Aristoph. *Nub.* 1215, Xen. *An.* 7. 7. 40, Philostr. *Apoll.* 7. 30, Lucian, *Dial. Mort.* 27. 9, Diog. L. 1. 64); A. xxii. 22, οὐ γὰρ καθῆκεν αὐτὸν ζῆν, *he ought not to have lived*, i.e. he ought to have been put to death long ago, *non debebat or debuerat vivere*.⁵ Here the Greeks and Romans simply indicate that, apart from any condition, something *was good*, that *it was necessary* that something should happen (or not happen); and the reader, by comparing this assertion with the actual fact, may infer the disapproval of the latter. In German we set out from the present state of things, and by using

¹ This against Hwiid, whom Kühnöl (*ad Acta* p. 777) quotes with approval.

² [Compare Green, *Gr.* p. 153: "In Josephus the use of the optative mood is affected and over-acted."]

³ In modern Greek, as is well known, the optative has entirely disappeared; and it is still a question how far the use of this mood extended in the ancient popular language. We not unfrequently find that forms and expressions on which certain niceties of a written language are based, are persistently avoided by the common people.

⁴ Zumpt § 519 sq. [Madvig § 348 e].

⁵ Compare Matth. 505. 2. Rem., Stallb. Plat. *Symp.* p. 74. [Don. pp. 411. 541, Jelf 398. 3, 858. 3, Jebb, Soph. *Ajax* p. 183.]

the conjunctive express our disapproval of this in its origin. Hence both moods are correctly conceived. We must not suppose that in the examples quoted above there is an ellipsis of *ἄν*; for, in the mind of the Greek, all such sentences shut out any thought of a condition under which "something would have been good," "must have taken place."¹ A somewhat different explanation must be given of *ἐβουλόμην* etc. (without *ἄν*) in the sense of *vellem*, as in A. xxv. 22, *ἐβουλόμην καὶ αὐτὸς τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἀκοῦσαι*, *I should wish* (being made curious by your statement) *also to hear the man*; Aristoph. *Ran.* 866, Æschin. *Ctesiph.* 274 b, Arrian, *Epict.* 1. 19. 18, Lucian, *Dial. Mort.* 20. 4, *Abdic.* 1, *Char.* 6, al. Here the speaker does not refer merely to a wish that was previously excited—at the same time with some other action (*volebam*), but to a wish now felt: the wish however is not expressed directly (*colo*), because this is admissible only when the accomplishment is viewed as dependent entirely on the will (1 Tim. ii. 8, 1 C. xvi. 7, Rom. xvi. 19, al.),—or by *ἐβουλόμην ἄν*, because this involves the antithesis *but I do not wish* (Herm. *Partic.* *ἄν* p. 66 sq.),—or by the far weaker *βουλοίμην ἄν* (Xen. *Cle.* 6. 12, Krüg. p. 186) *velim*, I might wish;—but definitely, *I wished*, i.e. if the thing were possible, if you would permit it (and therefore *I do wish it*, on this supposition): see Bernh. p. 374, Kühner II. 68.² In such expressions therefore a conditional clause is implied.³ So also in Rom. ix. 3, *ἡχόμην γὰρ αὐτὸς ἐγὼ ἀνάθεμα εἶναι ἀπὸ τοῦ Χριστοῦ ὑπὲρ τῶν ἀδελφῶν μου* (*optarem ego* etc.), and in G. iv. 20, where see my note.⁴ The case is different in 2 C. i. 15, Phil. 13, 14, where the aorists simply narrate, and also in 2 Jo. 12, *ἡβουλήθην*.

In Jo. iv. 4, al., *ἔδει* is a real imperfect indicative, denoting an

¹ See Herm. *Partic.* *ἄν* § 12.

² [Both these grammarians point out the appropriate use of the *imperfect* tense in these expressions, to denote "an action which is not completed (*sine effectu*), though under certain conditions it would be completed" (Kühner *l. c.*). See also Ellic. on G. iv. 20, Alford on Rom. ix. 3.]

³ Schoemann's explanation is different (*Isaüs* p. 435): "Addita particula *ἄν* voluntatem significamus a conditione suspensam, *vellem, si liceret*; ommissa autem particula etiam conditionis notio nulla subintelligitur, sed hoc potius indicatur, vere nos illud voluisse, etiamsi omittenda fuerit voluntas, scilicet quod frustra nos velle cognovimus." This subtle distinction, however, would hardly apply in all passages.

⁴ ["*Idem autem adesse, quod nunc quidem fieri non potest*:" Winer *l. c.*]

actual fact. On the other hand, in H. ix. 26, ἐπεὶ ἔδει αὐτὸν πολλάκις παθεῖν, we should have expected ἄν, as the writer is speaking of something which *on a certain supposition* would necessarily have taken place: the MSS. however do not supply the particle, and it was as allowable to omit it as it is for us to say, *for* (otherwise,—if this were the design) *it was necessary*¹ that he should often suffer; compare Herm. Eur. *Bacch.* p. 152, Bernh. p. 390, and see § 42. 2. It has also been usual in Rom. xi. 6. 1 C. vii. 14, v. 10, to render the indicative present after ἐπεὶ (otherwise, *alioquin*) by the conjunctive. The first two passages however simply mean, *for* (in the case supposed, if ἐξ ἔργων) *grace is no longer grace*,—*for* (supposing that the husband is not sanctified in the wife) *your children are unclean*. In 1 C. v. 10 almost all the better MSS. read ὀφείλετε.²

In 1 C. vii. 7, θέλω πάντας ἀνθρώπους εἶναι ὡς καὶ ἐμαυτόν, we must not (with Pott) take θέλω for θέλωμι or ἤθελον. Paul actually has this wish, fixing his eye merely on the advantage which would thus accrue to men (Christians), not on the obstacles: had he referred to these, he must have said *I could wish, velim or vellem*. The passage was correctly explained by Baumgarten. The same remark applies to 1 C. vii. 28, where Pott takes φείδομαι for φειδοίμην ἂν. 2 C. xii. 9, ὁρκεῖ σοι ἡ χάρις μου, inaccurately rendered by Luther *be content with my grace*, is correctly explained by all recent commentators. In 1 C. v. 7, καθὼς ἐστε ἄζυμοι, some have given a different point to this mood, rendering ἐστε by *esse debetis*; this is erroneous, see Meyer.

3. *b.* The present indicative is sometimes found in direct questions, where in Latin the conjunctive would be used, in German the auxiliary *sollen*:³ e. g., Jo. xi. 47, τί ποιοῦμεν; ὅτι οὗτος ὁ ἄνθρωπος πολλὰ σημεῖα ποιεῖ, *quid faciamus? what must we do?* (Lucian, *Pisc.* 10, *Asin.* 25). In strictness, however, the indicative here intimates that there is no doubt that something must (at once) be done, as we also say, *what do we?* a stronger and more decided expression than *what shall we do?* Τί ποιοῦμεν is said by one who invites deliberation (compare A. iv. 16⁴); he who says τί ποιοῦμεν presupposes on the part of those concerned, not merely a general resolution to do something, but a resolution to do some particular thing, and wishes only to lead to the actual declaration what this is.⁵ On this

¹ [That is, to say *it was necessary*, for it would have been. Winer's words are *musste er öfters leiden*.]

² See also Ast, Plat. *Legg.* p. 162 sq., Stallb. Plat. *Euthyphr.* p. 57.

³ [Corresponding to our *must, should, ought*.]

⁴ [Where ποιήσωμεν is well supported.]

⁵ [A. Buttmann (p. 205 sq.) maintains that this explanation is artificial, and considers ποιοῦμεν here to be an example of present used for future (§ 40. 2, 6).]

(rhetorical) use of the present indicative, which occurs mainly in colloquial language, see Heind. Plat. *Gorg.* p. 109, and *Theæt.* p. 449, Stallb. Plat. *Rep.* I. 141, Bernh. p. 396 (Jelf 397. a). The Greeks go farther still, even saying *πίνομεν we drink*, i. e. *we will drink*, when they are about immediately to proceed to drink, when they are already raising the cup.¹ We can however scarcely regard G. vi. 10, *ἐργαζόμεθα τὸ ἀγαθόν* (the reading of some good MSS., especially A and B, received by Lachmann²), as an example of this kind: see Meyer *in loc.* As to Jo. xxi. 3 compare § 40. 2.

1 C. x. 22 ἡ παραζηλοῦμεν τὸν κύριον; (still rendered as a conjunctive by Schott) probably means, *or are we provoking God?* is this the meaning of our conduct, that we are stirring up the wrath of God? Παραζηλοῦμεν does not express what is yet to take place (as is maintained by Rückert, al.), but what is actually taking place already. Rom. viii. 24 ὁ βλέπει τις, τί καὶ ἐλπίζει; is not *quare insuper speret?* (Schott)—for if we remove the interrogation the sentence will not be, *this he may not still hope for*, but *this he does not still hope for*. On the future indicative for the conjunctive see § 40. 6.

The indicatives in Ja. v. 13, *κακοπαθεῖ τις ἐν ὑμῖν, . . . ἀσθενεῖ τις ἐν ὑμῖν*, of a case which is regarded as *actually present*, offer no difficulty.—*some one is afflicted among you, some one is weak among you*, etc.: compare Demosth. *Cor.* 351 c, where it is not necessary to place a note of interrogation (as Krüger does, p. 184). Even the preterite is thus used by Greek writers, see Matth. 510. (Jelf 860. 8 sq.) [See § 60. 4]

4. The conjunctive is found in independent sentences

a. To express a challenge or invitation, or a resolve, *conjunctivus adhortativus* (Matth. 516. 1, Jelf 416, Don. p. 548). Jo. xiv. 31, *ἐγείρεσθε, ἄγωμεν ἐντεύθεν* xix. 24, 1 C. xv. 32, *φάγωμεν καὶ πίωμεν, αὔριον γὰρ ἀποθνήσκομεν* Phil. iii. 15, *ὅσοι οὖν τέλειοι, τοῦτο φρονῶμεν* 1 Th. v. 6, *γρηγορῶμεν καὶ νηφώμεν* L. viii. 22. Occasionally the MSS. are divided between the conjunctive and the future, e. g. in H. vi. 3, 1 C. xiv.

¹ Jacobs, *Achill. Tat.* p. 559.

² (This reading was adopted by Lachmann in his *smaller* edition: in the larger he substituted the subjunctive, which is now generally received. B, quoted above for the indic., has the subj. *prima manu*. On the meaning which *ἐργαζόμεθα* would probably have in this passage, see Meyer *in loc.* ("we do good, this is our maxim"); also Winer *in loc.*, who takes it as an exhortation. A. Buttmann (p. 216) agrees with Meyer; but favours Rückert's explanation of *παραζηλοῦμεν*, quoted below.)

15, Ja. iv. 13 : in the first two passages, however, the conjunctive is best attested.¹

b. In questions of doubt or uncertainty, *conjunctivus deliberativus* (Matth. 516. 2, Bernh. p. 396, Kühner II. 102 sq., Jelf 417, Don. l. c.): Mk. xii. 14, δῶμεν ἢ μὴ δῶμεν; *should we give or not give?* Rom. vi. 1, ἐπιμένωμεν τῇ ἁμαρτίᾳ; 1 C. xi. 22. So also in the 2nd and 3rd persons: L. xxiii. 31, εἰ ἐν τῷ ὑγρῷ ξύλῳ ταῦτα ποιοῦσιν, ἐν τῷ ξηρῷ τί γένηται; Mt. xxvi. 54, πῶς πληρωθῶσιν αἱ γραφαί; *how are the Scriptures to be fulfilled?* xxiii. 33, πῶς φύγητε (Jo. v. 47 v. l.). Under this head comes also the conjunctive as used in such formulas as L. ix. 54, θέλεις εἶπωμεν πῶρ καταβῆναι ἀπὸ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ;² *is it thy will, should we say?* Mt. xiii. 28, xxvi. 17, Mk. xiv. 12, L. xxii. 9. Compare Eurip. *Phœn.* 722, βούλει τράπωμαι δὴθ' ὁδοὺς ἄλλας τινάς; Xen. *Mem.* 2. 1. 1, βούλει σκοπῶμεν; Æsch. *Ctesiph.* 297 c, Lucian, *Dial. M.* 20. 3. See also Mt. vii. 4, ἄφες³ ἐκβάλλω τὸ κάρφος κ.τ.λ., 1 C. iv. 21.⁴ It is wrong to supply ἵνα or ὅπως in such cases;⁵ no word is left out, any more than in such a sentence as *it appears they are coming*. In certain passages some MSS. have the future (from the LXX, see H. viii. 5), a tense which is sometimes (Luc. *Navig.* 26), though rarely, used by Greek writers in such expressions; see Lob. *Phryg.* p. 734, Fritz. *Matt.* pp. 465, 761: compare e. g. Ex. xxv. 40, ὅρα ποιήσεις κατὰ τὸν τύπον κ.τ.λ.⁶

In questions, the 3rd person of the deliberative conjunctive is less common in the N. T. than the future, according to the testimony of the MSS. (see above § 40. 6), and this tense must be retained in Rom. x. 14 sq.:⁷ in Greek writers, however, the conjunctive is not

¹ [In H. vi. 3 Tisch. and others read *ποιήσομεν* with \aleph BKL: 1 C. xiv. 15 is quoted above (§ 40. 6) with the *future*, and the conj. is pronounced a correction.]

² Herm. *De Ellips.* p. 183 (Jelf 417).

³ [It is interesting to notice that in modern Greek *ās* (a shortened form of *āphes*) with the subj. is regularly used to express the 1 and 3 persons of the imperative, as *ās γράφωμεν* *let us write* (Mullach, *Vulg.* pp. 223, 360, J. Donaldson, *Mod. Greek Gr.* p. 22). L. vi. 42, and perhaps Mt. xxvii. 49 (*āphes ἴδωμεν*), Mk. xv. 36 (*āphes ἴδωμεν*), are the remaining N. T. examples of this expression: Grimm (Wilkie *Clavis* s. v.) quotes *āphes ἴδω*, *ā. δεῖξωμεν* from Epictet. *Diss.* 3. 12, 1. 9. See A. Buttm. p. 210, Jelf 416.]

⁴ [This is a different case, as *θέλεις* is entirely separated from *ἔλθω*.]

⁵ Lehmann, *Lucian*, III. 466. [Madvig 123. 5, Jebb, *Soph. Elect.* p. 11.]

⁶ [This is the passage quoted in H. viii. 5, just mentioned.]

⁷ [Lachm., Treg., Alford, Westcott and Hort have the subjunctive in each case; Tischendorf has the future once (*ἀκούσονται*).]

at all uncommon in this person,¹ as Soph. *Aj.* 403, ποῖ τις φύγη; (*Ed. Col.* 170, ποῖ τις φροντίδος ἔλθῃ (1 person in ver. 311), Plat. *Soph.* 225 a, Arrian, *Epict.* 3. 22. 96. In L. xi. 5 the future indicative and the conjunctive are combined, τίς ἐξ ὑμῶν ἔξει φίλον καὶ πορεύσεται πρὸς αὐτὸν . . . καὶ εἴπῃ αὐτῷ; see Matth. 516. 3, Herm. *De Partic.* ἄν p. 87.²

On Ja. iv. 15, ἐὰν ὁ κύριος θελήσῃ καὶ ζήσωμεν (ζήσομεν) καὶ ποιήσωμεν (ποιήσομεν) τοῦτο ἢ ἐκεῖνο, a learned controversy has been carried on between Fritzsche³ and Bornemann.⁴ The former reads ποιήσομεν, the latter ποιήσωμεν: according to Fritzsche the consequent clause begins with καὶ ποιήσομεν, according to Bornemann with καὶ ζήσωμεν. The former renders the verse, *if the Lord will and we live, then will we also do this or that*; the latter, *if it please God, let us seek our sustenance, let us do this or that*. Every one must feel that there is something awkward in, *If God will, we will live*; and Bornemann has himself felt this, as he translates ζήσ. *we will use our life*. But this explanation lacks simplicity, and is not supported by Biblical usage. The occurrence of καί at the commencement of the apodosis cannot in itself excite question (2 C. xi. 12). On this point therefore I must agree with Fritzsche. On the other hand, he was wrong in maintaining that ποιήσομεν is supported by much more testimony than ζήσομεν. The critical authorities are nearly equal; only ποιήσομεν—though not ζήσομεν—is still quoted (by Dermout) from the Codex Meermannianus.⁵ Considering how easily a mistake in transcription might occur, we should probably select as the most suitable reading, ἐὰν ὁ κύριος θελήσῃ καὶ ζήσωμεν, καὶ ποιήσωμεν κ.τ.λ. (ver. 13).⁶

5. The optative mood is found in independent sentences where a wish is expressed: A. viii. 20, τὸ ἀργύριόν σου σὺν σοὶ εἶη εἰς ἀπόλειαν Rom. xv. 5, Phil. 20, ἐγὼ σου ὀναίμην 1 P. i. 2,

¹ Stallbaum, Plat. *Men.* p. 163, Krüg. p. 185 (Jelf 417).

² Stallb. Plat. *Phileb.* p. 26, and *Phaed.* p. 202, Bornem. *Luc.* p. 147, Bäumlein p. 182.

³ *Leipz. Literatur-Zeit.* 1824, p. 2316, and *N. krit. Journ.* V. p. 3 sqq.

⁴ *N. krit. Journ.* VI. p. 130 sqq.

⁵ [A cursive MS. of the 12th century (quoted in the Gospels as 122, in the Catholic Epistles as 177): it was collated by Dermout (*Collect. Crit.* I. p. 14); Scrivener, *Introd.* p. 183.]

⁶ [So Griesbach; De W. also reads ζήσωμεν (on exegetical grounds) and inclines towards ποιήσωμεν, making the apodosis begin at καὶ ποιήσωμεν. Tregelles, Tisch., Lachm., Huther, A. Buttmann (p. 362), Wordsworth, Alford, Westcott and Hort, read the future in both clauses. Of these, Tregelles and Tischendorf divide the verse thus, ἐὰν ὁ κ. θελ. καὶ ζήσωμεν, καὶ σ. σ. ἢ ζήσ., mainly influenced perhaps by the authority of ancient versions; e.g. the Vulgate has *si dominus voluerit et si* (Cod. Amiat. omits *si*) *vivemus, faciemus*, etc.: on *ἐάν* with the future indicative, see below § 41. b. 2. The rest commence the apodosis with καὶ ζήσωμεν. The ancient testimony is the same in the case of both futures: that of the best known cursives is given by Alford *in loc.*]

2 P. i. 2, 1 Th. iii. 11 sq., v. 23, 2 Th. iii. 5. (In 2 C. ix. 10, 2 Tim. ii. 7, we must read the future, and in A. i. 20 the imperative λαβέτω.) As to the LXX see some remarks in Thiersch, *Pent.* p. 101. Compare 1 K. viii. 57, Ps. xl. 3, Tob. v. 14, x. 12, xi. 16.

In Hebrew a question is frequently used for the optative to express a wish, as in 2 S. xv. 4 *τίς με καταστήσει κριτὴν, utinam quis me constituat!* This idiom however occurs in Greek poets (Fritz. *Rom.* II. 70). Rom. vii. 24 *τίς με ῥύσεται κ.τ.λ.* has been thus explained, but without sufficient reason: the question of perplexity, of conscious helplessness, is, as such, peculiarly appropriate here, and there is no need to suppose a *μετάβασις εἰς ἄλλο γένος*.

b. IN DEPENDENT SENTENCES.

1. Since every purpose has reference to the future, consequently to something yet to be carried into effect, the two particles of design *ἵνα* and *ὅπως* (both primarily signifying *quo modo, ut*,—as to *μή* see § 56) are naturally construed with the conjunctive and optative, these moods being distinguished as above. The future is the only tense of the indicative that can be used with these particles, so long as the writer's conception is correct.¹

a. In the N. T. *ἵνα* and *ὅπως* are commonly followed by the conjunctive,—not only

(a) After a present tense, as in Mt. vi. 2, *ποιοῦσιν . . . ὅπως δοξασθῶσιν ὑπὸ τῶν ἀνθρώπων* 2 Tim. ii. 4, *οὐδεὶς στρατευόμενος ἐμπλέκεται ταῖς τοῦ βίου πραγματείαις, ἵνα τῷ στρατολογήσαντι ὀρέσῃ* ii. 10, *πάντα ὑπομένω διὰ τοὺς ἐκλεκτούς, ἵνα καὶ αὐτοὶ σωτηρίας τύχωσι* Mk. iv. 21, L. viii. 12, Rom. xi. 25, 1 Jo. i. 3, H. ix. 15, 1 C. vii. 29, G. vi. 13 (the conjunctive here denoting² that which was viewed as a *consequence which must actually follow*, that which was actually and immediately designed, and hence that was objectively possible);—and after an imperative or a future, as in 1 Tim. iv. 15, *ἐν τούτοις ἴσθι, ἵνα σου ἡ προκοπὴ φανερὰ ᾗ* Mt. ii. 8, *ἀπαγγέλατέ μοι, ὅπως καὶ γὼ ἐλθὼν προσκυνήσω αὐτῷ* v. 16, xiv. 15, A. viii. 19, xxiii. 15, 1 C. iii. 18, 1 Jo. ii. 28, Jo. v. 20, *μερίζονα τούτων δέξει αὐ-*

¹ See in general Franke in the *Darmstädter Schulzeit.* 1839, p. 1236 sqq., and Klotz, *Devar.* II. 615 sqq. [Don. p. 597 sqq., Jelf 805 sqq., Green p. 168 sqq., Webster p. 128 sqq.]

² Herm. *Fig.* p. 850.

τῷ ἔργῳ, ἵνα ὑμεῖς θαυμάζητε Ph. i. 26;—also after the *conjunctivus adhortativus* or *deliberativus* (Rom. iii. 8, L. xx. 14, Jo. vi. 5, al.);—all this is in accordance with the rules laid down above, and is perfectly regular :¹—but also

(β) After a past tense, even where used in reference to what is really² past.³ Sometimes we may find a reason for the use of this mood in preference to the optative (Herm. *Vig.* p. 791, Krüg. p. 191).⁴ Thus in the following passages the conjunctive might indicate an action which still continues, either in itself or at all events in its consequences, or which is frequently repeated :⁵ 1 Tim. i. 16, ἡλεήθην ἵνα ἐν ἐμοὶ πρῶτον ἐνδείξῃται Ἰ. Χριστὸς τὴν πᾶσαν μακροθυμίαν i. 20, οὗς παρέδωκα τῷ σατανᾷ, ἵνα παιδευθῶσι μὴ βλασφημεῖν Tit. i. 5, κατέλιπόν σε ἐν Κρήτῃ, ἵνα τὰ λείποντα ἐπιδιορθώσῃ ii. 14, ὃς ἔδωκεν ἑαυτὸν περὶ ἡμῶν, ἵνα λυτρώσῃται ἡμᾶς Rom. vi. 4, συνεταφίμεν αὐτῷ, ἵνα . . . καὶ ἡμεῖς ἐν καινότητι ζωῆς περιπατήσωμεν 1 Jo. iii. 5, ἐφανερώθη, ἵνα τὰς ἀμαρτίας ἡμῶν ἄρῃ iii. 8, ἐφανερώθη, ἵνα λύσῃ τὰ ἔργα τοῦ διαβόλου v. 13, ταῦτα ἔγραψα ὑμῖν, ἵνα εἰδῇτε compare L. i. 4 (Plat. *Crit.* 43 b. *Rep.* 9. 472 c, *Legg.* 2. 653 d, Xen. *Mem.* 1. 1. 8, Ælian 12. 30). In other passages (e.g., A. v. 26, ἤγαγεν αὐτούς, ἵνα μὴ λιθασθῶσιν A. ix. 21, εἰς τοῦτο ἐληλύθει, ἵνα . . . ἀγάγῃ) the conjunctive may denote an intended result of the occurrence of which the speaker entertained no doubt whatever; compare Mk viii. 6, ἐδίδου τοῖς μαθηταῖς αὐτοῦ, ἵνα παραθῶσι (that they should etc.—a thing which they certainly could not refuse to do), xii. 2, A. xxv. 26, προήγαγον αὐτὸν ἐφ' ὑμῶν, ὅπως τῆς ἀνακρίσεως γενομένης σχῶ τί γράψω. The optative would express a purpose the issue of which was uncertain (Matth. 518. 4, 5, Jelf 809). Lastly, Mt. xix. 13, προσηνέχθη αὐτῷ τὰ παῖδιά, ἵνα τὰς χεῖρας ἐπιθῇ αὐτοῖς, and Mk. x. 13, προσέφερον

¹ Herm. *Vig.* p. 850.

² For where a perfect is used in the sense of a present the connexion of *ὥς* or *ὅπως* with the conjunctive can excite no surprise; see Jo. vi. 38, L. xvi. 26, A. ix. 17, 1 Jo. v. 20 [*Rec.*].

³ Compare Gayler, *De partic. Gr. sermon. negat.* p. 176 sq.

⁴ Wex, in his *Epist. crit. ad Gesenium* p. 22 sqq. (Lips. 1831), distinguishes several other cases. But the question is whether such fine distinctions are in harmony with the character of a living language.

⁵ Herm. *Vig.* p. 850 and on Eur. *Hec.* p. 7, Heind. Plat. *Protag.* § 29, Stallb. Plat. *Crit.* p. 103, Ast, Plat. *Legg.* p. 93, Klotz, *Devar.* II. 618. [See Jelf 806: compare Shilleto, *Dem. F. L.* p. 34, Riddell, Plat. *Apol.* p. 152 sq.]

αὐτῷ παιδία, ἵνα ἄψηται αὐτῶν, are perhaps to be explained on the principle that the Greeks sometimes express the thoughts of another person in the direct form, or as if the person were still present, and hence use the moods which he would have used:¹ so here, *that he may lay*, for *that he might lay* (the optative). By this means the scene described is more vividly brought before the reader's view (Klotz *l.c.* p. 618 sq., 682). Compare Jo. xviii. 28, Mt. xii. 14.

As however in all the multitude of examples which the N. T. furnishes of ἵνα after a past tense we do not find a single one in which the optative is used,² this nice distinction can by no means be attributed to the sacred writers. It would rather seem that the optative—a mood which in later Greek fell more and more into disuse, and which in the language of ordinary intercourse may perhaps never have been subject to the laws of written Attic Greek—was unconsciously avoided by them, even where a more refined grammatical instinct would certainly have preferred it (e.g., in Jo. iv. 8, vii. 32, L. vi. 7, xix. 4, 2 C. viii. 6, H. ii. 14, xi. 35, Ph. ii. 27, al.). Even Plutarch commonly uses the conjunctive in this case;³ and in Hellenistic Greek it is throughout the predominant mood, as may be seen from any page of the LXX, the Apocrypha, the Pseudepigraphic writers, etc. (Thilo, *Acta Thom.* p. 47).

b. The future indicative (after the present and the perfect, compare Herm. *Vig.* p. 851); Rev. xxii. 14 [*Rec.*], μακάριοι οἱ

¹ Heind. Plat. *Protag.* pp. 502, 504, Poppo, Xen. *Cyr.* p. 189 sq., Thuc. I. i. 141 sq. (Jelf 806).

² [Unless indeed we suppose that the verbs in Mk. xiv. 10 ἀπῆλθε . . . ἵνα παραδοῖ, Mk. ix. 30 οὐκ ἤθελεν ἵνα τις γνῶι (see also Mk. v. 43, L. xix. 15, Jo. xiii. 2), are in the optative mood: this is the opinion of Tischendorf,—at all events so far as γνῶι is concerned (*Proleg.* p. 57, ed. 7). There are however strong reasons for regarding these forms as subjunctives, formed after the model of verbs in *ω* :

(1) ἵνα is certainly not followed by the optative of any other verbs (on E. i. 17, iii. 16, see below) ;

(2) δίδωμι borrows several forms from verbs in *ω* (see above, p. 95) ;

(3) the same form is found after ὅταν (compare Jelf 843) and in connexion with a present tense in Mark iv. 29; compare 1 C. xv. 24 (Lachm., Tisch., Treg.). See also 1 Th. v. 15 (Tisch.), ὁρᾷτε μή τις ἀποδοῖ; Mk. viii. 37, τί γὰρ δοῖ.

This view is taken by A. Buttm. (pp. 46, 233) and by Meyer (on 1 C. xv. 24.)

³ Even in the older writers the conjunctive with particles of design after a past tense is more common than grammarians were formerly willing to admit. See Bremi, *Lys. Exc.* 1, p. 435 sqq.

ποιοῦντες τὰς ἐντολὰς αὐτοῦ, ἵνα ἔσται ἡ ἐξουσία αὐτῶν κ.τ.λ. (immediately followed by the conjunctive), iii. 9, vi. 4, 11, xiv. 13 *v. l.*, Jo. xvii. 2 ἔδωκας αὐτῷ ἐξουσίαν . . . ἵνα . . . δώσει αὐτοῖς (al. δώσῃ), 1 P. iii. 1, 1 C. xiii. 3 *v. l.*, G. ii. 4 *v. l.* : compare also the variants in Rev. viii. 3, ix. 20, xiii. 16.¹ In E. vi. 3 however (a quotation from the O. T.)² there is at ἔσῃ a change to the direct construction, and this future is not to be considered dependent on ἵνα : in the same way might be explained the variants ἐξαναστήσει and καθίσεσθε in Mk. xii. 19, L. xxii. 30. Ὅπως is not found with the future in the N. T. (for in Mk. v. 23 ὅπως . . . ζήσεται is but weakly supported),³ though in Greek writers this construction is not uncommon (Xen. *An.* 3. 1. 18, Theophr. *Char.* 22, Isocr. *Perm.* 746, Dem. *Mid.* 398 b, Soph. *Philoct.* 55⁴) : the future then usually denotes a *lasting* state,⁵ whilst the aorist conjunctive is used of something which rapidly passes. Elmsley (Eurip. *Bacch.* p. 164) does not hesitate to admit this construction with ἵνα, as well as with ὅπως. Against this see Herm. Soph. *Œd. Col.* 155, *De Partic.* ἄν p. 134, Klotz, *Devar.* II. 630 : in all the passages quoted for ἵνα with a future, ἵνα may be very well rendered *ubi* or *in which case*. Real examples however are found in the later writers (Cedren. II. 136), the Fathers (Epiphan. II. 332 b), and the Apocryphal writers (*Evangel. Apocr.* p. 437, Thilo, *Apocr.* 682. Comp. Schæfer, *Dem.* IV. 273). This construction is tolerably well supported in the N. T., as the above examples will show, though the forms of the indicative and conjunctive might easily be interchanged by itacism.

c. Very peculiar is the connexion of ἵνα with a *present* in-

¹ [There can be little doubt that we must read the future in Rev. xxii. 14, iii. 9, viii. 3, ix. 20, xiv. 13, 1 P. iii. 1, G. ii. 4 (L. xxii. 30 is doubtful) ; and the subjunctive in Rev. xiii. 16, Mk. xii. 19. In Jo. xvii. 2, Treg., Meyer, Tisch. read δώσῃ, Alford, Scrivener, Westcott and Hort, δώσει : see Scriv. *Introd.* p. 548. In 1 C. xiii. 3 we must read either ἵνα καυχώσῃμαι or ἵνα καυθήσῃμαι (p. 89), and in 1 C. ix. 21 either ἵνα κερδάνῃ or ἵνα κερδανῶ (p. 107). The future is received by recent editors in Mk. xv. 20, L. xiv. 10, xx. 10, Jo. vii. 3, A. xxi. 24, 1 C. ix. (15) 18, Ph. ii. 11, Rev. vi. 4, xiii. 12 ; but here and there it is uncertain whether the future is dependent on ἵνα or not.]

² [Ἐσῃ is not found in Ex. xx. 12, Dt. v. 16, but may have been brought into E. vi. 3 from Dt. xxii. 7 *Al.* : see Ellic. *in loc.*, who (with Meyer, Alford, al.) takes ἔσῃ as dependent on ἵνα.]

³ [Lachm., Tisch., and Treg. have this construction in Mt. xxvi. 59 : in Rom. iii. 4, we should probably read νικήσεις.]

⁴ Compare Bornem. *Nen. An.* p. 498, Klotz *l. c.* p. 683 sq., Gayler, *De Part.* Neg. p. 211, 321, Rost p. 656 (Jelf 811).

⁵ [Or perhaps a *more certain* sequence : see Alford and Ellicott on G. ii. 4.]

dicative,¹—of which we have two examples (almost without any variant), 1 C. iv. 6 *ἵνα μάθητε . . . ἵνα μὴ φυσιοῦσθε* G. iv. 17 *ζηλοῦσιν ὑμᾶς . . . ἵνα αὐτοὺς ζηλοῦτε*,—for the present indicative after a particle of design is clearly illogical. Hence it was maintained by Fritzsche (*Matt.* p. 836 sq.) that in both these instances *ἵνα* is not the conjunction but the adverb *ubi*; and this view (after Fritzsche himself had given it up as regards 1 C. iv. 6²) has been taken up again by Meyer, who translates, *in which case ye then are not puffed up,—where* (in which state of things) *ye are zealous in regard to them*. But apart from the fact that *ἵνα* does not once occur in the whole Greek Bible as an adverb of place, the use of the present tense would be singular in both passages: in 1 C. iv. 6 moreover we might have expected *οὐ* rather than *μὴ*. Besides, as Meyer himself allows, the *ἵνα* of purpose would in each case much better suit the apostle's meaning. I think therefore that we must regard this use of the conj. *ἵνα* with the present indicative as a faulty construction of later Greek.³ We cannot indeed regard *Acta Ignat.* p. 538 (ed. Ittig) as a certain example of this construction, as we might if necessary take *ἀπολούνται* to be the Attic future; and in *Georpon.* 10. 48. 3, *Himer.* 15. 3, the indicative may easily have been a mistake of transcription for the conjunctive. This construction, however, occurs too frequently in later writers for us to assume a clerical error in every case. See *Malal.* 10. p. 264, *ἐπιτρέψας ἵνα πάντες . . . βαστάζουσιν* 12. p. 300, *ἐποίησε κέλευσιν ἵνα . . . χρηματίζουσι* *Acta Pauli et Petri* 7, *προάγει, ἵνα μία πόλις ἀπόλλυται* 20, *ἐδίδαξα ἵνα τῇ τιμῇ ἀλλήλους προηγούνται* *Acta Pauli et Thecla* p. 45, *ἵνα γάμοι μὴ γίνονται ἀλλὰ οὕτως μένουσιν* *Evang. Apocr.* p. 447.⁴ And in the N. T. itself this construction has found its way into

¹ Valckenæer's note on 1 Cor. mixes up the preterite, future, and present indicative, and is consequently rendered useless.

² Fritzscheior. *Opusc.* p. 186 sqq.: here he alters the text, reading (for *ἵνα μὴ . . . φυσιοῦσθε*) *ἵνα μὴ . . . φυσιοῦσθαι*. Against this see Meyer *in loc.*

³ In modern Greek (e.g. in the *Confess. Orthod.*) it is quite common to find *να* or *διὰ να* with the present indicative. [The standing rule in modern Greek is that *να* or *διὰ να* expressing a purpose is followed by the subjunctive or (as in classical Greek) by a past tense of the indicative. See Mullach, *Vulg.* p. 364 sq.]

⁴ In *Xen. Athen.* 1. 11, *ἵνα λαμβάνων μὲν πράττει* (which even Sturz quotes in his *Lexic. Xenoph.*) was long ago changed into *λαμβάνωμιν πράττει*: see Schneider *in loc.* [Meyer mentions an earlier example than those quoted in the text, *Barnab. Ep.* 7. 11, *ἵνα . . . διὰ αὐτὸν παθεῖν*; but Hilgenfeld and Müller, with Cod. Sin. and the Latin *Interp.* (*quia*), read *ἵτι* for *ἵνα*. See also Tisch. *Proleg.* p. 58 (ed. 7), where *Ign. ad Eph.* 4, *Basilic.* T. VII. p. 147 B, are quoted.]

another passage, Jo. xvii. 3, where good MSS. read *ἵνα . . . γινώσκουσιν*. Either then Paul actually wrote thus (see however Bengel on 1 C. iv. 6¹), or else mistakes of transcription established themselves in these passages at an early period: in any case it is worthy of remark that both instances of this construction are found in verbs in *οω*.²

Where *ἵνα* is joined with the optative (after a present), as in E. iii. 16, *κάμπτω τὰ γόνατά μου πρὸς τὸν πατέρα τοῦ κυρίου ἵνα δώῃ ὑμῖν κ.τ.λ.* (where however very good MSS. have *δῶ*), E. i. 17, *ἵνα* is not, strictly speaking, a particle of design: the sentence which *ἵνα* commences expresses the object of the wish and prayer (*that he may give*), and the optative is used as being the *modus optandi*: see Harless on E. i. 17. Yet even with the meaning *in order that* *ἵνα* and *ὅπως* are found with the optative when they are dependent on a clause which contains a wish, Soph. Phil. 325, *Ajax* 1200: see Herm. on the latter passage, and Wex, *Epist. Crit.* p. 33 (Jelf 807. δ). —It is unnecessary to read *δῶ* in Eph. ii. 22, with Lachmann and Fritzsche (*Dom.* III. 230): there is no sufficient warrant for introducing this Ionic conjunctive into the N. T.

2. In hypothetical sentences we find a fourfold construction⁴ (Herm. *Fig.* pp. 834, 902;⁵ Don. p. 537 sqq., Jelf 350 sqq.). —

¹ [Bengel says, "Subjunctivus; . . . singularis ratio contractionis." Similarly Green, *Gr.* p. 171: "In two places the Indicative of the Present appears, which may still be no more than an anomalous form of the Subjunctive in verbs of that termination." Alford (on 1 C. iv. 6) inclines towards the same view: compare also Ellicott on G. iv. 17. A. Buttmann (pp. 38, 235) thinks that familiarity with the Attic future insensibly led the N. T. writers to use the present for the future in contracted verbs more freely than in other verbs.—For a curious illustration see Ex. i. 16, *ὅταν μαιεύσῃς . . . καὶ ὥσι.*]

² [This construction was received by Tisch. (ed. 7) in 1 Jo. v. 20, Tit. ii. 4, Jo. xvii. 3, G. vi. 12, Jo. iv. 15, 1 Th. iv. 13, Rev. xiii. 17; but in ed. 8 he has returned to the subjunctive in all these passages except the first four. The indicative is strongly supported in 1 Jo. v. 20 (Treg., Alf., Westcott and Hort): it is also received by Tregelles in Tit. ii. 4, Jo. xvii. 3, iv. 15. See A. Buttm. p. 235. In 2 P. i. 10 Lachm. reads *ἵνα ποιήσῃς*, but on slender authority.]

³ [Not *in order that*, but the simple objective *that*. In E. iii. 16 the best MSS. and texts have *δῶ*: *ἵνα δώῃ*, E. vi. 19 *Rec.*, has very little support. In Jo. xv. 16, Tisch. reads *δῶ* in ed. 8, for *δῶ* (ed. 7). On *δῶ* and *δῶ* see p. 94.]

⁴ [The theory of hypothetical sentences given (after Hermann) in the text is in the main adopted by most grammarians (including Kühner, ed. 2). Its correctness especially as regards the second and third classes, *b* and *c* is impugned by Professor Goodwin. See his articles in the *Proceedings of the American Academy*, vol. vi, *Journal of Philology*, v. 186–205, viii. 18–38; also *Moods and Tenses* pp. 87 sqq., *Elem. Greek Grammar*, pp. 263 sqq.]

⁵ See also *ad* Soph. *Antig.* 706, *ad* Soph. *Œd. C.* 1445, *ad* Eurip. *Bacch.* 200, Klossmann, *De ratione et usu enuntiatorum hypothet. linguae Gr.* (Vratisl. 1830); Kiesling, 2 *Programm. de enunciatis hypothet. in lingua Gr. et Lat.* (Cize, 1835, 1845); Recknagel, *Zur Lehre von den hypothetischen Sätzen mit Rücksicht auf die Grundformen derselben in der griech. Sprache* (Nürnberg, 1843 etc., III.).—We may easily conceive that in many sentences *εἰ* and *ἐάν*

a. Condition purely and simply : *if your friend comes, salute him*,—the case being put as an actual fact. Here we find the indicative with $\epsilon\iota$, “*quæ particula per se nihil significat præter conditionem* :” Klotz, *Devar.* p. 455, compare p. 487.

b. Condition with assumption of *objective* possibility, where experience will decide whether the thing is really so or not : *if your friend should come* (I do not know whether he will come or not, but the event will show). Here we have $\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\nu$ ($\epsilon\iota \acute{\alpha}\nu$, see Hermann, *Partic.* $\acute{\alpha}\nu$ p. 95 sqq.) with the conjunctive.

c. Condition with assumption of *subjective* possibility, a condition merely supposed in thought : *if your friend were to come* (the case is conceivable and credible), *I should like to greet him*. Here we have $\epsilon\iota$ with the optative.

d. Condition with the belief that the thing is not really so : *if there were a God, he would govern* (which implies, *but there is not*) ; *if God had existed from eternity, he would have prevented evil* (implying, *but he has not so existed*). Here we find $\epsilon\iota$ with the indicative,—the imperfect indicative in the former case, and in the latter the aorist or (much more rarely) the pluperfect (Krüg. p. 195) : in the apodosis also one of these two tenses is employed. Why a *preterite* is used in this case is explained by Hermann (*Vig.* p. 821) : compare with this Stallbaum on Plat. *Euthyphr.* p. 51 sq. On the whole subject see Klotz, *Devar.* p. 450 sqq.

For $\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\nu$ we sometimes find $\acute{\alpha}\nu$ in good MSS. (especially B), as in Jo. xii. 32, xvi. 33,¹ xx. 23, L. iv. 7 (where however Tisch. makes no remark) : on this see Herm. *Vig.* pp. 812, 822 (Jelf 851. *Obs.*). It is not uncommon in Greek writers, even the Attic ; though these prefer the form $\eta\acute{\nu}$, which does not occur in the N. T.

These rules are regularly used in the N. T., as the following examples will show :—

a. (a) Mt. xix. 10, $\epsilon\iota \omicron\upsilon\tau\omega\varsigma \epsilon\sigma\tau\iota\nu \eta \alpha\iota\tau\acute{\iota}\alpha \tau\omicron\upsilon \alpha\nu\theta\rho\omega\pi\omicron\upsilon$. . . $\omicron\upsilon \sigma\upsilon\mu\phi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\epsilon\iota \gamma\alpha\rho\eta\sigma\alpha\iota$ 1 C. vi. 2, ix. 17, Rom. viii. 25, Col. ii. 5,—present followed by present. Mt. xix. 17, $\epsilon\iota \theta\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\iota\varsigma \epsilon\iota\sigma\epsilon\lambda\theta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu \epsilon\acute{\iota}\varsigma \tau\eta\nu \zeta\omega\eta\nu$, $\tau\acute{\eta}\rho\epsilon\iota \tau\alpha\varsigma \epsilon\nu\tau\omicron\lambda\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ viii. 31, xxvii. 40, Jo. vii.

might be used with equal propriety, so that the choice would be left entirely to the writer ; also that the later writers do not carefully observe the distinction between them. It may be worthy of remark that in mathematical hypotheses (the correctness or incorrectness of which is not left for future experience to decide) Euclid almost invariably uses $\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\alpha}\nu$ with the conjunctive.

¹ [Read xvi. 23 : recent editors receive $\acute{\alpha}\nu$ here and in Jo. xiii. 20, xx. 23.]

4, 1 C. vii. 9,—present followed by imperative. Rom. viii. 11, εἰ τὸ πνεῦμα τοῦ ἐγείραντος Ἰησοῦν . . . οἰκεῖ ἐν ὑμῖν, ὁ ἐγείρας . . . ζωοποιήσει καὶ τὰ θνητὰ σώματα ὑμῶν Mt. xvii. 4, A. xix. 39, Jo. v. 47,—present followed by future. 1 C. xv. 16, εἰ νεκροὶ οὐκ ἐγείρονται, οὐδὲ Χριστὸς ἐγήγερται, *if the dead do not rise (I assume this case), then Christ also has not risen*, xiii. 1,¹ 2 P. ii. 20 (Rom. iv. 14),—present followed by perfect: compare Demosth. *Ep.* 3. p. 114 b. Mt. xii. 26, εἰ ὁ σατανᾶς τὸν σατανᾶν ἐκβάλλει, ἐφ' ἑαυτὸν ἐμερίσθη, compare ver. 28, L. xi. 20,—present followed by aorist: compare Origen, *De die Domini.* p. 3 (Jani), εἰ δὲ τοῦ ἔργου ἀπέχεις, εἰς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν δὲ οὐκ εἰσέρχῃ, οὐδὲν ἐκέρδανας.

(β) A. xvi. 15, εἰ κεκρίκατέ με πιστὴν τῷ κυρίῳ εἶναι, εἰς-ελθόντες . . . μείνατε,—perfect followed by imperative. 2 C. v. 16, εἰ καὶ ἐγνώκαμεν κατὰ σάρκα Χριστόν, ἀλλὰ νῦν οὐκέτι ομνώσκομεν,—perfect followed by present: compare Demosth. c. *Bæot.* p. 639 a. Jo. xi. 12, εἰ κεκοίμηται, σωθήσεται Rom. vi. 5,—perfect followed by future. 2 C. ii. 5, εἴ τις λελύπηκεν, οὐκ ἐμέ λελύπηκεν,—perfect followed by perfect. 2 C. vii. 14, εἴ τι αὐτῷ ὑπὲρ ὑμῶν κεκαύχημαι, οὐ κατησχύνθην,—perfect followed by aorist.

(γ) Rom. xv. 27, εἰ τοῖς πνευματικοῖς αὐτῶν ἐκοινώνησαν τὰ ἔθνη, ὀφείλουσι κ.τ.λ., 1 Jo. iv. 11,—aorist followed by present. Jo. xviii. 23, εἰ κακῶς ἐλάλησα, μαρτύρησον περὶ τοῦ κακοῦ Rom. xi. 17, 18, Col. iii. 1, Phil. 18,—aorist followed by imperative. Jo. xiii. 32, εἰ ὁ θεὸς ἐδοξάσθη ἐν αὐτῷ, καὶ ὁ θεὸς δοξάσει αὐτὸν ἐν ἑαυτῷ xv. 20,²—aorist followed by future.

¹ [This does not come in here, as the protasis has *ἴαν*.]

² The only correct rendering of εἰ ἐμὲ ἰδίῳζαν, καὶ ὑμᾶς διώκουσι· εἰ τὸν λόγον μου ἰσχύουσιν, καὶ τὸν ὑμῖνον τηρέσουσι, is, *if they persecuted me they will also persecute you*, etc. I consider the words to be merely a special amplification of the thought which precedes, οὐκ ἔστι δούλος μίζων τοῦ κυρίου αὐτοῦ: your lot will be what mine has been, and persecution and acceptance are the only possible issues. The words themselves leave it for the moment undetermined which of these Jesus himself had experienced: what *follows* shows how he wished his words to be understood. It must not be overlooked that Jesus is looking at the conduct of the Jews *as a whole* and *in the gross*, without any reference to individual exceptions. In a new exposition of the passage by Rector Lehmann (in the *Progr. Lucubrationum sacror. et profan.*, Part I.: Lübben, 1823), a *vis proportionalis* is attributed to εἰ: quemadmodum me persecuti sunt, ita et vos persequentur; quemadmodum (prout) meam doctrinam amplexi observarunt, ita et vestram, etc. But this signification of the particle should have been established by decisive examples: in Jo. xiii. 14, 32, it clearly has *not* this meaning. The writer seems to have confounded the simply comparative *ut* . . . *ita* (coordinating two propositions between which there is

(δ) Mt. xxvi. 33, εἰ πάντες σκανδαλισθήσονται ἐν σοί, ἐγὼ οὐδέποτε σκανδαλισθήσομαι,—future followed by future (as in Isocr. *Archid.* p. 280, Porphyrt. *Abstin.* 1. 24): in Ja. ii. 11, however, where in *Rec.* the perfect follows the future, the verbs in the conditional clause should probably be read in the present tense. When the future is thus used, we have the nearest approach to the construction with ἐάν (Krüg. p. 196); but *if all shall be offended in thee*, is a more decided expression than *if all should be offended*. In the latter case there is, in general, uncertainty whether all will be offended; in the former, this is assumed as an impending fact (Christ had distinctly assured his disciples of this): compare Herm. *Vig.* p. 900. (Jelf. 854. *Obs.* 7.)

b. 'Εάν,—where *objective* possibility with the prospect of decision is to be expressed; here there is necessarily a reference to something future in every instance (Herm. *Vig.* p. 834): Jo. vii. 17, ἐάν τις θέλῃ τὸ θέλημα αὐτοῦ ποιεῖν, γινώσεται κ.τ.λ., Mt. xxviii. 14, ἐὰν ἀκουσθῇ τοῦτο ἐπὶ τοῦ ἡγεμόνος, ἡμεῖς πείσομεν αὐτόν. Hence the consequent clause commonly contains a future (Mt. v. 13, Rom. ii. 26, 1 C. viii. 10, 1 Tim. ii. 15) or—what is tantamount—an aorist with οὐ μὴ (A. xiii. 41, Jo. viii. 51 sq.), or an imperative (Jo. vii. 37, Mt. x. 13, xviii. 17, Rom. xii. 20, ziii. 4). More rarely the verb in the consequent clause is in the present tense, used either in a future sense (Xen. *An.* 3. 2. 20), or of something enduring (Mt. xviii. 13, 2 C. v. 1),¹ or in a general maxim (Mk. iii. 27, 1 C. ix. 16, Jo. viii. 16, 54, A. xv. 1, Diog. L. 6. 44, 10. 152). Perfects in the apodosis have the meaning of a present, Rom. ii. 25, vii. 2, Jo. xx. 23: on Rom. xiv. 23 and Jo. xv. 6 see § 40. 4 b, 5 b. We find an aorist in the apodosis in 1 C. vii. 28, ἐὰν δὲ καὶ γήμῃς, οὐχ ἡμαρτες, thou *hast not sinned*, thou art not in this case a sinner. Compare Matth. 523. 2, Klotz, *Devar.* II. 451 sq. The conjunctive after ἐάν may be either present or aorist: the latter, which on the

a necessary reciprocal action) with the proportional *prout, in so far as*. These two are quite distinct; the former may in a free translation be used to represent *ei*, but the latter expresses an idea which lies beyond the limits of both *ei* and *si*. It is easy to see that Lehmann really gives two meanings to *ei* in this passage, first that of *ut*, and then that of *prout*. See further Lücke *in loc.*

¹ [The present in 2 C. v. 1 is differently explained in § 40. 2. a.]

whole is more common, is usually rendered in Latin by the *futurum exactum*.

That in 1 C. vii. 11 εἰν refers to a case which (possibly) has already occurred (as Rückert maintains) is incorrect; compare Meyer *in loc.* In 2 C. x. 8 Rückert takes εἰν in a concessive sense; this also is corrected by Meyer.

c. *Ei* with the optative, of *subjective* possibility (Herm. *Partic. ἄν* p. 97):—

a. Where a condition is conceived as frequently recurring (Klotz p. 492. Krüg. p. 197, Don. p. 539, Jelf 855): 1 P. iii. 14,¹ εἰ καὶ πάσχοιτε διὰ δικαιοσύνην, μακάριοι, *even if ye should suffer*. Here the πάσχειν is not represented as something which will occur in the future, but is simply conceived in the mind as something which may very possibly take place, without any reference to determinate time (and as often as it may take place). Elsewhere only in parenthetical clauses, but with the same reference: 1 C. xv. 37, σπείρεις . . . γυμνὸν κόκκον, εἰ τύχοι (*if possibly it should so happen*) σίτου,—Dem. *Aristocr.* 436 c, Lucian, *Navig.* 44, *Amor.* 42, *Toloss.* 4;² 1 P. iii. 17, κρεῖττον ἀγαθοποιούντας, εἰ θέλοι τὸ θέλημα τοῦ θεοῦ, πάσχειν compare Isocr. *Nicochl.* p. 52.

β. After a preterite, where the condition is represented as the subjective view of the agent: A. xxvii. 39, κόλπον τινὰ κατενόουν ἔχοντα αἰγυιᾶν εἰς ὃν ἐβουλευόντο, εἰ δύναιντο, ἐξῶσαι τὸ πλοῖον also A. xxiv. 19, οὗς ἔδει ἐπὶ σοῦ παρῆναι καὶ κατηγορεῖν, εἰ τι ἔχοιεν πρὸς με, *if they had anything against me* (in their own belief). See Krüg. p. 196 (Jelf 885). In A. xx. 16 we might in like manner expect the optative,³ yet even Greek writers sometimes (and not merely in an established formula as here, εἰ δυνατόν ἐστι) use the indicative in the *oratio obliqua*; e. g., *Æl.* 12. 40, ἐκηρύχθη τῷ στρατοπέδῳ, εἰ τις ἔχει ὕδωρ ἐκ τοῦ Χοάσπου, ἵνα δῶ βασιλεῖ πιεῖν (comp. Engellhardt, *Plat. Apol.* p. 156). See also no. 5, below. (After εἰν in the

¹ [Compare Green p. 162, where this passage and ver. 17 are quoted as instances which "illustrate the preference given to this construction when the hypothetical circumstance is of an unwelcome sort: as in the expression εἰ δέ τι πάθοι. Xen. *Anab.* V. iii. 6."]

² See Jacob on this passage and Wetstein on 1 C. xv. 37.

³ [The optative *ἔν* is received by Lachm., Tieg., Alford, Westcott and Hort, on very good authority. In A. xxvii. 39 the more probable rendering appears to be, *they took counsel whether they could*, etc.]

oratio obliqua no one will expect to find the optative in the N. T.; see A. ix. 2, Jo. ix. 22, xi. 57, Buttm. § 126. 8. Compare, however, Herm. *Vig.* p. 822.)

For examples of (*d*) see § 42.

The N. T. text presents very few exceptions to these rules, and these are for the most part confined to particular MSS.

(*a*) *Ei* is joined with the conjunctive¹ in 1 C. ix. 11 *εἰ ἡμεῖς ὑμῶν τὰ σαρκικὰ θερίσωμεν* (the reading of good MSS.), xiv. 5, *ἐκτὸς εἰ μὴ διερμηνεύῃ* (al. *διερμηνεύει*), except the case if he interpret it, except he interpret it; Rev. xi. 5 v. l.² (Ecclus. xxii. 26). This construction was for a long time banished from editions of the Attic writers, but it is now admitted to occur even in prose.³ The distinction between *εἰ* and *ἐάν* or *ἤν* with the conjunctive is thus defined by Hermann: ⁴ *εἰ* puts the condition simply, but in combination with the conjunctive it puts it as depending on the event; so also does *ἐάν*, but less decisively, inasmuch as the *ἄν* represents the condition as depending on accidental circumstances, *if possibly* or *perhaps*. This would suit the two passages quoted above: *ἐκτὸς εἰ μὴ διερμηνεύῃ, nisi si interpretetur*, a point which the event will decide,—*refertur ad certam spem atque opinionem, futurum id esse (vel non esse): whilst ἐάν would make the matter doubtful, if perhaps (a thing which might possibly happen) he should interpret*. The latter would clearly be unsuitable, as a gift of interpretation did exist, and was frequently exercised (ver. 26 sq.). In the later prose writers this conjunctive becomes more and more common,⁵ especially in the Byzantines (Index to Malalas and Theophanes), also in the Hellenistic writers (Thilo, *Acta Thom.* p. 23), and almost regularly in the *Canon. Apost.* and the *Basilica*: from the LXX compare Gen. xliii. 3, 4. In these writers it is impossible to lay down any distinction between *εἰ* with the conjunctive and with the indicative (many question the existence of any such distinction even in Attic

¹ L. ix. 13 probably means *unless perhaps we must buy*, and the mood is independent of *εἰ*, as in the classical formula *ὥςτις ἂν εἰ*, Matth. 523. 3 (Jelf 432). Plat. *Crat.* 425 d, *εἰ μὴ ἄρα δὴ . . . καὶ ἡμεῖς . . . ἀπαλλαγώμεν*, would be a similar instance, but others read *ἀπαλλαγείμεν*. [Meyer and Green (p. 159) take the conjunctive as depending on *εἰ*, expressing a pure hypothesis.]

² In 1 Th. v. 10 the received text, with all the better MSS., has *ἵνα, εἴτε γρηγορώμεν εἴτε καθεύδωμεν, ἅμα σὺν αὐτῷ ζήσωμεν*,—where (after a preterite in the principal sentence) a more exact writer would have used the optative in both cases: compare Xen. *An.* 2. 1. 14. Here however *ἵνα* takes the conjunctive in accordance with *b.* 1 (*ἵνα . . . ζήσωμεν*), and in conformity with this the verbs in the dependent clauses with *εἴτε* are also put in the conjunctive.

³ See Herm. *Soph. Aj.* 491, *De Partic. ἄν* p. 96, Poppo, *Cyrop.* p. 209, and *Emendanda ad Matth. Gramm.* (Frankf. on O. 1832), p. 17, Schoem. *Isæus* p. 463, Klotz, *Devar.* II. 500 sqq. [Green, *Gr.* p. 158 sq.; Jelf 354.]

⁴ *De Partic. ἄν* p. 97, and on *Soph. Ed. R.* p. 52 sq.; compare Klotz *l. c.* p. 501.

⁵ Jacobs, *Achill. Tat.* p. 681, and *Athen.* p. 146, Loebe, *Xen. Ephes.* p. 185; Jacob, *Luc. Tox.* p. 53, Jacobitz, *Index* p. 473, Schæf. *Ind. ad Esop.* p. 131.

Greek¹), and hence it remains doubtful whether this nicety was present to Paul's mind.

(b) Ἐάν is joined with the indicative (Klotz p. 468),—not merely

(a) With the present indicative (Lev. i. 14, *Acta Apocr.* 259), as in Rom. xiv. 8 (in good MSS.), ἔάν ἀποθνήσκομεν, τῷ κυρίῳ ἀποθνήσκομεν,—a general maxim, *cum morimur* (without reference to the fact that the event will decide whether we die or not);—and in 1 Th. iii. 8 (in G. i. 8 the indicative has not much support²); or the future, as Jo. viii. 36, ἔάν ὁ υἱὸς ὑμᾶς ἐλευθερώσῃ. A. viii. 31, where however the conjunctive is better supported L. xi. 12, ἔάν αἰτήσῃ ὥν (according to many uncial MSS.,—*cum petet*, not *petierit*), and vi. 34,³ see Klotz pp. 470, 472 sq.: this is of frequent occurrence,⁴ see Ex viii. 21 (Lev. iv. 3), Malalas 5. p. 136, Cantacuz. 1. 6. p. 30, 1. 54. p. 273 (*Basileic.* L. 175, Thilo, *Act. Thom.* p. 23, Schæf. *Ind. ad Aesop.* p. 131), though in these passages the forms differ so little as hardly to allow a positive decision:—but also

(β) With a preterite indicative, in 1 Jo. v. 15 ἔάν οἶδαμεν (without variant), compare Ephraemius 6298. So even when the tense is in meaning a true preterite, as Job xxii. 3, Theodoret III. 267, Malalas 4. p. 71, ἔάν κακέειν ἡβούλετο. Nili *Ep.* 3. 56, ἔάν εἶδες Ephraem. 5251.⁵

Sometimes we find ἔάν and εἰ in two parallel clauses: as A. v. 38 sq., ἔάν ᾗ ἐξ ἀνθρώπων ἡ βουλὴ αὕτη ἢ τὸ ἔργον τοῦτο, καταλυθήσεται (if it should be of men, a point which the result will decide), εἰ δὲ ἐκ θεοῦ ἐστίν, οὐ δύνασθε καταλῦσαι αὐτό (if it is from God, a case which I put): L. xiii. 9, κὰν μὲν ποιήσῃ καρπὸν· εἰ δὲ μήγε . . . ἐκκόψουσιν si fructus tulerit; . . . sin minus (si non fert) etc., Plat. *Rep.* 7. 540 d: G. i. 8 sq.⁶ Compare Her. 3. 36, Xen. *Cyr.* 4. 1. 15, Plat. *Phaed.* 93 b, Isocr. *Erag.* p. 462, Lucian, *Dial.* M. 6. 3, Dio Chr. 69. 621. In most passages of this kind εἰ or ἔάν might just as well have been used twice, though the choice of the one

¹ Rost p. 637; compare Matth. p. 525 b.

² In all these passages, it is true, the form might easily be introduced through an error of transcription (Fritz. *Rom.* III. 179); but Klotz (p. 471 sqq.) has adduced examples from good writers to which this would not apply.

³ [This should have been quoted above: Tisch. (in ed. 7) and Treg. receive the present, but quote no MS. as containing the future. The indicative is received by Tisch. and Treg. in A. viii. 31, Mt. xviii. 19, L. xix. 40 (future), and 1 Th. iii. 8 (present): Westcott and Hort retain the subjunctive in Mt. xviii. 19, but read the indicative in the three other passages. In L. xi. 12 ἔάν should probably be omitted.]

⁴ Compare Fabric. *Pseudepigr.* I. 678, 687.

⁵ See Jacobs, *Act. Monac.* I. 147; compare Hase, *Leo Diac.* p. 143, Schæf. *ad Bastii Ep. Crit.* p. 26, Poppo, *Thuc.* III. i. 313, III. ii. 172. When such examples occur in early writers, it has been usual to correct the text (see also Bernharly, *Dionys.* p. 851), sometimes without any MS. authority (Arist. *Anim.* 7. 4. p. 210, Sylb.). In Dinarch. c. *Philocl.* 2, however, Bekker retains ἔάν . . . εἰλαφε, which after Klotz's remarks must be left unaltered.

⁶ See Herm. *Vig.* p. 834, Jacob, *Luc. Tox.* p. 143, Weber, *Dem.* p. 473.

conjunction or the other manifestly proceeds from a different conception of the relation; see Fritz. *Conject.* I. 25. *Εἰ* and *ἐάν* are used distinctively in two mutually subordinate clauses in Jo. xiii. 17, *εἰ ταῦτα οἴδατε, μακάριοί ἐστε, ἐάν ποιήτε αὐτά* (*if ye know . . . in case ye do them*), and 1 C. vii. 36, *εἴ τις ἀσχημονεῖν ἐπὶ τὴν παρθένον αὐτοῦ νομίζει, ἐάν ᾗ ὑπέρακμος κ.τ.λ.*, Rev. ii. 5. Compare Krüg. p. 197 (Jelf 860. 10).

3. Particles of time (Krüg. p. 201, Don. p. 578 sqq., Jelf 840 sqq.):—

1. Those which in narration denote a definite past event (*as, when, etc.*) are naturally construed with the preterite or the historical present of the indicative: *ὅτε* Mt. vii. 28, ix. 25, Mk. xi. 1, xiv. 12, L. iv. 25, 1 C. xiii. 11; *ὥς* Mt. xxviii. 9, L. i. 23, vii. 12, Jo. iv. 40, A. xvi. 4, al.; *ὁπότε* L. vi. 3; *ἡνίκα* 2 C. iii. 15 (Lachm.,¹ Tisch.): compare Klotz p. 613. So also *ἕως* and *ἕως οὗ*,² Mt. i. 25, ii. 9, Jo. ix. 18, A. xxi. 26, al. (Matth. 522. 1).

2. Those which express a future event (*when, as soon as, until*)

a. Are joined with the indicative (future) when they refer to a fact which is quite definitely conceived; as in Jo. iv. 21, *ἔρχεται ὥρα, ὅτε . . . προσκυνήσετε τῷ πατρὶ*; L. xvii. 22, *ἐλεύσονται ἡμέραι, ὅτε ἐπιθυμήσετε*; xiii. 35, Jo. v. 25, xvi. 25. See Herm. *Vig.* p. 915. With *ἕως* we sometimes find the present indicative instead of the future³ (§ 40.2), as in Jo. xxi. 22, 1 Tim. iv. 13, *ἕως ἔρχομαι*, like *ἕως ἐπάνεισιν* Plut. *Lycurg.* c. 29.⁴ The

¹ [Lachmann (in both editions) has *ἡνίκα ἂν ἀναγινώσκηται*. In L. vi. 3 we should probably read *ὅτε*: *ὁπότε* does not occur elsewhere in the N. T.]

² This formula, the German *bis dass* [the English *until that*, Jud. v. 7], is mainly but (without *ἂν*) not entirely confined to the later prose writers. As early as Her. 2. 143 we find *ἕως οὗ ἀπιδίξαν*, and *μέχρις οὗ* in Xen. *An.* 1. 7. 6, 5. 4. 16, al.: the same in Plutarch frequently,—more fully *μέχρι τούτου, ἕως οὗ*, Palaph. 4. 2. [In one of the passages quoted above, Jo. ix. 18, we have *ἕως ὅπου*, not *ἕως οὗ*; the N. T. writers also use *μέχρις οὗ, ἕως οὗ*, and *ἕχρι ἧς ἡμέρας* in the sense *until*; see A. Buttm. p. 230 sq. Besides *ἕως, ἕως ὅπου* (Mt. v. 25) and *ἕχρις οὗ* (H. iii. 13) are used with the meaning *as long as*; see the note below. Similar combinations are *ἐν ᾧ* whilst (Mk. ii. 19, al.,—used in L. xix. 13 with *ἔρχομαι* in the same sense as *ἕως ἔρχομαι* 1 Tim. iv. 13), and *ἀφ' οὗ* since (Rev. xvi. 18, al.). "*Ἄν* is very seldom found in the N. T. with any of these compound conjunctions: perhaps the only examples in the best texts are *ἕχρι οὗ ἂν* Rev. ii. 25, *ἀφ' οὗ ἂν* L. xiii. 25. There is not much authority for *ἂν* in Mt. xxvi. 36, 1 C. xi. 26, xv. 25.]

³ [There are only two examples of the future indicative with a particle signifying *until*, viz. L. xiii. 35 (but see below, p. 372, note²), and Rev. xvii. 17, *ἕχρι τελεσθήσονται*.]

⁴ "*Εως* naturally takes the indicative when used in the sense *as long as*, of

use of the present indicative with *ὅτε* is of a different kind. This construction we find in sentences and maxims of altogether general application, as in Jo. ix. 4, *ἔρχεται νύξ ὅτε* (i. e. *ἐν ᾗ*) *οὐδεὶς δύναται ἐργάζεσθαι*. II. ix. 17, *ἐπεὶ μήποτε ἰσχύει* (*διαθήκη*), *ὅτε ζῇ ὁ διαθέμενος*; see Herm. *l. c.* p. 915.

b. If however the future event is only (objectively) *possible*, and yet is regarded as one which under certain circumstances must actually take place, the conjunctive is commonly used with the particles compounded with *ἄν* (*ὅταν, ἐπάν, ἡνίκα ἄν*): see § 42. Similarly when the particle of time expresses duration or repetition in the future (*ὅταν, ὁσάκις ἄν*), or a point of time *until* which something is to take place (*ἕως ἄν*); see Matth. 522. 1 (Don. p. 581, Jelf 841). In the latter case, however, we also find the conjunctive alone with *ἕως, ἕως οὗ, ἄχρι, πρίν*, etc., as often in Greek writers, especially the later:¹ Mk. xiv. 32, *καθίστατε ὧδε, ἕως προσεύξωμαι, until I shall have prayed*; 2 P. i. 19, *καλῶς ποιεῖτε προσέχοντες . . . ἕως οὗ ἡμέρα διαυγάσῃ* L. xiii. 8, *ἄφες αὐτήν καὶ τοῦτο τὸ ἔτος, ἕως ὅτου σκάψω περὶ αὐτήν* xii. 50, xv. 4, xxi. 24, xxii. 16, xxiv. 49 (H. x. 13), 2 Th. ii. 7, 1 C. xi. 26, xv. 25, G. iii. 19, E. iv. 13; L. ii. 26, *μὴ ἰδεῖν θάνατον, πρίν ἢ ἴδῃ τὸν Χριστόν*.² See Plutarch, *Cat. Min.* 59, *ἄχρις οὗ τὴν ἐσχάτην τύχην τῆς πατρίδος ἐξελέγξωμεν* Cæs. 7, *μέχρις οὗ καταπολεμηθῇ Κατιλίνας* Plat. *Eryx.* 392 c, *Æsch. Dial.* 2. 1, Lob. *Phryg.* p. 14 sq.³ The very clear distinction which Hermann makes between the two constructions (*De Partic. ἄν* p. 109, adding however a limitation immediately

something actually existing, as in Jo. ix. 4, Jo. xii. 35, *v. l.* (Plat. *Phaed.* 89 c, Xen. *Cyr.* 1. 6. 9, 7. 2. 22, Plut. *Educ.* 9. 27, al.,—Klotz, *Derar.* II. 565). The same mood follows an imperative in Mt. v. 25, *ὅστις ἐλθὼν τῷ ἀντιδικῷ σου παχύ, ἕως ὅτου εἰ ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ μετ' αὐτοῦ*, where, as a merely possible case is indicated, we should have expected the conjunctive: these words, however, contain a general maxim, in which the case is represented as one actually existing. On the other hand, in L. xvii. 8, *διακόνει μοι, ἕως φάγω καὶ πίνω* (the better MSS. omit *ἄν*), the conjunctive is used of an uncertain limit in the future.

¹ [A. Buttm. (p. 230) suggests that in this construction *ἕως*, etc., follow the analogy of the final particles *ἵνα, ὅπως*, to which they are allied in meaning. Compare Green, *Gr.* (1st ed.) p. 64.]

² [This is the only example in the N. T. of *πρίν* or *πρίν ἢ* with the subjunctive (the true reading is perhaps *πρίν ἄν ἴδῃ*), as A. xxv. 16 is the only example of the optative construction. A. Buttm. remarks that in both passages a negative has preceded, according to the usual rule (Don. p. 583, Jelf 848). On the correctness of this rule see Shilleto, *Dem. L'* L. p. 127.]

³ Stallb. Plat. *Phileb.* p. 61 sq.; Held, Plut. *Timol.* p. 369 sq.; Jacobs, *Achill. Tat.* p. 568.

afterwards, p. 111¹) may appear to be supported by the above passages, but disappears again, so far as the N. T. is concerned, when we compare the passages in which ἕως ἄν is used (§ 42. 5). In Rev. xx. 5 [Rec.], οἱ λοιποὶ . . . οὐκ ἔζησαν, ἕως τελεσθῇ τὰ χίλια ἔτη, does not mean *until . . . were completed* (in narrative style), but is a concise expression for *they remained (and remain) dead until . . . shall be completed*.

3. The optative (without ἄν) occurs once only in the N. T. after a particle of time, in the *oratio obliqua*: A. xxv. 16, οὐκ ἔστιν ἔθος Ῥωμαίοις χαρίζεσθαι τινα ἄνθρωπον εἰς ἀπώλειαν, πρὶν ἢ ὁ κατηγορούμενος κατὰ πρόσωπον ἔχοι τοὺς κατηγοροὺς, τόπον τε ἀπολογίας λάβοι κ.τ.λ.: see Klotz p. 727 (Don. p. 583 sq., Jelf 848). Elsewhere, where we might expect this mood, we find the conjunctive, Mt. xiv. 22, A. xxiii. 12, 14, 21, Mk. ix. 9, L. ii. 26, Rev. vi. 11. This may in part be explained as a mixture of the *oratio recta* and the *oratio obliqua*: see below. no. 5. With Mt. xiv. 22 compare Thuc. 1. 137, τὴν ἀσφάλειαν εἶναι μηδένα ἐκβῆναι ἐκ τῆς νεώς, μέχρι πλοῦς γένηται. Alciph. 3. 64 (Poppo, Thuc. I. i. 142, Krüg. p. 202, Jelf 887). In one instance of this kind, Mk. vi. 45 (left by Fritzsche entirely without notice), even the indicative is well supported: this must be explained in the same way, see Meyer *in loc*.

"Ὅτε also is joined with the conjunctive in L. xiii. 35, ἕως ἡξει, ὅτε εἶπητε:² this construction can hardly be found in Attic prose (Klotz p. 688³), but—as used *de eventu*—it is not incorrect, *quando dixeritis*. The future indicative would be more suitable in the mouth of Christ, and would correspond better to ἡξει; compare Diod. Sic. *Exc. Vatic*.

¹ Compare Klotz, *Devar.* p. 563. ["Ita jam moribundus quis diceret adstantibus amicis μένεις ἕως θάνω, non item ἕως ἄν θάνω, quod potius ei conveniret qui non ita propinquam sibi putaret mortem esse."—Herm. l. c.]

² [There is great difference of opinion as to the reading. Lachmann reads ἕως ἄν ἡξει, ὅτε εἶπητε: Meyer, Tisch. (ed. 8), Treg., Alford, Westcott and Hort omit ἄν; Treg. and Alford bracket the words ἡξει ὅτε, which Westcott and Hort omit. A. Buttm. (p. 231 sq.) takes the subjunctive as depending in signification upon the notion of aim or end implied by ἕως. As to ἄν with future indicative see Klotz p. 117 sqq., Jelf 424.]

³ [Klotz's words are: "Si res non ad cogitationem refertur et eventus tantum modo spectatur, dubitare non potest quin etiam conjunctivus ad ὅτε particulam adjungi possit: ejus rei satis certum exemplum e scriptis Atticorum notatum non habeo." After quoting *Iliad* 21. 322 sq., and referring to the construction of εἴς with the conjunctive in *Æsch. Theb.* 338 sq., he adds: "satis usum testatur id, quod in ceteris particulis relativis etiam Attici haud raro conjunctivum sine ἄν particula usurpant."]

103. 31 (Lips.). See further on ὅτε with conjunctive Jacobs, *Anthol. Pal.* III. 100, and in *Act. Monac.* I. ii. 147 (Jelf 842).

4. With interrogative words in indirect questions we find

a. The indicative, where the question relates to some actual matter of fact, i.e., to the existence of something (*is it? is it not?*), or to the quality of its existence (*how? where? wherefore?* etc.), whether the verb in the principal sentence is in the present or in the preterite (Plut. *Arist.* 7, Xen. *An.* 2. 6. 4, Plat. *Phil.* 22 a, *Rep.* 1 330 e, *Conv.* 194 e, Diog. L. 2. 69, Klotz, *Devar.* p. 508). Mk. xv. 44, ἐπηρώτησεν αὐτόν, εἰ πάλοι ἀπέθανεν Mt. xxvi. 63, Jo. i. 40, εἶδον ποῦ μένει Mk. v. 16, διηγήσαντο αὐτοῖς, πῶς ἐγένετο τῷ δαιμονιζομένῳ A. xx. 18, ἐπίστασθε . . . πῶς μεθ' ὑμῶν ἐγενόμην (he had actually been with them), 1 Th. i. 9, ἀπαγγέλλουσιν, ὁποῖαν εἰσόδον ἔσχομεν πρὸς ὑμᾶς Jo. ix. 21, πῶς νῦν βλέπει, οὐκ οἶδαμεν ix. 15, x. 6, οὐκ ἔγνωσαν τίνα ἦν ἃ ἐλάλει, *what it was* (signified), iii. 8, vii. 27, xx. 13, A. v. 8, xii. 18, xv. 36, xix. 2, L. xxiii. 6, Col. iv. 6, E. i. 18, 1 C. i. 16, iii. 10, 2 Th. iii. 7, 1 Tim. iii. 15; also Jo. ix. 25 (where the ἀμαρτωλὸν εἶναι had been asserted), "whether he *is* a sinner!" The Latin language uses the conjunctive in such cases, taking a different view of the relation.¹ The tense of the direct question is introduced into the indirect, A. x. 18, ἐπυνθάνετο, εἰ Σίμων ἐνθάδε ξενίζεται II. xi. 8: compare Plat. *Apol.* 21 b, ἠπόρουσιν, τί ποτε λέγει Plutarch, *Opp.* II. 208 b, 220 f., 221 c, 230 f., 231 c, al., Polyb. 1. 60. 6, 4. 69. 3, Diog. L. 6. 42, 2. 69. This is done very frequently, indeed almost regularly, by Greek writers. (Jelf 886. 2. d.)

b. The conjunctive, to express something objectively possible, something which may or should take place (Klotz, *Dev.* p. 511, Jelf 417, 879): Mt. viii. 20, ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ ἀνθρώπου οὐκ ἔχει, ποῦ τὴν κεφαλὴν κλίνει, *where he might lay*, ubi reponat (Krüger, p. 190), Rom. viii. 26, τί προσευξώμεθα καθὸ δεῖ, οὐκ οἶδαμεν, *what we are to pray* (on the variant προσευξόμεθα see Fritz. *in loc.*), Mt. vi. 26, x. 19, Mk. xiii. 11, L. xii. 5, 11, H. viii. 3, 1 P. v. 8.² Compare Stallb. Plat. *Phæd.* p. 202, and *Rep.*

¹ In Greek that which is objective is expressed in the objective mood; in Latin the objective proposition is made to depend on the act of asking and inquiring, and is for this very reason put as a mere conception, *interrogo quid sit.* Compare *Jen. L.Z.* 1812, No. 194

² [The best texts have κατατιν.]

I. 72, Xen. *Mem.* 2. 1. 21, *Cyr.* 1. 4. 13, *Anab.* 1. 7. 7, 2. 4. 19, Isocr. *Paneg.* c. 41, Plat. *Rep.* 368 b. So also after a preterite, A. iv. 21, μηδὲν εὐρίσκοντες τὸ πῶς κολάσωνται αὐτούς L. xix. 48, xxii. 2, Mk. iii. 6, συμβούλιον ἐποιοῦν . . . ὅπως αὐτὸν ἀπολέσωσι xi. 18, xiv. 1, 40 : here the optative might have been used (Lucian, *Dial. D.* 17. 1, 25. 1, al., Kühner II. 103, Herm. *Vig.* p. 741), but the conjunctive is found instead because there is a reference to the direct question which they proposed to themselves, πῶς αὐτὸν ἀπολέσωμεν ;—the deliberative conjunctive, compare Thuc. 2. 52.¹

The future indicative may take the place of the conjunctive in such cases (owing to the affinity of the two forms²): Ph. i. 22, τί αἰρήσομαι (without variant), οὐ γνωρίζω, *what I should choose*, Mk. ix. 6 : see Demosth. *Funer.* 152 b, Thuc. 7. 14, Herod. 5. 4. 16, Jacob, Luc. *Torur.* 151. On the other hand, in 1 C. vii. 32, 33, 34, ἀρέσῃ is the reading of the best MSS. In Mk. iii. 2, παρετήρουν αὐτόν, εἰ θεραπεύσει,³ the meaning is, *whether he will (would) heal*, and the future tense was necessary, as in 1 C. vii. 16.⁴

c. The optative is used of subjective possibility, of something simply conceived in the mind ; and hence this mood is found in narration after a preterite, when some one is introduced with a question which has reference to his own conceptions alone : L. xxii. 23, ἥρξαντο συζητεῖν πρὸς ἑαυτούς, τὸ τίς ἄρα εἴη ἐξ αὐτῶν, *who he may be*, i.e., whom they should suppose it to be ; i. 29, iii. 15, viii. 9, xv. 26, xviii. 36 (2 Macc. iii. 37), A. xvii. 11, ἐδέξαντο τὸν λόγον ἀνακρίνοντες τὰς γραφάς, εἰ ἔχοι ταῦτα οὕτως, *whether it was so*, xxv. 20 ; compare Her. 1. 46, 3. 28, 64, Xen. *An.* 1. 8. 15, 2. 1. 15, *Cyr.* 1. 4. 6, and Hermann *l. c.*, p. 742. See also A. xvii. 27, ἐποίησε . . . πᾶν

¹ [Under this head come εἰ καταλάβω Ph. iii. 12, εἴ πως καταπτήσω Ph. iii. 11 (Rom. xi. 14), εἴ πως εὐδοκήσομαι Rom. i. 10. Of the dubitative μή one example (L. iii. 15 μήποτε εἴη) is quoted in the text : 2 Tim. ii. 25, μήποτε δόξη (δόξη Lachm., see § 14. 1) is somewhat irregular ; on this optative see Ellic. *in loc.*, Jelf 814. c. In this example, as in several quoted above, the indirect question depends on a verb implied, not expressed. L. xi. 35, σκόπμι μὴ τὸ πῶς ιστίν, seems to come in here most naturally (A. Buttm. p. 243, Meyer *in loc.*), not in connexion with verbs of fearing (§ 56. 2), though indeed their construction is very possibly an application of the indirect question (Don. p. 560 sq., Rost and Palm s. v. μή). On G. ii. 2 and 1 Th. iii. 5 see below § 56. 2. See A. Buttm. p. 256, and compare Green, *Gr.* p. 174 sq.]

² Hermann, Eurip. *Ion* p. 155 : ubique in conjunctivo inest futuri notatio, cujus ille cumque temporis sit ; compare Bäumlein 106 sq.

³ [Tisch. now (ed. 8) reads θεραπεύειν, which is probably the true reading in L. vi. 7.]

⁴ See Stallbaum, Plat. *Gorg.* p. 249.

ἔθνος . . . ζητεῖν τὸν θεόν, εἰ ἄραγε ψηλαφήσειαν, *whether they might possibly feel etc.*, A. xxvii. 12 (Thuc. 2. 77): see Matth. 526, Klotz p. 509.¹ (Jelf 877. *Obs.* 5.)

The distinction between the moods in dependent sentences after τίς, etc., is very well illustrated by A. xxi. 33, ἐπιθάρετο, τίς ἂν εἶη καὶ τί ἐστι πεποιηκός.² That the prisoner had committed some crime was *certain*, or was assumed by the centurion as certain, and τί ἐστι πεπ. inquires after the matter of fact of the πεποιηκέναι; but the centurion has as yet no conception *who* he is, and wishes to form one. Compare Xen. Ephes. 5. 12, ἐπεθαυμάκει, τίρες τε ἦσαν καὶ τί βούλονται Stallb. Plat. *Euthyphr.* p. 107, Jacob, Luc. *Tor.* 139: see also Dio Chr. 35, 429, 41. 499, Heliod. 1. 25, 46, 2. 15. 81.

In the formula οὐδεὶς ἐστιν ὅς or τίς ἐστιν ὅς (in the same sense), even when followed by a future, the indicative is always used, and quite correctly: Mt. x. 26. οὐδὲν ἐστι κεκαλυμμένον, ὃ οὐκ ἀποκαλυφθήσεται, *there is nothing which shall not be revealed* (though the Romans would say, *nilhil est, quod non manifestum futurum sit*), xxiv. 2, 1 C. vi. 5, Ph. ii. 20, A. xix. 35, H. xii. 7 (Judith viii. 28, Tob. xiii. 2); compare Vig. p. 196 sq., Bernh. p. 390. Once only do we find the conjunctive, and then in combination with the indicative: L. viii. 17, οὐ γάρ ἐστι κρυπτόν, ὃ οὐ φανερόν γενήσεται, οὐδὲ ἀπόκρυφον, ὃ οὐ γνωσθήσεται καὶ εἰς φανερόν ἔλθῃ (where B and L have ὃ οὐ μὴ γνωσθῇ καὶ εἰς φ. ἔλθῃ³): see below, § 42. 3. *b.* In the example quoted by Lobeck (*Phryg.* p. 736) from Josephus, *Antt.* 13. 6, there is similar uncertainty. On the meaning of this conjunctive see below, § 42. 3. *b.*

In Jo. vii. 35 the future indicative is quite in order, ποῦ οὗτος μέλλει πορεύεσθαι (λέγων), ὅτι ἡμεῖς οὐχ εὐρήσομεν αὐτόν; *whither will he go, since we* (according to his assertion, ver. 34) *shall not find him?*⁴ In οὐχ εὐρήσομεν the words spoken by Jesus (ver. 34) are repeated in the tense and mood which he had actually used. Nor is there any inaccuracy in A. vii. 40 (from the LXX), ποίησον ἡμῶν θεός, ὃ προπορεύσονται ἡμῶν, *qui antecedant* (see Matth. 507, 1. 1), Ph. ii. 20, 1 C. ii. 16; compare Demosth. *Polycl.* 711 b, Plat. *Gorg.* 513 a, Xen. *Hell.* 2. 3. 2, Aristot. *Nic.* 9. 11.

The use of the future indicative with εἰ or εἰ ἄρα in such cases as

¹ [On such forms as παραδοῖ (sometimes found in an indirect question, e.g. Mk. xiv. 11) see above, p. 360.]

² [Recent editors omit ἂν, following the oldest MSS.]

³ [Lachm., Treg., Tisch., Westcott and Hort, adopt this reading, with NBL^ε, 33.]

⁴ [Two explanations seem intermingled here. In ed. 5 Winer supplied λέγων, but took ὅτι in the sense of *that*. "whither will he go (saying) that we etc." In this edition he gives to ὅτι its causal meaning (with Meyer), but still retains λέγων. Probably this word is found here by accidental transference from the former edition.]

the following is also worthy of notice: A. viii. 22, δεήθητι τοῦ θεοῦ, εἰ ἄρα ἀφεθήσεται σοι ἡ ἐπίνοια τῆς καρδίας σου Mk. xi. 13, ἦλθεν εἰ ἄρα εὕρησει τι ἐν αὐτῇ, *he went to it, if haply he should find*, etc. (in Latin, *si forte . . . inveniret*). The words are here expressed in the mood which would be actually used by the speaker: I will go to it and see whether haply I shall find etc. Of a different kind is the future indicative after εἰπὼς in Rom. i. 10, but this too is well established.

In E. v. 15 the conjunctive or the future indicative must have been used if the meaning were, *take heed how ye should (will) live strictly* with the present indicative the inquiry has reference to the *mode* (the *How*) of the ἀκριβῶς περιπατεῖν, actually existent as a Christian duty: look to it *in what way* you carry into effect the ἀκριβῶς περιπατεῖν, how ye set about the work of living exactly. Compare Fritzschior. *Opusc.* p. 209. 1 C. iii. 10, ἕκαστος βλεπέτω πὼς ἐποικοδομεῖ, is not exactly parallel with this passage, inasmuch as, after the preceding ἄλλος ἐποικοδομεῖ, there can be no doubt at all that an actual act of building is spoken of.

5. In the *oratio obliqua* (Herm. Soph. *Trach.* p. 18) we but seldom find the optative: A. xxv. 16, πρὸς οὓς ἀπεκρίθην ὅτι οὐκ ἔστιν ἔθος Ῥωμαίοις χαρίζεσθαι τινα ἄνθρωπον, πρὶν ἢ ὁ κατηγορούμενος κατὰ πρόσωπον ἔχοι τοὺς κατηγοροὺς τόπον τε ἀπολογίας λάβοι κ.τ.λ.: indeed the instances in which the words of another are quoted indirectly are rare in the N. T. In the few examples which do occur the indicative is commonly used, either because the interposed sentence, where the optative might have been expected, is expressed in the words of the narrator¹ (L. viii. 47, Mt. xviii. 25, Mk. ix. 9, A. xxii. 24), or because, through a mixture of two constructions, the mood of the *oratio recta* is substituted for that of the *oratio obliqua*,—a change which would be very natural in the language of conversation. See A. xv. 5, ἐξανέστησάν τινες τῶν . . . Φαρισαίων, λέγοντες ὅτι δεῖ περιτέμνειν κ.τ.λ., L. xviii. 9, εἶπε καὶ πρὸς τινὰς τοὺς πεποιθότας ἐφ' ἑαυτοῖς, ὅτι εἰσὶ δίκαιοι (contrast Matth. 529. 2³), A. xii. 18, ἦν τάραχος οὐκ ὀλίγος . . . τί ἄρα ὁ Πέτρος ἐγένετο ix. 27, xxiii. 20, 1 C. i. 15. We find similar examples in Attic writers, though usually in sentences of greater length: see Isocr. *Trapez.* 860, Demosth. *Phorm.* 586, *Polycl.* 710, 711, Lys. *Cæd.* *Eratosth.* 19, Xen. *Cyr.* 2. 4. 3, 3. 2. 27,

¹ Bäumlein, *Gr. Modi*, p. 270.

² [That is, contrast the examples given by Matthiæ, *l. c.*, which, though of the same kind as the above N. T. examples, contain the *optative*.]

4. 5. 36, *Hell.* 2. 1. 24; and of later writers, *Ælian* 11. 9, *Diog. L.* 2. 32, 74, *Pausan.* 6. 9. 1. See *Heindorf, Plat. Soph.* p. 439 sq., *Matth.* 529. 5, *Bernh.* p. 389.¹

Rem. 1. The consecutive particle *ὥστε* is commonly joined with the infinitive, as indeed the simple infinitive may be appended in a consecutive sense: compare § 44. Yet the finite verb is also used,—not merely where *ὥστε* begins a new sentence (in the sense of *quare, itaque*), either in the indicative (*Mt.* xii. 12, xix. 6, xxiii. 31, *Rom.* vii. 4, xiii. 2, 1 *C.* xi. 27, xiv. 22, 2 *C.* iv. 12, v. 16, *G.* iii. 9, iv. 7, 1 *Th.* iv. 18,² 1 *P.* iv. 19, al.),³ or in the *conjunctivus exhortativus* (1 *C.* v. 8), or the imperative (1 *C.* iii. 21, x. 12, *Ph.* ii. 12, iv. 1, *Ja.* i. 19, al., *Soph. El.* 1163, *Plutarch, Them.* c. 27);—but also where the sentence with *ὥστε* is a necessary complement of what precedes, as in *Jo.* iii. 16, οὕτως ἠγάπησεν ὁ θεὸς τὸν κόσμον, ὥστε . . . ἔδωκεν *G.* ii. 13 (but in *A.* xiv. 1 οὕτως ὥστε is followed by the infinitive). The same is very common in Greek writers. Thus we find *ὥστε* with a finite verb after οὕτω in *Isocr. Arcopag.* pp. 343, 354, *De Big.* p. 838, *Ægin.* p. 922, *Hærag.* 476, *Lysias, Pro Manti.* 2, and *Pro Mil.* 17, *Xen. Cyr.* 1. 4. 15, 2. 2. 10, *Diog. L.* 9. 68; after εἰς τοσοῦτον, *Isocr. De Big.* p. 836, *Soph. Œd. R.* 533.⁴ In the better writers indeed the distinction may be, that *ὥστε* with the indicative joins the facts together merely objectively as facts, as *precedens* and *consequens*, whilst *ὥστε* with the infinitive brings them into closer connexion and represents one as proceeding out of the other.⁵

Rem. 2. In the N. T. as in later Greek, ὄφελον (*ὠφελον*) is treated entirely as a particle, and joined with the indicative; either with the preterite indicative, as in 1 *C.* iv. 3 ὄφελον ἐβασιλεύσατε, *would that ye had become kings*,—imperfect, 2 *C.* xi. 1 ὄφελον ἀνέχσθέ μου μικρόν, *O that you would have patience with me a little*;—or with the future, as in *G.* v. 12. With the former construction of ὄφελον compare *Arrian, Epictet.* 2. 18. 15, ὄφελόν τις μετὰ ταύτης ἐκοιμήθη. *Gregor. Orat.* 28 (*Ex.* xvi. 3, *Num.* xiv. 2, xx. 3⁶). When once it had become customary to regard ὄφελον as a particle, it was as logical to join the imperfect or aorist indicative with it as with εἴθε, see *Matth.* 513. Rem. 2, *Klotz, Devar.* p. 516 (aor. de re, de qua, quum non facta sit olim, nunc nobis gratum fore significamus, si facta esset illo tempore): the future fills the place of the optative. In *Rev.* iii. 15 some MSS. have ὄφελον ψυχρὸς εἶης,

¹ [See *Jelf* 885 sq., *Don.* p. 587, and compare *Müllach, Vulg.* p. 372.]

² [In this passage and the next *ὥστε* is joined with the imperative, not the indicative: on *ὥστε* with imperative see *Ellicott* on *Ph.* ii. 12.]

³ *Gayler, De Partic. Negat.* p. 218 sq.

⁴ See *Gayler l. c.* p. 221 sq.: compare *Schæf. Plutarch* V. 248.

⁵ *Klotz*, p. 772, compare *Bäumlein l. c.* p. 88. [*Jelf* 863, *Don.* p. 593 sq., *Shilleto, Dem. Fals. Leg.* p. 202 sq., *Ellicott* on *G.* ii. 13.]

⁶ [*Job* xiv. 13 is singular: εἰ γὰρ ὄφελον . . . ἐφύλαξας.]

others *ῆς* :¹ both readings give equally good sense. (Jelf 856. *Obs.* 2, Don. p. 549.)

SECTION XLII.

THE CONJUNCTION *ἄν* WITH THE THREE MOODS.²

1. The particle *ἄν* gives to the expression in which it stands a general impress of dependence upon circumstances (a *fortuita quadam conditione*), and consequently represents the matter as conditioned and contingent,³—*forte, si res ita ferat, perhaps, possibly* (if it should so happen).⁴ It may be joined with any of the three moods, either in an independent or in a dependent sentence. In the N. T. however, as in later Greek generally, it is used with far less freedom and variety than in (Attic) Greek writers ;⁵ in particular, it never occurs in combination with participles.

In an independent and simple sentence, *ἄν* is used by the N. T. writers

a. with the aorist indicative, to indicate that, on a certain condition, something *would* have taken place (a hypothetical sentence being implied in the context) :⁶ as in L. xix. 23, *διὰ τί οὐκ ἔδω-*

¹ [Recent editors read *ῆς* : the optative has not much support.]

² On the use of this particle see the following monographs : Poppo, *Pr. de usu partic. ἄν apud Græcos* (Frankf. on Oder 1816), also included in Seebode's *Miscell. Crit.* I. 1 ; Reisig, *De vi et usu ἄν particule*, in his edition of Aristoph. *Nubes* (Leipz. 1820), pp. 97-140. I have in the main followed Hermann's theory, from which Buttmann diverges to some extent, and Thiersch (*Acta Monac.* II. 101 sqq.) still more. This theory is most fully developed in the *Libb. 4 de Partic. ἄν*, incorporated in the London edition of Steph. *Thesaurus*, and in Hermann's *Opuscul.* Tom. IV., and also published separately (Lips. 1831). In all the main points Klotz (*Devar.* II. 99) agrees with Hermann ; Hartung's treatment (*Partik.* II. 218 sq.) differs considerably. B. Matthiæ (*Lexic. Eurip.* I. 189 sqq.) entirely reverses the view hitherto held respecting the meaning of *ἄν* : he maintains that it is a particle of confirmation and assertion, and gives us to understand that his exposition is a "*divina et qua nihil unquam verius exstitit descriptio.*"—Compare further Bäumlein, *Ueber die gr. Modi* (referred to above, § 41. 1), and Moller in Schneidewin, *Philolog.* VI. 719 sqq. [Donalds. *New Cr.* p. 349 sqq., *Gr.* p. 537 etc., Jelf 424 etc.]

³ Herm. *Vig.* pp. 903, 820, *De Partic. ἄν* p. 10 sq. (Jelf 424.)

⁴ We may perhaps also compare the South-German *halt*.

⁵ *ἄν* is not found more rarely in the LXX than in the N. T. (Bretschneider, *Lexic.* p. 22, says "*multo rarius*") : in particular, we always find it in hypothetical sentences where it is required. It is sometimes joined to the optative (Gen. xix. 8, xxxiii. 10, xlv. 8), and to the participle (2 Macc. i. 11, 3 Macc. iv. 1). Indeed we find it on almost every page. On *ἄν* in the Apocrypha see Wahl, *Clav. Apocr.* p. 34 sqq.

⁶ Matth. 509, Rost p. 611 sqq. (Jelf 424, Don. p. 539 sqq.)

κας τὸ ἀργύριόν μου ἐπὶ τὴν τράπεζαν; καὶ ἐγὼ ἐλθὼν σὺν τόκῳ ἄν ἔπραξα αὐτό, *I should* (if this διδόναι τὸ ἀργύριον ἐπὶ τὴν τράπεζαν had taken place) *have exacted it with interest*. Here the omitted antecedent clause is easily supplied from the interrogation διὰ τί . . . τράπεζαν. Similarly in the parallel passage, Mt. xxv. 27, ἔδει σε βαλεῖν τὸ ἀργύριόν μου τοῖς τραπεζίταις, καὶ ἐλθὼν ἐγὼ ἐκομισάμην ἄν τὸ ἐμὸν σὺν τόκῳ and also in H. x. 2, ἐπεὶ οὐκ ἄν ἐπαύσαντο προσφερόμεναι, where we may supply from ver. 1, *had these sacrifices for ever perfected*—completely cleared from sin—*those who offered them*. Compare Xen. *An.* 4. 2. 10, Thuc. 1. 11, Plat. *Symp.* 175 d, *Rep.* 8, 554 b, Aristot. *Rhet.* 2. 2. 11, Diog. L. 2. 75. In the LXX, see Gen. xxvi. 10, Job iii. 10, 13, and (with the pluperfect) 2 S. xviii. 11.

b. With the optative, where subjective possibility is connected with a condition (opinio de eo, quod ex aliqua conditione pendet, Herm. *Partic.* ἄν p. 164 sqq.¹); A. xxvi. 29, εὐξαίμην ἄν τῷ θεῷ, *I should pray to God* (if I were simply to follow my thoughts, i.e. the wish of my heart). We find the same formula (parallel with βουλοίμην ἄν) in Dio C. 36. 10, also εὐξαιτ' ἄν τις Xen. *Hipparch.* 8. 6, ὥς ἄν ἐγὼ εὐξαίμην Diog. L. 2. 76: similarly ἀξιόσαιμ' ἄν, Liban. *Oratt.* p. 200 b.

So in a direct question: A. ii. 12, λέγοντες τί ἄν θέλοι² τοῦτο εἶναι; *what may this intend to signify* (I assume that it is to signify something); A. xvii. 18, τί ἄν θέλοι ὁ σπερμολόγος οὗτος λέγειν; it being presupposed that his words have a meaning. See also L. vi. 11,³ Gen. xxiii. 15, Dt. xxviii. 67, Job xix. 23, xxv. 4, xxix. 2, xxxi. 31, Eccles. xxv. 3. Compare *Odys.* 21. 259, Xen. *Cyr.* 1. 4. 12, Diog. L. 2. 5, Krüg. p. 186 sq. (Don. p. 542, Jelf 425.)

We have what amounts to a hypothetical construction in A. viii. 31, πῶς ἄν δυναίμην, εἰ μὴ τις ὁδηγήσῃ με; for without an interrogation it would run, οὐκ ἄν δυναίμην. Compare Xen. *Apol.* 6, ἥν αἰσθάνωμαι χείρων γιγνόμενος . . . πῶς ἄν . . . ἐγὼ ἔτι ἄν ἡδέως βιοτεύοιμι;

¹ Klotz p. 104: Adjecta ad optativum ista particula hoc dicitur: nos rem ita animo cogitare, si quando fiat, h. e. rem, si fiat, ita fieri oportere ex cogitatione quidem nostra. Compare Madvig 136.

² [Recent editors read τί θέλω.]

³ [This passage comes in below, no. 4.]

In one passage ἄν stands without any mood (Herm. *Parlie.* ἄν p. 187), according to most MSS. : 1 C. vii. 5, *μὴ ἀποστερεῖτε ἀλλήλους, εἰ μὴ τι ἂν ἐκ συμφώνου*, unless perhaps (unless if perhaps this can be done) with mutual consent.¹

2. After conditional clauses with εἰ we find ἄν in the apodosis with the indicative, to denote hypothetical reality (Rost p. 635 Matth. 508, Don. p. 539 sqq., Jelf 856):—

a. With the imperfect indicative (the most common case), when the writer wishes to express *I should do it*. The antecedent clause may contain either an imperfect or an aorist.

(α) Imperfect: L. vii. 39, *οὗτος εἰ ἦν προφήτης, ἐγίνωσκεν ἂν κ.τ.λ.*, if he were a prophet, he would perceive, xvii. 6,² Mt. xxiii. 30 (see Fritzsche), Jo. v. 46 (viii. 19), viii. 42, ix. 41, xv. 19, xviii. 36, G. i. 10, H. viii. 4, 7, 1 C. xi. 31, A. xviii. 14. Compare 2 Macc. iv. 47, Valckenaer on L. xvii. 6.³

(β) Aorist: H. iv. 8, *εἰ γὰρ αὐτοὺς Ἰησοῦς κατέπαυσεν, οὐκ ἂν περὶ ἄλλης ἐλάλει*, if Joshua had given them rest, he would not speak etc. (in the words previously cited, ver. 5). Compare the present ὀρίζει in ver. 7. See also G. iii. 21, and compare Jer. xxiii. 22, Bar. iii. 13.

b. With the aorist, to express *I should have done it* (Herm. *Vig.* p. 813): Mt. xi. 21, *εἰ ἐγένοντο . . . πάλαι ἂν μετενόησαν*, if . . . had been done, they would long ago have repented, 1 C. ii. 8, Rom. ix. 29 (from the LXX), Gen. xxx. 27, xxxi. 27, 42,⁴

¹ [Compare καὶ ἄν (Mk. vi. 56, al.), ὡς ἄν 2 C. x. 9, and Green p. 230: "In the later Greek the particle ἄν is sometimes combined with καί and ὡς, so as simply to produce a strengthened term, without being in any way material to the syntax." See also Jelf 430. Compare A. Buttm. p. 219: "If we supply an optative, such as γίνουτο, which may combine with ἄν (the principle on which some similar cases in the Greek poets must be explained), we depart entirely from Paul's *usus loquendi*. Hence we must supply either the indicative (2 C. xiii. 5) or the conjunctive (L. ix. 13), and combine ἄν with the restrictive particle εἰ μήτι, so as to form one whole. There is another possible assumption, in which there is nothing opposed to the character of N. T. ellipses or of Paul's style, viz. that ἄν here stands for ἰάν, the predicate being ἀποστερεῖτε or γίνηται, implied in the previous words. The only objection to this view is the extremely rare occurrence of ἄν for ἰάν in the N. T." (See above, § 41. 2,—also Jelf 860. 7, 861. Obs. 4.)]

² [Here ἔχεται is probably the true reading: see below. Mt. xxiii. 30 is thus explained by Fritzsche: si in (impia) majorum aetate viveremus, quam nos aliter, ac patres, in prophetas consuleremus, nos, qui vel mortuorum nunc pie revereamur sepulcrā.]

³ [Both A. xviii. 14 and 2 Macc. iv. 47 have an aorist in the apodosis, an imperfect in the protasis.]

⁴ [In Gen. xxxi. 42, Jud. xiii. 23, an imperfect stands in the conditional clause.]

xliii. 9, Jud. xiii. 23, xiv. 18, Is. i. 9, xlviii. 18, Ps. l. 18, liv. 13, Judith xi. 2, al.—where the conditional clause also contains an aorist: Jo. xiv. 28, εἰ ἠγαπᾶτέ με, ἐχάρητε ἄν, *if ye loved me ye would have rejoiced*, xviii. 30, A. xviii. 14,—an imperfect in the conditional clause (Bar. iii. 13¹): Mt xii. 7, εἰ ἐγνώκετε . . . οὐκ ἂν κατεδικάσατε *if ye had known, ye would not have condemned*, Jud. viii. 19, Job iv. 12,—a pluperfect in the conditional clause (compare Demosth. *Pantæn.* p. 624 b, Liban. *Oratt.* p. 117 c). In this case the pluperfect sometimes takes the place of the aorist with ἄν, as in 1 Jo. ii. 19, εἰ ἦσαν ἐξ ἡμῶν, μεμενήκεισαν ἂν μεθ' ἡμῶν, *mansissent* (atque adeo manerent), Jo. xi. 21 (in ver. 32 the aorist²), xiv. 7. See Soph. *Ed. R.* 984, Æsch. *Otes.* 310 a, Demosth. *Cor.* 324 a, Plat. *Phæd.* 106 c, Diog. L. 3. 39, Æsop 31. 1, Lucian, *Fugit.* 1; and compare Herm. *Partic.* ἄν p. 50.

On the whole subject see Hermann, *Partic.* ἄν, I. cap. 10. This distinction between the tenses seems not to have been understood by some of the translators of the N. T.; by others it has been neglected.³

The apodosis with ἄν is absorbed by an interrogative clause in 1 C. xii. 19, εἰ ἦν τὰ πάντα ἐν μέλος, ποῦ τὸ σῶμα; also in H. vii. 11, εἰ τελείωσις διὰ τῆς . . . ἱερωσύνης ἦν, τίς ἐτι χρεία κ.τ.λ., for οὐκέτι ἂν ἦν χρεία κ.τ.λ. For an example of ἄν in an interrogative apodosis see Wisd. xi. 26, πῶς ἔμεινεν ἄν τι, εἰ μὴ σὺ ἠθέλησας; On A. viii. 31 see above.

¹ [This passage is out of place here; it is rightly quoted above under a. (β).]

² [The best critical texts have the aorist in both verses.]

³ [This can hardly be meant to imply that the rules given above are *never* violated in the N. T.,—that we never find the imperfect where the aorist might have been expected,—for Winer refers below to a modification of the rule, thus expressed by Madvig l. c.: “Sometimes, either in both clauses or in only one of them, the imperfect is used instead of the aorist, of relations belonging to the past; mostly (yet not always, especially in the poets) to denote an abiding state or a continued series of actions” (p. 95 of Transl.). Similarly Krüger p. 195, Buttmann, *Gr. Gramm.* p. 425, Kühner on *Yen. Mem.* 1. 1. 5, Curtius, *Gr. Gramm.* p. 296 (Transl.): compare also Kühner, *Gr.* II. 175, 971 sq. (ed. 2), Jelf 856. *Obs.* 1, Bleek on H. vii. 11, xi. 15. Such exceptional instances, however, are probably very few in the N. T.: there seems no sufficient reason for reckoning 1 C. xi. 31 or G. iii. 21 amongst them. When ἦν occurs in the protasis, it must occasionally be rendered *had been*, see Jo. xi. 21, 32, 1 Jo. ii. 19, (A. xviii. 14); compare Alford on H. viii. 7. In Jo. viii. 19, Rom. vii. 7 (quoted in the text) the word used is ᾤδεν, which can scarcely be reckoned with pluperfects.]

In Mk. xiii. 20, εἰ μὴ κύριος ἐκολόβωσε . . . οὐκ ἂν ἐσώθη πᾶσα σὰρξ, the two aorists do not stand for imperfects; the meaning is, *if the Lord had not* (in his decree) *shortened the days, all flesh would have perished* (might even now be looked upon as already destroyed). In H. xi. 15, εἰ μὲν ἐκείνης ἐμνημόνευον . . . εἶχον ἂν καιρὸν ἀνακάμψαι, it is probable that the writer used the imperfect in the principal clause because he is speaking of a *continued* action (of past time),¹ just as the imperfect is used in Latin (*habent*):² *if they thought that . . . they had* (during their life) *time to return*, and consequently would not have made this declaration (ver. 13) at the end of their life: the aorist would have represented the *ἔχειν καιρὸν* as something which occurred once and quickly passed. Another view of the imperfect in hypothetical clauses (Franke, *Demosth.* pp. 59, 74) is foreign to the context.

We sometimes find ἄν omitted in the apodosis, especially in connexion with the imperfect tense.³ This omission becomes more and more frequent in later Greek, and is found in cases where there is no aim after the emphasis—the idea of decision—originally conveyed by this construction (Kühner II. 556).⁴ The examples may be thus arranged:—

a. Imperfect in both clauses: Jo. ix. 33, εἰ μὴ ἦν οὗτος παρὰ θεοῦ, οὐκ ἠδύνατο ποιεῖν οὐδέν, *were he not from God, he would be able to do nothing*; Diog. L. 2. 24, *Lycurg. Orat.* 8. 4, *Plat. Sympos.* 198 c, *Gorg.* 514 c. In Jo. viii. 39 the MSS. are almost equally divided as to the omission or insertion of ἄν: if it originally stood in the text it may have been absorbed by the νῦν which immediately follows.⁵

b. Aorist in the apodosis, with an ellipsis of ἦν in the protasis: G. iv. 15, εἰ δυνατόν τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς ὑμῶν ἐξορύξαντες ἐδώκατέ μοι, where ἄν has not much support.

c. Aorist in protasis, imperfect in apodosis: Jo. xv. 22, εἰ μὴ ἦλθον . . . ἁμαρτίαν οὐκ εἶχον, *if I had not come, they would not have sin*; compare Diog. L. 2. 21.

¹ Matth. 508. b, Madvig. 117. a. Rem. 1.

² Zumpt, *Gramm.* 525 [Madvig 347. b. Obs. 2].

³ Herm. Eur. *Hec.* 1087, *Soph. Elect.* p. 132, *Partic.* ἄν p. 70 sqq. Bremi, *Exc.* 4 *ad Lys.* p. 439 sq., Matth. 508. Rem. 5. [Don. p. 540, Jelf 858, Ellicott on G. iv. 15. In modern Greek ἄν is omitted in this case: see Mullah, *Vulg.* p. 359.]

⁴ Similar to these examples are such Latin sentences as the following: Flor. 4. 2. 19, *peractum erat bellum sine sanguine, si Pompeium opprimere* (Caesar) *potuisset*; Horat. *Od.* 2. 17. 27, Liv. 34. 29, Cic. *Fam.* 12. 24. 2, Tac. *Annal.* 3. 14, Sen. *Consol. ad Marc.* I. See Zumpt, *Gr.* 519. b. [Madvig 348, Don. p. 396.]

⁵ [Tischendorf and Tregelles read εἰ . . . ἴστε . . . ἰσποιεῖτε (without ἄν): see below. Westcott and Hort read ἴστε, but in the next clause ποιεῖτε.]

d. Pluperfect in the conditional clause (Jud. viii. 19), imperfect in the principal clause: Jo. xix. 11, οὐκ εἶχες ἐξουσίαν οὐδεμίαν κατ' ἐμοῦ, εἰ μὴ ἦν σοι δεδομένον ἄνωθεν, *thou wouldst not have . . . if it were not (had not been) given to thee*, A. xxvi. 32; Rom. vii. 7, *non cognoram . . . nisi diceret*,—so also in the words which immediately precede, τὴν ἁμαρτίαν κ.τ.λ., where with εἰ μὴ διὰ νόμου we must repeat ἔγνω. This omission of ἄν is particularly common with καλὸν ἦν, ἔδει, ἐχρῆν, κ.τ.λ.;¹ compare Mt. xxvi. 24, καλὸν ἦν αὐτῷ, εἰ οὐκ ἐγεννήθη κ.τ.λ. See above § 41. a. 2.²

2 C. xi. 4; εἰ ὁ ἐρχόμενος ἄλλον Ἰησοῦν κηρύσσει . . . καλῶς ἀνείχεσθε (ἀνέχεσθε, found in B alone, is received by Lachmann³), is rendered, *if . . . preached, ye would bear with etc.* Here we should certainly expect to find ἐκήρυσεν; but, as several words intervene, the writer might easily fall into such an anacoluthon (*if . . . preaches another Jesus . . . ye would bear with it*), using ἀνείχεσθε as if he had written ἐκήρυσεν, instead of following up the κηρύσσει with ἀνέχεσθε. Or we may suppose that he changes the expression designedly, that he may not give pain to the Corinthians, altering the harsh ἀνέχεσθε into the hypothetical and therefore milder ἀνείχεσθε: in this case, however, ἄν was the more to be expected as in the antecedent clause there is no aim at a hypothetical period: compare also Klotz, *Devar.* p. 487 sq.⁴ We have a similar example in Diog. L. 2. 69, εἰ τοῦτο φαῦλόν ἐστιν, οὐκ ἄν ἐν ταῖς τῶν θεῶν ἑορταῖς ἐγίνετο:⁵ Demosth. *Neær.* 815 a is of a different kind.

¹ Madyig 118, Bäumlein p. 140 sq. (Don. p. 541, Jelf 858. 3).

² [In the place referred to Winer maintains that there is no real ellipsis of ἄν in such examples.]

³ [Alford and Westcott and Hort follow Lachmann in this reading. A. Buttmann (*Gr.* p. 226, *Stud. v. Kr.* 1858, *vid. infr.*) maintains that this is an example of the first class of conditional sentences, not the fourth. He takes the same view of Jo. xix. 11, where however he would prefer to read ἔχουσ.]

⁴ [Klotz's words will make the meaning clearer: "Si ratione rem consideramus, in ejus modi locis" (*i. e.* ubi apodosis aliam orationis formam habet) "condicionis et apodosis propria conjunctio nulla est, veram postquam simpliciter posita est hypothetica enuntiatio, alio quodam modo concipitur cogitatione apodosis, ut non exaequata sit totius enuntiationis ratio, sed condicio illa nihil adferat ad apodosin nisi externam rationem sententiarum."]

⁵ [In this passage we have in the protasis the present indicative, and in the apodosis a past tense of the indicative with ἄν. L. xvii. 6, εἰ ἔχεται . . . ἐλέγετε ἄν, is precisely similar to this, as also is Jo. viii. 39 with the reading εἰ . . . ἴσθι . . . ἵσταῖτε ἄν (the reading, however, is doubtful, see p. 382, note⁵). These passages—with some others in which the present tense is less strongly supported, viz. Jo. xiv. 28, H. xi. 15 (where however *μνημονεύουσιν* has now the support of B)—are carefully examined by A. Buttmann in an interesting paper in the *Studien und Kritiken*, 1853 (p. 474 sqq.). His view is, that the writer uses this form when he does not wish to imply an *absolute* denial of the truth of the hypothesis, whilst at the same time he does deny that the hypothesis is true *in the sense required by the apodosis*. Hence, in strictness, we

That in Rom. iv. 2, ἔχει καύχημα does not stand for εἶχεν ἄν κ., as was maintained by Rückert, will be easily perceived by any one who attends to Paul's reasoning: of recent commentators, Köllner has rightly opposed this view.

3. In relative clauses, after ὅς, ὅστις, ὅσος, ὅπου, etc., ἄν is found

a. With the indicative, when some actual fact, and therefore something certain, is spoken of, "sed cujus vel pars aliqua, vel ratio et modus dubitationem admittunt" (Herm. *Vig.* p. 819):¹ Mk. vi. 56, ὅπου ἄν εἰσῆλθούνητο, *where perchance he entered*, ubicunque intrabat (this might occur in different places and repeatedly) ὅσοι ἄν ἤπτοντο² αὐτοῦ, *so many of them as (at any time) touched him*: καθότι ἄν, A. ii. 45, iv. 35; ὥς ἄν, 1 C. xii. 2. In all these instances we have a (relative) preterite, as in Gen. ii. 19, xxx. 42, Is. lv. 11, 2 S. xiv. 26, Ez. i. 20, x. 11, Esth. viii. 17, 1 Macc. xiii. 20,—and also in Greek writers, as Lucian, *Dial. M.* 9. 2, *Demon.* 10, Demosth. I. *Steph.* p. 610 b (Agath. 32. 12, 117. 12, 287. 13, Malal. 14. 36). The *present* indicative—which Klotz (p. 109 sqq.), in opposition to Hermann, maintains to be inadmissible—is not even externally supported in L. viii. 18, x. 8, Jo. v. 19: in Mk. xi. 24 Lachmann has rightly restored from the MSS. the indicative without ἄν.³ The present occurs frequently in the LXX, see Ps. ci. 3, Pr. i. 22, Lev. xxv. 16.

In Mt. xiv. 36 we have ὅσοι ἤψαντο, διεσώθησαν in the place of ὅσοι ἄν ἤπτοντο, ἐσώζοντο of the parallel passage, Mk. vi. 56. Both expressions are correct, according as the writer conceived the fact as in every respect definite or not. The former must be

have a condensation of two sentences into one. the hypothesis to which the apodosis really corresponds being suppressed. Thus in Jo. viii. 39: "if ye are, as ye say, Abraham's children (and in a natural sense ye certainly are), ye would (if ye were his children in the true sense of the word) do Abraham's works:" contrast with this ver. 42, where the truth of the hypothesis is at once denied. He quotes Aristoph. *Av.* 792 sqq. (compare 785) as another parallel instance. For a different example of the same combination of tenses see Jud. xiii. 23 *Al.*]

¹ Klotz p. 145: In his locis quum res ipsa, quæ facta esse dicatur, certa sit, pertinet illud, quod habet in se particula ἄν incerti, magis ad notionem relativam, sive pronomem, sive particula est. [Compare Jelf 827. c, 424. 3. β, Green, *Gr.* p. 164.]

² [The best texts now have ἤψαντο: in some of the passages of the LXX quoted in the next sentences, we have the aorist, not the imperfect.]

³ [In Rev. xiv. 4 we should probably read ὅπου ἄν ὑπάγῃ. The reading of Pr. i. 22 is uncertain; Lev. xxv. 16 is inserted by mistake.]

rendered, *all who* (as many as) *touched him*, of the persons who were surrounding him at that time (ver. 35). Mark's narration does not refer to any particular place (as is shown by ὅπου ἂν εἰσπορεύετο); he says generally, *all who at any time touched him*. Compare Hermann, *Partic. ἄν* p. 26.

b. With the conjunctive, when the matter referred to is objectively possible, i.e., when something whose occurrence is regarded as only conditional is spoken of.

(*a*) The aorist conjunctive (the tense which occurs most frequently) is used of that which may possibly happen in the future, and corresponds to the Latin *futurum exactum*: Mt. x. 11, εἰς ἣν δ' ἂν πόλιν ἢ κώμην εἰσέλθητε, *into what city ye may possibly have entered, in quaecunque urbem, si quam in urbem*; xxi. 22, ὅσα ἂν αἰτήσητε, *quaecunque petieritis*; xii. 32, Mk. ix. 18, xiv. 9, L. x. 35, A. ii. 39, iii. 22, 23, viii. 19, Rom. x. 13, xvi. 2,¹ Ja. iv. 4, 1 Jo. iv. 15, Rev. xiii. 15, al. For examples from Greek writers see Bornem. *Luc.* p. 65 (Jelf 829). From the LXX, compare Gen. xxi. 6, 12, xxii. 2, xxiv. 14, xxvi. 2, xxviii. 15, xlv. 9 sq., Ex. i. 22, ix. 19, x. 28, Lev. v. 3, 15, 17, xi. 32, xx. 6, 9, 15, 17 sq., Num. v. 10, vi. 2, Dt. xvii. 9, Is. xi. 11. In the place of the conjunctive we find the future indicative² in Dt. v. 27, Jer. xlix. 4, Jud. x. 18, xi. 24,—Malch. *Hist.* p. 238, Cinnam. I. 6 (Bonned.): see Matth. 528. Rem. 3 (Jelf 827 *a*).

(*β*) The present conjunctive is used of that which possibly might now occur, or which usually occurs, or which is to be represented as something continued: G. v. 17, ἵνα μὴ, ἂ ἂν θέλητε, ταῦτα ποιῇτε (*what you may possibly desire*), Col. iii. 17, πᾶν ὃ τι ἂν ποιῇτε 1 Th. ii. 7,³ ὡς ἂν τοσοῦτος θάληπῃ κ.τ.λ., L. ix. 57, Jo. ii. 5, v. 19, 1 C. xvi. 2, Ja. iii. 4,⁴ Col. iii. 23. On the whole see Hermann, *Partic. ἄν* p. 113 sqq., *Vig.* p. 819. From the LXX, compare Gen. vi. 17, xi. 6, 1 S. xiv. 7, Lev. xv. 19, Ex. xxii. 9; this tense however is much less common than the aorist.

In 2 C. viii. 12 we find a combination of two constructions, εἰ ἢ προθυμία πρόκειται, καθὼς ἂν ἔχη, ἐμπρόσδεκτος, οὐ καθὼς οὐκ ἔχει. The distinction is clear: the positive ἔχειν might be variously con-

¹ [In Rom. xvi. 2 the tense is the *present*.]

² [We have this construction in Mk. viii. 35, A. vii. 7, in the best texts.]

³ [In the better reading, ὡς ἰάν τρ. θέλησῃ, it seems probable that ἰάν is the conjunction (Vulg. *tamquam si forteat*).—The best attested reading in Mk. iv. 26, ὡς ἔ. βάλλῃ, is very irregular.]

⁴ [We should here read ὅπου βούλεται. In Gen. xi. 6, quoted below, we find the aorist, not the present.]

ceived in regard to degree (καθό), according to what he may happen to have; the negative οὐκ ἔχειν is single and altogether definite. Compare Lev. xxiv. 20, xxv. 16, xxvii. 12; xi. 34, πᾶν βρώμα, ὃ ἐσθεται, εἰς ὃ ἂν ἐπέλθῃ ὕδωρ.

In Attic prose relatives joined with the conjunctive mood are usually accompanied by ἄν; there are however well-attested examples of the omission of this particle (Rost p. 669 sq.), and Hermann (*Partic. ἄν* p. 113) has pointed out the case in which this omission was necessary.¹ As regards the N. T., the reading of good MSS. in L. viii. 17 is οὐ γάρ ἐστι . . . ἀπόκρυφον, ὃ οὐ γνωσθῇ (al. γνωσθήσεται) καὶ εἰς φανερόν ἔλθῃ;² this must be rendered *which may not become known and come to light*. The relative here refers to something which is conceived with perfect definiteness, not to *anything whatever, quodcunque*. On the other hand, in Ja. ii. 10, ὅστις ὅλον τὸν νόμον τηρήσῃ, πταίσῃ δὲ ἐν ἐνί, we might have expected ἄν; but it is not really required, as in the writer's conception the case is altogether definite, *qui (si quis) . . . custodiverit*. So also in Mt. x. 33. In Mt. xviii. 4 Lachm. has restored the future.³

4. In indirect questions ἄν is joined with the optative (after a preterite or an historic present): L. i. 62, ἐνένεον τῷ πατρί, τὸ τί ἂν θέλοι καλεῖσθαι αὐτόν, *how he would perhaps wish to have him named* (it being supposed that he has a wish in this case,—τί θέλοι κ.τ.λ. would be, *how he wished to have him named*), A. v. 24, x. 17, xxi. 33 (see above, § 41. b. 4), L. vi. 11, διελάλουν πρὸς ἀλλήλους, τί ἂν ποιήσκειαν τῷ Ἰησοῦ, *what they might possibly do with Jesus, quid forte faciendum videretur* (discussing the various possibilities in a doubting mood), ix. 46.

¹ Compare Schaf. *Demosth.* I. 657, Poppo, *Observ.* p. 143 sqq., *Jen. Lit.-Zeit.* 1816, April, No. 69, and *ad Cyrop.* pp. 129, 209; on the other side, Bäumlein p. 212 sqq. [See also Green, *Gr.* p. 163 sq. A. Buttmann holds that, as the N. T. writers omit ἄν only after the compound relatives (including πᾶς ὅς), not after the simple ὅς, the particle was omitted because it seemed superfluous with pronouns whose meaning was already general.—But there are very few (if any) well-attested examples of the omission, besides Ja. ii. 10, Mt. x. 33.]

² [When this passage was quoted in § 41. 4, two readings were mentioned, οὐ γνωσθήσεται (Griesb., Meyer, De W., Tisch. ed. 7) and οὐ μὴ γνωσθῇ (Lachm., Treg., Tisch. ed. 8, Alford, Westcott and Hort). It does not appear that any editor reads οὐ γνωσθῇ, or indeed that any MS. has this reading, except L,—in which however μὴ is written over the line. If we read γνωσθήσεται, the above explanation will apply to ἔλθῃ; with the other reading we have the ordinary construction of οὐ μὴ.]

³ [The use of relative sentences to express *purpose* or *destination* must not be left unnoticed. In this sense the relative is usually followed by the future indicative in Greek prose (Madvig 115 a, Krüg. p. 180); in Epic poetry we find the subjunctive, which also occurs occasionally in prose (Thuc. 7. 25. 1), see Jelf 836 4. In the N. T. see A. xxi. 16, H. viii. 3 (subj.), Mt. xxi. 41, L. vii. 4 (future). See A. Buttm. p. 229, Green p. 177.]

Similarly Jo. xiii. 24, with the reading *νεύει τούτῳ Σίμων Π. πυνθέσθαι τίς ἂν εἴη περὶ οὗ λέγει* (*who he might be, whom they should possibly suppose him to be*); but the better reading is *νεύει . . . καὶ λέγει αὐτῷ εἰπὲ τίς ἐστὶν περὶ οὗ λέγει*. See Klotz p. 509: compare Esth. iii. 13. (Jelf 425, 879)

5. The particles of time are followed by the conjunctive with ἄν (Matth. 521), when the reference is to an (objectively possible) action, a case which may or will occur, but in regard to which there is no certainty *when* (how often) it will occur (Hermann, *Partic. ἄν* p. 95 sqq., Don. p. 581. Jelf 842).

a. ὅταν (i.e., ὅτ' ἄν): Mt. xv. 2, *νύπτονται τὰς χεῖρας, ὅταν ἄρτον ἐσθίωσιν*, *when* (i.e., *as often as*) *they eat*, Jo. viii. 44, 1 C. iii. 4, L. xi. 36; xvii. 10, *ὅταν ποιήσητε πάντα, λέγετε*, *when ye shall have done*, Mt. xxi. 40, *ὅταν ἔλθῃ ὁ κύριος: . . . τί ποιήσει*, *quando venerit*. So usually with the aorist conjunctive for the Latin *futurum exactum*, Mk. viii. 38, Jo. iv. 25, xvi. 13. Rom. xi. 27, A. xxiii. 35, 1 C. xv. 27,¹ xvi. 3, 1 Jo. ii. 28; and also H. i. 6 (as was pointed out by Bohme and Wahl) The present conjunctive, on the other hand, usually indicates an action of frequent recurrence, not limited to any particular time (Matth. 521), or else represents something which in itself is future simply as an event (1 C. xv. 24,² where it stands by the side of the aorist conjunctive).

Similar to this are *ἡνίκα ἄν*, 2 C. iii. 16 (*when it shall have turned*); *ὡσάκις ἄν* (*as often as*), 1 C. xi. 25, 26 (with the present); *ὡς ἄν*, *as soon as*, Rom. xv. 24, 1 C. xi. 34, Ph. ii. 23.³

b. The conjunctions which answer to until: ἕως ἄν,⁴ Mt. x. 11, *ἐκεῖ μέινετε, ἕως ἄν ἐξέλθῃτε* Ja. v. 7. L. ix. 27; *ἄχρις οὗ ἄν*, Rev. ii. 25 (Gen. xxiv. 14, 19, Jos. ii. 16, xx. 6, 9, Ex.

¹ [On this passage ("When God shall have declared that all things have been subjected to him") see Alford's note. In 1 Jo. ii. 28 we must read *ἰάν*.]

² [The received text has the aorist, but there is no doubt that we must read *παράδιδῃ* or *-δίδῃ* (on the latter form, found with *ὅταν* in Mk. iv. 29 also, see above, p. 360, note²): *ὅταν* indicates "the uncertainty of the time when" (Alford *in loc.*.)]

³ [In this purely temporal sense *ὡς ἄν* is at least very rare in Attic prose; see Klotz, *Devar.* p. 759, A. Buttm. p. 232, Ellicott on Ph. 2. 23. To the conjunctions mentioned above add *ἄφ' οὗ ἄν* L. xiii. 25, and *ἕταν* Mt. ii. 3, L. xi. 22, 34.]

⁴ In Ex. xv. 16, Jer. xxiii. 20, according to the usual text, we find *ἕως ἄν* and *ὡς* with the conjunctive in parallel clauses. [In Ja. v. 7, quoted in the next line, *ἄν* is probably not genuine.]

xv. 16, Is. vi. 11, xxvi. 20, xxx. 17, Tob. vii. 11, and often). Compare Soph. *Œd. R.* 834, Xen. *Cyr.* 3. 3. 18, 46, *An.* 5. 1. 11, Plat. *Phæd.* 59 e, al.; this is the usual construction in Attic prose (Rost p. 623, Don. p. 581 sq., Jelf 846). Compare also § 41. b. 3. 2. (b).—Πρὶν ἄν does not occur in the N. T.¹

In Rev. iv. 9, ὅταν δώσουσι τὰ ζῶα δόξαν . . . πεσοῦνται οἱ ἑκοσι τέσσαρες κ.τ.λ. (the correct reading), ὅταν is joined with the future instead of the conjunctive, *quando dederint*,—as in *Iliad.* 20. 335, ἀλλ' ἀναχωρήσαι, ὅτε κεν ξυμβλήσῃαι αὐτῷ: other MSS. have δώσι or δώσωσι.² In L. xi. 2, xiii. 28, Mt. x. 19, there is preponderant authority for the conjunctive. The use of the indic. present with ὅταν in Rom. ii. 14, ὅταν ποιῇ (which should rather be regarded as a mistake of transcription for ποιῇ) is very doubtful: we should read ποιῶσι with Lachm. and Tischendorf. In Mk. xi. 25, however, ὅταν στήκετε is supported by good MSS., and—as the words are designed to express merely an external definition of time,³ *cum statis precantes*—the indicative (according to Klotz, *Devar.* p. 475 sq.) is just as admissible as in Lycurg. 28. 3 it is well attested by MS. authority.⁴ In this case the present and future indicative are sometimes found with ὅταν even in earlier writers (see Klotz *l. c.*, and p. 477 sq., 690⁵), where it was formerly considered inadmissible:⁶ in later writers it occurs more frequently,⁷ compare e.g., Ex. i. 16, *Act. Apocr.* 126.

More singular is the construction of ὅταν in narration with an indicative preterite (imperfect); Mk. iii. 11, τὰ πνεύματα . . . ὅταν αὐτὸν ἐθεώρει, προσέπιπτεν (without any variant), *when at any time* (quandocunque) *they saw him*. Here Greek writers would probably have used (ὅτε or ὁπόταν with) the optative, see Herm. *Vig.* p. 792;⁸ but it is as easy to explain the indic. here as in ὅσοι ἂν ἦπτοντο (see above, 3. a). Compare Gen. xxxviii. 9, Ex. xvii.

¹ [Πρὶν ἄν ἴδῃ is received by Treg., Westcott (and Tisch. *Syn. Ev.*) in L. ii. 26: here it follows a negative clause, as usual (Don. p. 583, Jelf 848. 4). In ed. 8 Tisch. reads πρὶν ἢ ἂν ἴδῃ. See above, p. 371.]

² [On 1 Tim. v. 11, where Tisch. (ed. 7) and Alford read the future with ἔταν, see Ellicott's note. He remarks that "the only correct principle of explaining these usages of ἰάν and ὅταν with the indicative" is "the restriction of the whole conditional force to the particle, and the absence of necessary internal connexion between the verb in the protasis and that in the apodosis."]

³ [Not an *internal* relation of cause or condition.]

⁴ Bekker conjectures ᾤσι, others read ᾤτ' ἰν, and Blume even says, "indicativus per grammaticas leges h. l. ferri nequit." [The reading in question is ἔταν . . . ἰσί.—In ed. 7 Tisch. received ὅταν with the present indicative in Mk. xi. 25, xiii. 4, 7, L. xi. 2; but in all these passages, except the first, he now reads the subjunctive.]

⁵ Most of the examples quoted by Gayler, *De Partic. Negat.* p. 193 sq., are probably doubtful.

⁶ Jacobs, *Anthol. Palat.* III. 61, *Achill. Tat.* 452, *Matth.* 521. note.

⁷ Jacobs in *Act. Monac.* I. 146, Schæf. *Ind. Æsop.* 149.

⁸ Fritzsche (*Mark* p. 801) prefers to write ᾤτ' ἄν, in order to show that in this case ἄν belongs to the verb, in the sense of *at any time*: compare Schæf.

11, Num. xi. 9, 1 Sam. xvii. 34, Ps. cxix. 7, Thiersch, *Pent.* p. 100 (so with ἡμέκα ἄν Gen. xxx. 42, Ex. xxxiii. 8, xxxiv. 34, xl. 36, ὁπότε ἔάν Tob. vii. 11, ἔάν Jud. vi. 3,—where also a frequently repeated action of past time is referred to); also Polyb. 4. 32. 5, 13. 7. 10 (see Schweigh. on the latter passage), Aristid. *Lept.* § 3. 6: compare Poppo, *Thuc.* III. i. 313.¹ In the Byzantine writers ὅταν is joined with the aorist indicative even when it signifies *when* (in reference to a single event of past time), Ephraem. 7119, 5386. 5732, Theophan. pp. 499, 503. Compare also Tischendorf in the *Verhandel.* p. 142.²

When the final particle ὅπως is joined with ἄν, it indicates a purpose the possibility of attaining which is still doubtful, or the attainment of which is viewed as depending upon circumstances, *ut sit, si sit*,³—*ut, si fieri possit, ut forte*.⁴ See Isocr. *Ep.* 8. p. 1016, Xen. *Cyr.* 5. 2. 21, Plat. *Gorg.* 481 a, *Conv.* 127 e, *Legg.* 5. 738 d, al., Demosth. *Halon.* 32 c; also Stallbaum, Plat. *Lach.* p. 24, Krüg. p. 192.⁵ In the N. T. we have only two examples of this construction (for A. xv. 17 and Rom. iii. 4 are quotations from the O. T., and in Mt. vi. 5 ἄν has been removed from the text in accordance with many authorities), but the explanation just given is applicable to these: A. iii. 19, ὅπως ἂν ἔλθωσιν καιροὶ ἀναψύξεως, *ut forte* (si meae admonitioni μετανοήσατε καὶ ἐπιτρέψατε parueritis) *veniant tempora* etc., L. ii. 35. So also in the two quotations from the LXX, especially in A. xv. 17, the meaning is clear. Compare further Gen. xii. 13, xviii. 19, 1. 20, Ex. xx. 20, 26, xxxiii. 13, Num. xv. 40, xvi. 40, xxvii. 20, Dt. viii. 2, xvii. 20, 2 S. xvii. 14, Ps. lix. 7, Hos. ii. 3, Jer. xlii. 7, Dan. ii. 18, 1 Macc. x. 32.

In the N. T. ἄν is never found with the optative after conjunctions and relatives; in the LXX however see Gen. xix. 8

Dem. III. 192. See however Klotz, *Devar.* p. 685 sq. [Compare Jelf 424. 3. β. 841. *Obs.* 2.]

¹ The LXX use even ὡς ἄν with a preterite indicative, when speaking of a single definite past action; e. g., Gen. vi. 4, xxvii. 30, ὡς ἄν ἐξῆλθιν Ἰακώβ κ. τ. λ.

² [There are in the N. T. two well-attested examples of ὅταν with the aorist indicative: Mk. xi. 19, ὅταν ἐψὶ ἰγίνετο (probably meaning, *whenever evening came*), Rev. viii. 1, ὅταν ἤνοιξι. In modern Greek ὅταν is freely used with the indicative, see Mullach, *Vulg.* p. 368.]

³ See Herm. Eur. *Bacch.* 593, 1232, *Partic.* ἄν p. 120 sq.

⁴ Compare Bengel on A. iii. 19, Rom. iii. 4.

⁵ [So Don. p. 600: "When the final sentence expresses an *eventual* conclusion, i. e. one in which an additional hypothesis is virtually contained, we may subjoin ἄν to ὡς or ὅπως; thus Soph. *Electr.* 1495 sq., 'in order that you may, as by going there you will, etc.'" Compare Jelf 810, Green p. 169.]

(but compare xvi. 6), xxxiii. 10, 2 Macc. xv. 21. With the infinitive it occurs once, in 2 C. x. 9, ἵνα μὴ δόξω ὡς ἂν ἐκφοβοῖν ὑμᾶς, *that I may not appear perchance to terrify you*. In the *oratio recta* (Hermann, *Partic.* ἄν p. 179, Krüg. p. 348, Jelf 429) this would be ὡς ἂν ἐκφοβοῖμι ὑμᾶς, *tamquam qui velim vos terrere*.¹

After relatives we frequently find ἐάν in the place of ἄν in the N. T. text (as in the LXX and Apocrypha,² and occasionally in the Byzantine writers, e. g., Malalas 5. pp. 94, 144), according to the best and most numerous authorities: see Mt. v. 19 (not vii. 9), viii. 19, x. 42, xi. 27, Jo. xv. 7, L. xvii. 33, 1 C. vi. 18, xvi. 3; G. vi. 7, E. vi. 8, al.³ This is not uncommon in the MSS. of Greek writers, even the Attic: recent philologists,⁴ however, uniformly substitute ἄν.⁵ This the N. T. editors have not yet ventured to do, and the use of ἐάν for ἄν may have been really a peculiarity of the later (if not indeed of the earlier) popular language.⁶ Compare L. x. 8.

SECTION XLIII.

THE IMPERATIVE MOOD.

1. The imperative mood regularly expresses a summons or command, sometimes however merely a permission (*imperativus permissivus*) a consent or acquiescence⁷ (Krüg. p. 138, Jelf 420): 1 C. vii. 15. εἰ ὁ ἄπιστος χωρίζεται. χωριζέσθω, *he may separate himself* (there can and should be no hindrance on the part of the Christian spouse); xiv. 38 [*Rec.*], εἰ τις ἀγνοεῖ, ἀγνοείτω (the hope of further successful instruction is renounced). Whether this or the ordinary meaning should be assigned to the imperative in any particular passage, must be decided not by grammatical but

¹ [It seems much simpler to suppose that ὡς and ἄν here coalesce, with the meaning *quasi*: so Meyer, Alford, Green (see the note quoted above, p. 380). A. Buttmann (p. 219). Green quotes Polyb. *Hist.* I. 46, Philo, *Mundi Opif.* I. 13: ὡς ἂν is thus used in modern Greek. On the classical ὡς περ ἂν, see Jelf 430. 1; and on καὶ ἄν, as used in Mk. vi. 56, al., § 64. I. 1.]

² See Wahl, *Clav. Apocryph.* p. 137 sq., Thilo, *Act. Thom.* p. 8.

³ [The reading is rather doubtful in some of these examples. See Alford vol. I. *Proleg.* p. 98 (ed. 6), Ellic. on E. vi. 8, A. Buttm. p. 63, Green p. 164 (Jelf 423).]

⁴ In opposition to Schneider, Xen. *Mem.* 3. 10. 12.

⁵ See Schaefer, *Julian*, p. v, Herm. *Vig.* p. 835, Bremi, *Lys.* p. 126, Boissonade, *En. Gaz.* p. 269, Stallb. *Plat. Lach.* p. 57. A more moderate opinion is expressed by Jacobs, *Athen.* p. 88; yet see his note in *Lection. Stob.* p. 45, and *Achill. Tat.* p. 831 sq. Compare also Valckenauer on 1 C. vi. 18.

⁶ Almost like our *etwan* in relative sentences, *was etwan geschehen sollte* (wann etwas geschieht, was es sein sollte).

⁷ According to Møller (Schneidewin, *Philology.* VI. 124 sqq.) the *present* imperative only should be used. We have the present, it is true, in the N. T. passages which are quoted above, but we cannot regard this as settling the question for the N. T.

by hermeneutical considerations ; and these will not allow us to make the imperative permissive either in Mt. viii. 32 (on the ground that *sufferance* is expressed in the parallel passage, L. viii. 32), or in Jo. xiii. 27, 1 C. xi. 6. On Jo. xiii. 27 see Baumgarten-Crusius : ¹ in 1 C. xi. 6, *κειράσθω* as well as *κατακαλυπτέσθω* must be taken as implying logical necessity,—one thing necessarily supposes the other. On the other hand, in Mt. xxvi. 45, *καθεύδετε τὸ λοιπὸν καὶ ἀναπαύεσθε*, Jesus,—his spirit peaceful, mild, and resigned, through the influence of his prayer,—probably speaks permissively, *sleep on then further and rest*. Irony at this moment of solemn feeling is not to be thought of. In Mt. xxiii. 32, however, there probably is irony in the words : if they are taken as permissive, the tone of the discourse loses in force. In Rev. xxii. 11 the whole is a challenge : let every man, by continuing in the course which he has followed hitherto, ripen against the approaching judgment of Christ : the fate of all is as if already determined.

2. When two imperatives are connected by *καί*, the first sometimes contains the condition (supposition) upon which the action indicated by the second will take place, or the second expresses a result which will certainly ensue (Matth. 511. 5. c) : ² e. g. Bar. ii. 21, *κλίνατε τὸν ὄμῳ ὑμῶν ἐργάσασθαι τῷ βασιλεῖ . . . καὶ καθίσατε ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν* Eriphan. II. 368, *ἔχε τοὺς τοῦ θεοῦ λόγους κατὰ ψυχὴν σου καὶ χρεῖαν μὴ ἔχε Ἐπιφανίου*. In the N. T. this explanation has been applied to E. iv. 26 (from Ps. iv. 5), *ὀργίζεσθε καὶ μὴ ἁμαρτάνετε*, *be angry and sin not*, i. e., if ye are angry, do not sin, do not fall into sin (Rückert) ; and to Jo. vii. 52, *ἐρευνήσου καὶ ἴδε*, *search and thou wilt see* (Kuhnöl) : compare *divide et impera*. This is certainly very common in Hebrew ; see Ewald, *Krit. Gr.* p. 653. But in Jo. vii

¹ [See Alford *in loc.* ; and on Mt. xxvi. 45, Ellicott, *Hist. L.* p. 330.]

² The examples which Bornemann (on L. xxiv. 39) quotes from Greek authors are of a different kind. Still this mode of expression cannot be regarded as a real Hebraism, see Gesen. *Lehrgr.* p. 776,—where however some passages are quoted which are doubtful (as Ps. xxxvii. 27), or which should at all events have been separated from the rest (Gen. xlii. 18, Is. viii. 9). These passages have no analogy to E. iv. 26 (see below) ; for Paul's words, if interpreted by them, could only mean, *if ye are angry, ye do not sin*, or even, *if ye would not sin, then be angry*. It is surprising therefore that, notwithstanding this, Zyro (*Stud. v. Krit.* 1841, 3. Heft, p. 655) has again had recourse to this so-called Hebraism. [On the Hebrew idiom see Gesen. *Hebr. Gr.* p. 212 (Bagster) Kalisch, *Hebr. Gr.* I. 300.]

the expression is more forcible than καὶ ὄψει (Lucian, *Indoct.* 29) would have been: the result of the search is so certain, that a challenge to *search* is at the same time a challenge to *see*. In L. x. 28 we have the regular construction. In E. iv. 26, Paul's meaning undoubtedly is, that when we are angry we must not fall into sin,—compare ver. 27 (see Bengel and Baumg.-Crus. *in loc.*); and ver. 31 cannot be urged against this. It is only the grammatical estimate of the expression that is doubtful. Either we have a single logical sentence, ὀργιζόμενοι μὴ ἁμαρτάνετε, split up into two grammatical sentences, or else ὀργίζεσθε must be taken as permissive (compare the similar passage Jer. x. 24). For Meyer's assertion that, when two imperatives are closely connected, we cannot take one as permissive and the other as jussive, is incorrect: we have no difficulty in saying, *Now go* (I give you leave), *but do not stay out above an hour!*¹

In 1 Tim. vi. 12 the words ἀγωνίζου τὸν καλὸν ἀγῶνα τῆς πίστεως, ἐπιλαβοῦ τῆς αἰωνίου ζωῆς (where the asyndeton is not without force) must be simply translated, *strive the good strife of faith, lay hold* (in and through the strife) *of eternal life*: compare Mk. iv. 39 and Fritzsche *in loc.* Here the ἐπιλαμβ. τῆς ζωῆς is not represented (as it might have been) as the result of the contest, but as itself the substance of the striving; and ἐπιλαμβ. does not signify *attain, receive*. In 1 C. xv. 34, ἐκνήψατε δικαίως καὶ μὴ ἁμαρτάνετε, we obviously have a twofold summons; that expressed by the aorist is to be carried into effect at once without delay, the other (expressed by the present) requires continued effort.

Such constructions as Jo. ii. 19, λύσατε τὸν ναὸν τοῦτον, καὶ ἐν τρισὶν ἡμέραις ἐγερῶ αὐτόν. Ja. iv. 7, ἀντίστητε τῷ διαβόλῳ, καὶ φεύζεται ἀφ' ὑμῶν (ver. 8), E. v. 14 (from the LXX²), ἀνάστα ἐκ τῶν νεκρῶν, καὶ ἐπιφανέσει σοι ὁ Χριστός. may certainly be resolved in the same way as two imperatives connected by καί,—*if ye resist the devil, he will etc.* This however needs no remark from the grammarian, as the imperative is here used altogether in its usual sense (as a summons); and the conformation of these sentences may

¹ [Meyer makes this assertion in reference to two imperatives which are connected by καί: in Winer's example and in Jer. x. 24 the conjunction is *but not and*. "The following interpretation seems the most simple: both imperatives are *jussive*; as however the second imperative is used with μὴ, its jussive force is thereby enhanced, while the affirmative command is by juxta-position so much obscured, as to be *in effect* little more than a participial member, though its intrinsic jussive force is not to be denied:" Ellicott *in loc.* Similarly Meyer, Alford, Eadie.]

² ["From the LXX" is out of place here, as the words do not occur in the LXX, and in Is. lx. 1 the construction is different. On this use of the imperative as the protasis to a future see Don. p. 549, Jelf 420. *Obs.* 2.]

--may *must*, as being incomparably more forcible,—be retained in our own language. Comp. Lucian, *Indoct.* 29, τοὺς κουρέας τοῦτοις ἐπισκεψαι καὶ ὄψει *Dial. D.* 2. 2, εἴρυθμα βαῖνε καὶ ὄψει *Plat. Theat.* 149 b, *Rep.* 5. 467 c, and see Fritzsche, *Matth.* p. 187. To consider the imperatives in Jo. ii. 19 and xx. 22 simple substitutes for the future, as even recent commentators have done (appealing to the Hebrew of such passages as Gen. xx. 7, xlv. 18), is preposterous.¹ Inasmuch as every command belongs to future time, the future tense, as the general expression of futurity, may sometimes take the place of the imperative (see below, no. 5); but the special form of the imperative cannot be used *vice versa* in the place of the more general (the future). This would throw language into confusion; indeed the above canon, like so many others, had its origin in the study of the scholar, not in observation of language as actually used by men. Olshausen has rightly declared himself against Tholuck (and Kühnelt) on Jo. xx. 22, and Tholuck has now corrected his error. In L. xxi. 19 the future is the better reading, see Meyer *in loc.*²

3. The distinction between the aorist and present imperative³ is in general observed by the N. T. writers, as may easily be perceived. For

a. The aorist imperative (compare § 40. Rem. 2) is used in reference either to an action which rapidly passes and should take place at once,⁴ or at any rate to an action which is to be undertaken once only: Mk. i. 44, σεαυτὸν δαΐζον τῷ ἱερεῖ iii. 5, ἔκτεινον τὴν χεῖρά σου vi. 11, ἐκτινάξατε τὸν χόυν Jo. ii. 7, γεμίσατε τὰς ὑδρίας ὕδατος κ.τ.λ., xi. 44, λύσατε αὐτὸν (Δάζαρον) καὶ ἄφετε αὐτὸν ὑπάγειν 1 C. v. 13, ἐξάρατε τὸν πονηρὸν ἐξ ὑμῶν αὐτῶν A. xxiii. 23, ἐτοιμάσατε στρατιώτας διακοσίους, *hunc immediately . . . in readiness to march.* See also Mk. ix. 22, 43, x. 21, xiii. 28, xiv. 15, 44, xv. 30, L. xx. 24, Jo. ii. 8, iv. 35, vi. 10, xi. 39, xiii. 29, xviii. 11, xxi. 6, A. iii. 4, vii. 33, ix. 11, xvi. 9, xxi. 39, xxii. 13, 1 C. xvi. 1, E. vi. 13, 17, Col. iii. 5, Tit. iii. 13, Phil. 17, Ja. iii. 13, iv. 8, 9, 1 P. iv. 1, 2 P. i. 5, 10. Where the reference is to something which is to be carried out at once, νῦν or νυνί is sometimes joined to the aorist imperative,

¹ Glass. *Philol. Sacr.* I. 286.

² [Tisch. has now (ed. 8) returned to κρήσαυτε, following B.]

³ Hermann, *Emend. Rat.* p. 219. *Verg.* p. 748: comp. H. Schmidt, *De Imperativi temporibus in lingua Græca* (Wittenberg 1833), and especially Baumlein, *Gr. Modi* p. 169 sqq. In reference to the latter, see Møller in Schneidewin, *Philologus* VI. 115 sqq. (Don. p. 413, Jelf 405. 1).

⁴ Ast, *Plat. Polit.* p. 518, Schæf. *Demosth.* IV. 488.

as in A. x. 5, xxiii. 15, 2 C. viii. 11. Also where the injunction is strengthened by *δή* the aorist imperative is employed; see A. xiii. 2, 1 C. vi. 20, Judith v. 3, vii. 9, Bar. iii. 4 (Xen. *Cyr.* 1. 3. 9, Soph. *El.* 524, Klotz, *Devar.* p. 395).

b. The present imperative is used in reference to an action which is already commenced and is to be continued,¹ or which is lasting and frequently repeated. Hence it is commonly employed in the measured and unimpassioned language of laws and moral precepts: e.g., Rom. xi. 20, *μὴ ὑψηλοφρόνει* (a thing which thou art now doing), xii. 20, *ἐὰν πεινᾷ ὁ ἐχθρὸς σου, ψώμιζε αὐτόν* (do this always in such a case), xiii. 3, *θέλεις μὴ φοβεῖσθαι τὴν ἐξουσίαν; τὸ ἀγαθὸν ποιεῖν* Ja. ii. 12, *οὕτω λαλεῖτε καὶ οὕτω ποιεῖτε, ὡς διὰ νόμου ἐλευθερίας κ.τ.λ.*, 1 Tim. iv. 7, *τοὺς βεβήλους καὶ γραῶδεις μύθους παραιτοῦ* Compare Ja. iv. 11, v. 12, 1 Tim. iv. 11, 13, v. 7, 19, vi. 11, 2 Tim. ii. 1, 8, 14, Tit. i. 13, iii. 1, 1 C. ix. 24, x. 14, 25, xvi. 13, Ph. ii. 12, iv. 3, 9, E. ii. 11, iv. 25, 26, 28, vi. 4, Jo. i. 44, xxi. 16, Mk. viii. 15, ix. 7, 39, xiii. 11, xiv. 38. Hence the present imperative is in ordinary conversation a milder and less confident form, and frequently expresses no more than advice (Moller *l. c.* p. 123 sq.).

The present and aorist imperative are sometimes found in combination, each preserving its own meaning: e.g., Jo. ii. 16, *ἄρατε ταῦτα ἐντεῦθεν, μὴ ποιεῖτε τὸν οἶκον τοῦ πατρὸς μου οἶκον ἐμπορίου* 1 C. xv. 34, *ἐκνήψατε δικαίως καὶ μὴ ἁμαρτάνετε* A. xii. 8, *περιβαλοῦ τὸ ἱμάτιόν σου καὶ ἀκολούθει μου* Rom. vi. 13, *μηδὲ παριστάνετε τὰ μέλη ὑμῶν ὅπλα ἀδικίας τῇ ἁμαρτίᾳ, ἀλλὰ παραστήσατε ἑαυτοὺς τῷ θεῷ ὡς ἐκ νεκρῶν ζῶντας* Mk. ii. 9, Jo. v. 8, 11, ii. 8. Compare Plat. *Rep.* 9. 572 d, *θὲς τοίνυν πάλιν . . . νέον υἱὸν ἐν τοῖς τούτου αὐτῷ ἦθεσι τεθραμμένον* *Τίθημι. Τίθει τοίνυν καὶ τὰ αὐτὰ ἐκείνα περὶ αὐτὸν γυγνόμενα* (Matth. 501); Xen. *Cyr.* 4. 5. 41, Demosth. *Aphob.* 2. p. 557 c, 588 a, Eurip. *Hippol.* 475 sq., *Heracl.* 635.

4. Here and there this distinction may seem to be disregarded (1 P. ii. 17²), and in particular the *aorist* imperative may seem to be used where in strictness the *present* was required

¹ Poppo, *Thuc.* III. ii. 742.

² ["Give honour to all men,—to each man according as the case which requires it arises; q. d., in every case render promptly every man's due." Alford *in loc.*]

(Bernh. p. 393, Jelf 405). We must remembèr, however, that in many cases it depends entirely on the writer's preference whether or not he shall represent the action as falling in a single point of time and momentary,—whether simply as commencing, or also as continuing. Nor must we overlook the fact that, in general, the aorist imperative is considered more forcible and urgent than the present (see no. 3), and that the strengthening of expressions is to a great extent of a subjective nature.¹ The following passages must be estimated according to these principles: *μείνατε ἐν ἐμοί* Jo. xv. 4, al. (compare *μένετε* L. ix. 4, 1 Jo. ii. 28, *μένε* 2 Tim. iii. 14, *μενέτω* 1 C. vii. 24, al.); 1 Jo. v. 21, *φυλάξατε ἑαυτοὺς ἀπὸ τῶν εἰδώλων* (similarly in 1 Tim. vi. 20, 2 Tim. i. 14,—contrast 2 P. iii. 17, 2 Tim. iv. 15); H. iii. 1, *κατανόησατε τὸν ἀπίστολον καὶ ἀρχιερέα τῆς ὁμολογίας ἡμῶν* Mk. xvi. 15, *πορευθέντες εἰς τὸν κόσμον ἅπαντα κηρύξατε τὸ εὐαγγέλιον* Jo. xiv. 15, *τὰς ἐντολὰς τὰς ἐμὰς τηρήσατε* Ja. v. 7, *μακροθυμήσατε ἕως τῆς παρουσίας τοῦ κυρίου*. Compare Mt. xxviii. 19, 2 Tim. i. 8, ii. 3, iv. 2, 1 P. i. 13, ii. 2, v. 2. In all these instances it will be found that the aorist imperative is quite in place. In Rom. xv. 11 (from the LXX) and Jo. vii. 24 we even find the present and aorist imperative of the same verb thus combined.² In several places the reading is uncertain (A. xvi. 15. Rom. xvi. 17), as indeed in the MSS. of Greek authors these two forms are often interchanged (Elmsley, Eurip. *Med.* 99, 222), especially where they differ by a single letter only. Lastly, there are cases in which one of the two imperatives has gone out of use (thus we always find *λάβε*, never *λάβανε*), or else one of the two forms predominates, as in the N. T. *φέρε* as compared with *ἔνεγκε*. See Bäumlein, *Modi* p. 172.

On the (present) imperative after *μή* see § 56. 1.

The perfect imperative is used when an action, completed in itself, is to endure in its effects; e.g., Mk. iv. 39, in Christ's address to the

¹ Compare Schoem. *Isaus* p. 235. In opposition to Schaeff. *Demosth.* III. 185, Schoemann remarks: tenuissimum discrimen esse apparet, ut saepenumero pro lubitu aut affectu loquentis variari oratio possit. Nam quid mirum, qui modo lenius jusserat: *σκοπιῖτε* (*Demosth. Lept.* 483), eundem statim cum majore quadam vi et quasi intentius flagitantem addere: *λογισασέτε*. Et plerumque, si non semper, apud pedestres quidem scriptores, in tali diversorum temporum conjunctione, praes. imperativus antecedit, sequitur aoristus. [The last remark is not always applicable to the N. T. (Ellicott on 1 Tim. vi. 12).]

² [This is the case in Rom. vi. 13, quoted above. The reading in Jo. vii. 24 (and also in Jo. xiv. 15, quoted above) is uncertain.]

troubled sea, *πεφύμωσο*, *be* (and remain) *stilled*. Compare also *ἔρρωσο*, *ἔρρωσθε*, A. xxiii. 30 [*Rec.*], xv. 29. See Herm. *Emend. Rut.* p. 218, Matth. 500, Bäuml. p. 174 (Jelf 420. 2). Compare Xen. *Mem.* 4. 2. 19, Thuc. 1. 71, Plat. *Euthyd.* 278 d, *Rep.* 8. 553 a.

5. There are other modes of expression which sometimes fill the place of the imperative :—

a. The originally elliptical phrase, (*I command*) *that*—or (*see*) *that*—*you linger not!* expressed in Greek by *ὅπως* with the future indicative (see Madvig 123, Don. p. 602, Jelf 812. 2), as *ὅπως ἐπέξει τῷ μιαιφῶ* Dem. *Mid.* 414 c, Eurip. *Cycl.* 595, Aristoph. *Nub.* 823,—more rarely with the conjunctive (Xen. *Cyr.* 1. 3. 18, Lucian, *Dial. D.* 20. 2). In the N. T. the (weakened—see § 44. 8) *ἵνα* with the conjunctive is thus used in Mk. v. 23, *ἵνα ἐλθὼν ἐπιθήῃς τὰς χεῖρας αὐτῇ* 2 C. viii. 7 (but not 1 C. v. 2, 1 Tim. i. 3); and in the 3rd person, E. v. 33, *ἡ γυνὴ ἵνα φοβῆται τὸν ἄνδρα* (an imperative precedes). In the Greek poets, however, we find *ἵνα* itself in this construction: see Soph. *Ed. C.* 155.¹ At a later period it appears in prose, as Epict. 23, *ἂν πτωχὸν ὑποκρίνεσθαί σε θέλῃ* (ὁ διδάσκαλος), *ἵνα καὶ τοῦτον ἐκφυῶν ὑποκρίνῃ* Arrian, *Epict.* 4. 1. 41; in the Byzantine writers, indeed, it is even found with the present indicative (Malal. 13. p. 334, 16. p. 404). In Latin, compare Cic. *Fam.* 14. 20; *ibi ut sint omnia parata*.

b. A negative question with the future (Herm. *Vig.* p. 740, Rost. p. 690), *will you not come at once?* Aristoph. *Nub.* 1296, *οὐκ ἀποδιώξεις σεαυτὸν ἀπὸ τῆς οἰκίας*; Xen. *Cyr.* 2. 3. 22. Compare A. xiii. 10, *οὐ παύσῃ διαστρέφων τὰς ὁδοὺς κυρίου*; 4 Macc. v. 10, *οὐκ ἐξυπνώσεις*; This construction however is for the most part harsher than the imperative. (Don. p. 550, Jelf 413. 2.)

c. The future, in categorical sentences (especially in the negative form²), *thou wilt not touch it!* Mt. vi. 5, *οὐκ ἔσῃ ὡς οἱ ὑποκριταί* v. 48 (Lev. xi. 44). In Greek this mode of ex-

¹ [If this is an example of this construction, it is a solitary example of classical Greek. The Schol. takes *ἵνα μή* as imperatival: so also Hartung, *Part.* II. 140. On the other hand Schneidewin, Reisig, Ellendt (*Lex. Soph.* s. v. *ἵνα*), Wunder, al., give the usual meaning *lest*, connecting the clause with one of the following verbs (*φύλαττει, μετᾴσταθ'*): the best lexicons and grammars exclude the imperatival *ἵνα μή* from classical Greek.]

² [As in Hebrew a prohibition is *always* expressed by the future: Kalisch, *Heb. Gr.* I. 284, Gesen. *Heb. Gr.* p. 208 (Bagst.).]

pression was considered milder than the imperative.¹ In Hebrew, however, it has established itself in the decisive language of legislation,² and hence we find it in the O. T. citations, Mt. v. 21, 27, 33, οὐ φονεύσεις, οὐ μοιχεύσεις L. iv. 12, A. xxiii. 5, Rom. vii. 7, xiii. 9, 1 C. ix. 9 (H. xii. 20 from the LXX). In the fourth commandment only, τίμα τὸν πατέρα κ.τ.λ., is the imperative used, Mt. xv. 4, xix. 19, E. vi. 2, al., as in the LXX. In Rom. vi. 14, however, the future expresses simple expectation. This form of expression may in itself be either harsh or mild, according to the tone in which the words are uttered.

d. The infinitive, as in German *fortgehen!* Not to speak of the ancient and epic language, this construction is found in the Greek prose writers, not merely where a command is given in excitement or with imperious brevity,³ but also in requests, wishes, and prayers.⁴ Compare the ancient form of greeting, χαίρειν, A. xv. 23, Ja. i. 1. In the N. T. this construction has often been extended beyond its true limits;⁵ thus 1 Th. iii. 11, 2 Th. ii. 17, iii. 5, have been most erroneously quoted as examples, for, as the accentuation shows, the verbs are in the optative mood. In other instances a change of structure in sentences of some length has been overlooked. In L. ix. 3, for example, we find μήτε ῥάβδον . . . ἔχειν, as if μηδὲν αἰρεῖν had preceded: εἶπεν πρὸς αὐτοὺς might be followed by either construction, and the writer certainly used ἔχειν as an infinitive dependent on εἶπεν. In the parallel passage, Mk. vi. 8 sq., there is again a change of construction, of a different kind. Compare Arrian, *Al.* 4. 20. 5, σὺ νῦν φύλαξον τὴν ἀρχήν· εἰ δὲ . . . σὺ δὲ . . . παραδοῦναι. Similarly in Rom. xii. 15, see § 63.⁶ In other

¹ Matth. 498 d, Bernh. p. 378, Sintenis, Plat. *Themist.* 175 sqq., Stallb. Plat. *Rep.* II. 295, Weber, *Demosth.* p. 269 sq. (Don. p. 497, Jelf 413. J). As to the Latin see Ramshorn p. 421.

² Ewald, *Krit. Gr.* p. 531.

³ Herm. Soph. *Ed. R.* 1057, Schief. *Demosth.* III. 530, Poppo, *Thuc.* I. i. 146, Bernh. p. 358 (Don. p. 552, Jelf 671 a). Thus in laws and rules of life, in Hesiod, *Opp. et ed.*, Theognis, Hippocrates, Marcus Antoninus. See Gayler, *Partic. Neg.* p. 80 sq.

⁴ Herm. Soph. *Ed. R.* 1057, Stallb. Plat. *Rep.* I. 338, Fritz. *Rom.* III. 86, Madv. 141. Rem. 2. (Don. l. c., Jelf 671 b.)

⁵ Georgi, *Hierocr.* I. i. 28.

⁶ [This passage is not directly noticed in § 63, but in an earlier edition of this work (ed. 5, p. 383) Winer explained the infinitives χαίρειν, χλαῖον, as arising out of a *variatio structurae* (§ 63. II. 1). Fritzsche, Alford, Vaughan, take the infinitive as used for the imperative. Ellicott says of Ph. iii. 16: "This is perhaps the only certain instance of a pure imperatival infinitive in the N. T."

instances the regular grammatical connexion has been misunderstood: in Rev. x. 9 *δοῦναι* certainly belongs to *λέγων*, and in Col. iv. 6 *εἰδέναι* is an explanatory infinitive appended to the preceding predicates of the *λόγος*. In one passage only, Ph. iii. 16, *πλὴν . . . τῷ αὐτῷ στοιχεῖν*, it seems simplest to regard the infinitive as used for the imperative: here it marks well the unchangeable law for the development of the Christian life. Compare Stallbaum, *Plat. Gorg.* 447 b.

With the imperatival use of *ἵνα* (5. a) Gieseler¹ connects a construction employed by John and others, e.g., Jo. i. 8, *οὐκ ἦν ἐκεῖνος τὸ φῶς, ἀλλ' ἵνα μαρτυρήσῃ*, rendering this *but he was to bear witness* (ix. 3, xiii. 18). But the words cannot have this meaning unless *ἵνα* signifies *in order that*, and then an ellipsis—at all events one of a general kind, such as *γέγονε τοῦτο*²—lies at the root of the phrase; though John himself, through his familiarity with the idiom, has nothing more than '*but in order that*' actually present to his mind in the several passages: compare Fritzsche, *Matt.* p. 840 sq. The commentator, on the other hand, can in every instance easily supply some special word from the context, and this he must do if he would fulfil his duty. Thus in Jo. i. 8, *he himself was not the light of the world, but he appeared (ἦλθεν, ver. 7) that he might bear witness*. In ix. 3, *neither has this man sinned nor his parents, but he was born blind that . . . might become manifest* (compare 1 Jo. ii. 19). In Jo. xiii. 18 there is probably an aposiopesis, easily explained psychologically, *I speak not of you all, I know those whom I have chosen, but (I have made this choice) in order that . . . may be fulfilled* etc. (see Baumg.-Crus. *in loc.*); unless we prefer to suppose that Jesus, instead of expressing the mournful truth in his own words, continues in the words of the Psalmist (compare 1 C. ii. 9). In Jo. xv. 25 the words *ἐμίσησάν με δοῦρέάν* in the quotation show that *μεμισήκασιν* is to be repeated before *ἵνα*. In Mk. xiv. 49 it is the coming out of the Jews against Jesus in the manner described in ver. 48, that is declared to have been predicted.³ Lastly, in Rev.

other instances, e.g., Rom. xii. 15, pass into declarations of duty and of what *ought to be done*.⁴ A. Buttmann (p. 271) doubts whether there is any real example of this (mainly poetical) usage in the N. T. He would supply some such word as *λίγω* (the ellipsis of which before the formula *χαίρειν* is shown by the dative which precedes, Ja. i. 1, al.) in L. ix. 3, Rom. xii. 15, Ph. iii. 16.—The pure imperatival infinitive stands for the *second* person only (Jelf 671 a, Ellic. l. c.)]

¹ In Rosenm. *Repert.* II. 145.

² It is not sufficient to say (as De Wette does) that there is nothing to be supplied: it is necessary in any case to show how and by what means *ἵνα* comes to have this meaning.

³ [That is, *ἵνα* depends on *ὡς ἐπὶ ληστὴν ἐξήλασε*: this would be clearer if (with Fritz., Tisch., Alf.) we removed the note of interrogation at the end of ver. 48.]

xiv. 13 we may supply before ἡ α ἀπαπ. κ.τ.λ. the verb ἀποθνήσκουσι, from the preceding ἀποθνήσκοντες.¹

Rem. Here and there in the N. T. text it is doubtful whether a verbal form should be taken as imperative or as (the 2nd pers. of the) indicative: e.g., H. xii. 17, ἴστε, ὅτι καὶ μετέπειτα θέλων κληρονομήσαι τὴν εὐλογίαν ἀπεδοκιμάσθη 1 Cl. vi. 4, βιωτικά μὲν οὖν κριτήρια εἰς ἔχρητε, τοὺς ἐξουθενημένους ἐν τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ, τοὺτους καθίζετε i. 26, xi. 26, Rom. xiii. 6, E. ii. 22, Ph. ii. 15, 22, Jo. xiv. 1, 1 P. i. 6, ii. 5.² In all such cases the question must be decided by the context, and the matter belongs to the province of hermeneutics, not of grammar.

SECTION XLIV.

THE INFINITIVE.³

1. The infinitive, inasmuch as it expresses the notion of the verb absolutely, that is. without reference to any subject, is of all the verbal forms least capable of taking a place in the grammatical sentence as a part of speech. It appears in this character:—

(a) When it is used to express a *brief, hurried command* (§ 43. 5. d);

(b) When it is introduced adverbially into a sentence;

(c) When it is attached (annexed) to a sentence absolutely.

The only example of (b) is the phrase ὡς ἔπος εἰπεῖν, H. vii. 9 (Krüg. p. 204). With (c) we might compare (Krüg. p. 205, Jelf 679) Ph. iv. 10, ἀνεθάλετε τὸ ὑπὲρ ἐμοῦ φρονεῖν, *in respect of . . . being disposed*, though here another explanation is possible.⁴

Relating to this, (c), or essentially one with it, is the infinitive which is added to a sentence as a *complement* (*infinitivus expregeticus*), usually to express *design* (Rost p. 697, Don. p. 598, Jelf 669): Mt. ii. 2, ἦλθομεν προσκυνῆσαι αὐτῷ (*in order*) *to worship him*. So after ἔρχομαι, Mt. xi. 7, xx. 28, H. ix. 24,

¹ [Others regard ἡ α as depending on μακάρις (Düsterdieck, Alford, A. Buttmann).]

² [Lüdemann adds H. xiii. 23. The list might of course be greatly enlarged: e.g., see Mt. xxiv. 33, xxvii. 65, Jo. v. 39, viii. 38, xv. 18, E. v. 5, H. vii. 4, Ja. ii. 1, 1 Jo. ii. 27.]

³ K. E. A. Schmidt, *Ueber den Infinitiv* (Prenzlau, 1823), M. Schmidt, *Ueber Infinit.* (Ratisbon, 1826), Eichhoff, *Ueber den Infinit.* (Crefeld, 1833). Comp. Mehlhorn in the *Allgem. Lit. Z.* 1833: Ergzbl. No. 110.

⁴ [Below (3. c) Winer takes τὸ φρονεῖν as an object-infinitive, perhaps regarding ἀνεθάλετε as a *transitive* verb (De W., Lightfoot, al.),—though as taken above the infinitive is a kind of object (see Elliott *in loc.*). Meyer and Alford take τὸ ὑπὲρ ἐμοῦ as the object of φρονεῖν, this infinitive being dependent on ἀνεθάλετε.]

Rev. xxii. 12, Jo. iv. 15, L. i. 17; after πέμπω or ἀποστέλλω, Mk. iii. 14, 1 C. i. 17, xvi. 3; and after other verbs, A. v. 31, Rom. x. 7, 1 C. x. 7. See also 2 C. xi. 2, ἡρμოსάμην ὑμᾶς ἐνὶ ἀνδρὶ παρθένον ἀγνὴν παραστήσαι τῷ Χριστῷ. Col. i. 22, 2 C. ix. 5, x. 13, 16, Jo. xiii. 24 [*Rec.*], νεύει τούτῳ πυθέσθαι (compare Diod. S. 20. 69), Rev. xvi. 9, οὐ μετενόησαν δοῦναι αὐτῷ δόξαν. 2 P. iii. 2 (1 S. xvi. 1), Ph. iv. 12. Elsewhere it expresses the consequence (as in the ancient language design and consequence were not yet severed¹): Col. iv. 6, ὁ λόγος ὑμῶν . . . ἄλατι ἡρτυμένος . . . εἰδέναι πῶς κ.τ.λ., *seasoned with salt, to know* (so that you may know), H. v. 5;²—or the mode of performance, A. xv. 10, τί πειράζετε τὸν θεὸν ἐπιθεῖναι ζυγὸν ἐπὶ τὸν τράχηλον τῶν μαθητῶν, *improving the yugum*, H. v. 5 (1 P. iv. 3). Lastly, in E. iii. 6 the infinitival clause expresses the content of the μυστήριον (ver. 4); compare also E. iv. 22. In Greek authors this lax use of the infinitive is carried much farther.³ The infinitive of design, in particular, is frequently used, see Soph. *Œd. C.* 12, Thuc. 1. 50, 4. 8, Her. 7. 208, Plut. *Cim.* 5, Arrian, *Al.* 1. 16. 10, 4. 16. 4 (Matth. 532, Krüg. p. 213); though after verbs of *going, sending*, the participle is even more common in Greek writers (compare A. viii. 27, xxiv. 11).

Such relations are sometimes indicated with greater clearness by prefixing ὥστε to the infinitive; e.g., L. ix. 52,⁴ Mt. xxvii. 1. With the latter passage, Fritzsch's explanation of which is very forced,⁵ compare Strab. 6. 324, Schæf. on Bos, *Ellips.* p. 784, and on Soph. *Œd. Col.* p. 525, Matth. 531. Rem. 2. In the Byzantine writers the use of ὥστε with the infinitive instead of the simple infinitive is peculiarly common; see e.g. Malal. p. 385, ἐβουλευσατο ὥστε ἐκβληθῆναι τὴν πενθεράν. p. 434.⁶ We find a parallel to L. ix. 52 in Euseb. *H. E.* 3. 28. 3, εἰσελθεῖν ποτὲ ἐν βαλανεῖῳ ὥστε λούσασθαι. And it would be better even to admit that the N. T. contains ex-

¹ Bäumlein, *Modi* p. 339. [On this infinitive see Don. p. 595, Jelf 669.]

² [This passage is quoted again in the next sentence: in ed. 5 it is associated (as here) with Col. iv. 6, and so it is usually explained.]

³ Schæf. *Soph.* II. 324, Jacob, *Luc. Tœc.* 116, Held, *Plut. Œm. P.* 185 sq.

⁴ [In L. ix. 52 the reading of ⲛ and B is ὡς ἰτοιμάσαι: on this construction see below.]

⁵ ["In talibus locis aut verbum de conatu explicandum (*ita, ut supplicio afficere eum conarentur*), aut, quod hic pretulerim, rei conditio mente adijcienda est: *consilium inierunt . . . ita, ut eum interficerent, nempe, si possent.*"] Fritzsch's *in loc.* Meyer: "in their intention the result of their consultation would be *that they would put him to death.*" See also Jelf 863. 2 b ("the result or effect" sometimes "includes the notion of an aim or purpose"), Madvig 166 b, Don. p. 597. Other passages of the same kind are L. iv. 29, xx. 20.]

⁶ Compare also Heinichen, *Ind. ad Euseb.* III. 545.

amples of the extended application of *ὥστε* which is thus exhibited in later Greek, than to resort to forced interpretations.

We find only one example of *ὥς* with the infinitive, viz. A. xx. 24, οὐδενὸς λόγον ποιῆσαι, οὐδὲ ἔχω τὴν ψυχὴν μου τιμίαν ἐμαντῶ, ὥς τελειῶσαι τὸν δρόμον μου μετὰ χαρᾶς, *in order to complete my course, etc.* See Bornem. *Schol.* p. 174 sq.¹

Other forms of the epexegetical infinitive attach themselves more easily to a sentence or a member of a sentence, and assume the form of a word under grammatical government, for which indeed they were in some cases taken by the older grammarians :²—

(a) Mk. vii. 4, πολλὰ ὁ παρέλαβον κρατεῖν (*observanda acciperunt*), Mt. xxvii. 34, ἔδωκαν αὐτῷ πιεῖν ὄξος, E. iii. 16, Thuc. 2. 27, 4. 36, Lucian *Asin.* 43, Diog. L. 2. 51.

(b) 1 C. ix. 5, ἔχομεν ἐξουσίαν γυναῖκα περιάγειν ix. 4, L. viii. 8, ὁ ἔχω ὅσα ἀκοῦειν ἀκούετω ii. 1, A. xiv. 5, E. iii. 8, H. xi. 15, καιροῦ ἀνακάμψαι iv. 1 (Plat. *Tim.* 38 b. *Aesch. Dial.* 3. 2); see Matth. 532. d, e (Jelf 669). Here the infinitive may even have a subject joined with it, as in Rom. xiii. 11.³ The infinitive is also attached to an adjective : 2 Tim. i. 12, δυνατός τὴν παραθήκην μου φυλόξαι (Thuc. i. 139), H. xi. 6, vi. 10, οὐκ ἄδικος ὁ θεὸς ἐπιλαθῆσθαι κ.τ.λ., 1 P. iv. 3, 1 C. vii. 39, Mk. i. 7, 2 C. iii. 5, L. xv. 19, A. xiii. 25, H. v. 11, 2 Tim. ii. 2, L. xxii. 33.⁴

2. But the infinitive may also appear in a sentence as an integral member of it, and then its nature as a noun may be perceived with more or less clearness : in such cases it takes the place sometimes of the subject, sometimes of the object. It appears as the subject (Matth. 534 a, Jelf 663) in such sentences as the following : Mt. xii. 10, εἰ ἔξεστι τοῖς σάββασιν θεραπεύειν, *is it allowed to heal on the Sabbath* (is healing . . . allowed) ? xv. 26, οὐκ ἔστι καλὸν λαβεῖν τὸν ἄρτον τῶν τέκνων, 1 Th. iv. 3,

¹ [On *ὥς* with infinitive expressing *purpose*, see Don. p. 597, Krug. p. 289, Rost p. 666, Madv. 166. Rem. 2.]

² As by those who, in the example quoted under (b), ἔχομεν ἐξουσίαν περιάγειν, held that τοῦ was omitted before the infinitive (Haitinger in *Act. Monac.* III. 301). The infinitive has τοῦ when it is definitely conceived as a genitive (noun) ; without τοῦ it is the epexegetic infinitive. The two constructions are somewhat differently conceived (Matth. 532. e). So in Latin : Cic. *Tusc.* 1. 41, tempus est *alere* (compare Ramshorn p. 423), elsewhere *abundare*. On the whole see Stallbaum, Plat. *Phæd.* p. 213, *Euthyphr.* p. 107. (As in L. i. 9 we find ἐλαχίστο θυμιάσαι, so in Demosth. *Near.* 517 c. λαγχάνει βουλευέιν.)

³ Compare Schoem. Plut. *Cleom.* 187.

⁴ Compare Ast, Plat. *Legg.* p. 117, Stallb. Plat. *Euthyd.* 294, Weber, *Demosth.* 261, Bernh. p. 361.

τοῦτό ἐστι νέλημα τοῦ θεοῦ . . . ἀπέχεσθαι . . . ἀπὸ τῆς πορνείας (preceded by ὁ ἁγιασμός ὑμῶν, which might also have been expressed by an infinitive), A. xx. 16, ὅπως μὴ γένηται αὐτῇ χρονοτριβῆσαι (Weber, *Dem.* 213), Mt. xix. 10, E. v. 12, Ph. i. 7, G. vi. 14, Ja. i. 27, Rom. xiii. 5, 1 C. xi. 20 [see p. 403], H. vi. 6, ix. 27, 1 P. ii. 15, Rev. xiii. 7. If in such a case the infinitive itself has a subject expressed, whether a substantive, an adjective, or a participle, this subject usually stands in the accusative case, in close grammatical union with the infinitive: Mt. xvii. 4, καλόν ἐστιν ἡμᾶς ὧδε εἶναι Mt. xix. 24, Jo. xviii. 14, 1 C. xi. 13, 1 P. ii. 15, A. xxv. 27, L. ix. 33, xviii. 25.¹ If this subject is brought into the principal clause (as in Ph. i. 7, δίκαιον ἔμοι τοῦ οὐ φρονεῖν κ.τ.λ.), the attributives which are construed with the infinitive stand either in the accusative (Mt. xviii. 8, καλόν σοί ἐστιν εἰσελθεῖν εἰς τὴν ζωὴν χωλὸν ἢ κυλλόν), or, by an attraction very common in Greek writers, in the case of the subject. For the latter construction, see 2 P. ii. 21, κρεῖττον ἦν αὐτοῖς, μὴ ἐπεγνωκέναι τὴν ὁδὸν τῆς δικαιοσύνης ἢ ἐπιγνοῦσιν ἐπιστρέψαι A. xv. 25 *v.l.*;² and compare Thuc. 2. 87, Demosth. *Funer.* 153 a, 156 a, Xen. *Hier.* 10. 2 (Bernh. p. 359, Krüg. p. 206, Jelf 672).³ In H. ii. 10 the two constructions are combined, ἐπρεπεν αὐτῷ . . . ἀγαγόντα . . . τελειῶσαι.⁴ compare Mk. ix. 27,⁵ Mt. xviii. 8 (Plut. *Coriol.* 14).

Remark further:—

a. The infinitive, when used as subject, sometimes takes the article, —namely where it expresses directly the notion of the verb in a substantival form. This is the case not merely in such sentences as Rom. vii. 18, τὸ θέλειν παράκειται μοι, τὸ δὲ κατεργάζεσθαι τὸ καλὸν οὐ. 2 C. vii. 11, αὐτὸ τοῦτο τὸ κατὰ θεὸν λυπηθῆναι πόσῃν κατειργάσατο ὑμῖν

¹ Compare Matthiæ, *Eur. Med.* p. 526, Schwarz, *De Solæc. Discip. Chr.* p. 88 sq. (Jelf 675).

² [Other examples of this kind are A. xxvii. 3 (with the reading πορευθέντι), xvi. 21. With H. ii. 10 compare L. i. 74, A. xxv. 27: in A. xi. 12, xxvi. 20, Mt. xviii. 8, the transition from dative to accusative is less remarkable, since the participle stands *after* the infinitive. See A. Buttm. p. 305 sq., Alford on H. ii. 10.]

³ Zumpt 600. [Madvig, *Lat. Gr.* 393.]

⁴ [A. Buttmann remarks that *πρίστι* (*πρίστων* *ιστί*) has four constructions in the N, T.: (1) with dative and infinitive, Mt. iii. 15; (2) with dative, followed by the accusative and infinitive, H. ii. 10; (3) with accusative and infinitive, 1 C. xi. 13; (4) it is also used personally (H. vii. 26). *Ἐξίστι*, which usually has the first of these constructions, is occasionally followed by the accusative and infinitive, viz. in L. vi. 4, xx. 22, Mk. ii. 26. With *δισί* we find the accusative and infinitive, or the infinitive alone: *χρή* occurs once only (Ja. iii. 10), with accusative and infinitive. See A. Buttm. pp. 278, 147, Jelf 674.]

⁵ [This should be ix. 47: here however there is good authority for *σί*.]

σπουδῇ Ph. i. 21,—in which the finite verb with its adjuncts forms a complete predicate; but also in connexion with the impersonal formulas, καλόν, αἰσχρόν ἐστί, etc. (Rost p. 692), if the idea expressed by the infinitive is to be brought out with greater force, as in 1 C. vii. 26, καλὸν ἀνθρώπῳ τὸ οὕτως εἶναι G. iv. 18, καλὸν τὸ ζηλοῦσθαι ἐν καλῷ πάντοτε Rom. xiv. 21, 1 C. xi. 6. In the passages first quoted the article could not well have been left out; in 1 C. vii. 26 the expression would have lost in force had there been no article, καλὸν ἀνθρώπῳ οὕτως εἶναι, *it is good for man to be so* (compare 1 C. vii. 1, xiv. 35).¹ Ph. i. 29 also may be referred to the second category: in 1 Th. iv. 6 we find an infinitive of this kind with the article annexed to another without it,—compare Plat. *Gorg.* 467 d, Xen. *Cyr.* 7. 5. 76: in Rom. iv. 13, however, the infinitival clause τὸ κληρονόμον εἶναι is a kind of apposition to ἡ ἐπαγγελία. With the above examples compare Plat. *Phaed.* 62 d, *Gorg.* 475 b, Xen. *Mem.* 1. 2. 1, Diod. S. 1. 93.

b. In the place of the infinitive, principally where its subject is to be specially indicated, we sometimes find a complete sentence formed with εἶν, εἰ, or ἵνα, according to the sense: Mk. xiv. 21, καλὸν ἦν αὐτῷ, εἰ οὐκ ἐγεννήθη: 1 C. vii. 8, καλὸν αὐτοῖς ἐστίν, ἕαν μείνωσιν ὡς καὶ γώ Jo. xvi. 7, συμφέρεи ὑμῖν, ἵνα ἐγὼ ἀπέλθω. (On ἵνα see below, no. 8.) This is to be referred in part to the general character of the (later) popular language, which has a preference for circumstantiality, in part to the Hellenistic colouring of the N. T. language. Yet we find similar instances in Greek authors (Isocr. *Nicocl.* pp. 40, 46).

The infinitive is the subject when it is joined with ἐστί in the sense *it is lawful*, or *it is possible*, etc., as in H. ix. 5.² 1 C. xi. 20, however, may also (against Wahl and Meyer) be rendered, *if ye come together, it is not a celebration of the Lord's Supper*: the genitive absolute can be taken up thus without the aid of τοῦτο.

3. The infinitive denotes the object (predicate) wherever it appears as a necessary complement of a verbal notion; not merely after θέλειν, δύνασθαι, τολμᾶν, ἐπιχειρεῖν, σπουδάζειν, ζητεῖν,³ etc., but also after the verbs of *believing*, *hoping* (I hope to come, etc.), *saying*, *maintaining* (I maintain that I was present). It is not necessary to quote from the N. T. examples of the regular construction: we need only remark

¹ We certainly cannot assume any distinction in *meaning* between the infinitive with, and the infinitive without the article. In German also we say, *Das Beten ist segensreich*, and *beten ist segensreich*, without any difference in the sense. But the infinitive has more weight in the sentence when made substantival by the article. [See Ellicott on 1 Th. iii. 3, Jelf 670.—In G. iv. 18, quoted above, τοῦ is very doubtful.]

² Ast, *Lexic. Plat.* I. 622 a.

³ Against Bornemann, *Schol.* p. 40, see Fritzsche, *Rom.* II. 376, and compare Blume, *Lycurg.* p. 151. [The point proved by Fritzsche is the frequent use of the infinitive with ζητεῖν in classical Greek: see also Liddell and Scott, s. v.]

a. If in such a case the infinitive has a subject of its own, different from that of the principal verb, this with all its adjuncts is put in the accusative (*accus. cum infin.*): 1 Tim. ii. 8, βούλομαι προσεύχεσθαι τοὺς ἄνδρας· 2 C. xiii. 7, H. vi. 11, ἐπιθυμοῦμεν ἕκαστον ὑμῶν τὴν αὐτὴν ἐνδείκνυσθαι σπουδὴν κ.τ.λ., 2 P. i. 15, 1 C. vii. 10, A. xiv. 19, νομίσαντες αὐτὸν τεθνάναι· 2 C. xi. 16, μή τις με δόξῃ ἄφρονα εἶναι.¹ Rom. xv. 5, ὁ θεὸς δόξῃ ὑμῖν τὸ αὐτὸ φρονεῖν· 2 Tim. i. 18. More commonly however we find a complete sentence with ἵνα after verbs of *intreating, commanding,* etc. (see no. 8), and a sentence with ὅτι after verbs of *saying, believing* (Mt. xx. 10, A. xix. 26, xxi. 29, Rom. iv. 9, viii. 18, G. v. 10). Ἐλπίζω always has this construction in the N. T.²

If on the other hand the subject of the infinitive is the same as that of the finite verb, any attributives which it may have are put in the nominative: Rom. xv. 24, ἐλπίζω διαπορευόμενος θεάσασθαι ὑμᾶς· 2 C. x. 2, δέομαι τὸ μὴ παρὼν θαρρῆσαι (Philostr. *Apoll.* 2. 23), Rom. i. 22, Ph. iv. 11, 2 P. iii. 14, Jude 3 (L. i. 9?).³ This is a kind of attraction; compare Krüger, *Gramm. Untersuch.* III. 328 sqq. (Jelf 672). The subject itself is not repeated: see Ja. ii. 14, 1 C. vii. 36. Even in this construction, however, we sometimes (though rarely) find the accusative (with infinitive): in this case the subject is always repeated in the form of a pronoun.⁴ See Rom. ii. 19, πέποιθας σεαυτὸν ὁδηγὸν εἶναι τυφλῶν Ph. iii. 13, ἐγὼ ἑμαυτὸν οὐ λογιζομαι κοτελληθέναι· L. xx. 20, ὑποκρινομένους, ἑαυτοὺς δικαίους εἶναι· A. xxvi. 2, Rev. ii. 2, 9;⁵ probably also E. iv. 22, where I regard ἀποθέσθαι ὑμᾶς as dependent on ἐδιδάχθητε. Compare Her. 2.

¹ If the substantive to which the infinitive refers is governed by the principal verb in the dative, the noun annexed to the infinitive may also be put in this case, as in A. xxvii. 3 . . . τῷ Παύλῳ χρησάμενος ἐπέτρεψεν πρὸς τοὺς φίλους πορευθῆναι ἐπιμελείας τυχῶν, unless the dative here is a correction; see Bornem. *in loc.* On the other hand, in L. i. 74 sq. we have τοῦ δοῦναι ἡμῖν ἀφ᾽ ὧν ἐκ χειρὸς ἰχθρῶν βυσθίντας λατρεύειν αὐτῷ κ.τ.λ. [see the last paragraph.]

² [This is likely to mislead. Ἐλπίζω is frequently followed by the infinitive in the N. T., but not by the *accusative and infinitive*, though the example quoted in the next sentence, Rom. xv. 24, is the same in principle: ἰλπίζω ὅτι (L. xxiv. 21, al.) is a late construction.]

³ In 1 Tim. i. 3 also, πορευόμενος belongs to παρακάλεσα: standing so near προσμέναι, it would necessarily be in the accusative if it belonged to this infinitive. [On L. i. 9 see § 45. 6.]

⁴ Herm. *Vig.* p. 743 (Jelf 673. 1).

⁵ [A. Buttman (p. 274) adds L. xxiii. 2, A. v. 36, viii. 9 (xxv. 4), Rev. iii. 9, A. xxv. 21, 2 C. vii. 11.—A. xxvi. 2 need not come in here.]

2, Xen. *Cyr.* 5. 1. 21, νομίζοιμι γὰρ ἐμαντὸν εἰκέναι κ.τ.λ., 1. 4. 4 (where see Poppo), *An.* 7. 1. 30, *Mem.* 2. 6. 35, Diod. S. 1. 50, *Exc. Vat.* p. 57, Philostr. *Apoll.* 1. 12 : see Krüger *l. c.* p. 390. In the passages first quoted it is probable that this construction was chosen for the sake of antithesis (see Plat. *Symp.* c. 3 and Stallb. *in loc.*, compare Krüg. *l. c.* p. 386 sq.) or of clearness : *I do not suppose that I myself have already* etc. For the same reason, as it seems to me, was ὑμᾶς joined to the infinitive in E. iv. 22, as in ver. 21 another subject, Jesus, had intervened. Later writers however use this construction where there is no antithesis.¹

b. After verbs of *saying* (*maintaining*), *thinking* the infinitive sometimes expresses—not what according to the speaker's assertion *is*, but—what *ought to be*, inasmuch as these verbs contain rather the notion of advising, requiring, or commanding.² See A. xxi. 21, λέγων, μὴ περιτέμνειν αὐτοὺς τὰ τέκνα, *he said they ought not to* (must not) *circumcise their children*,—he commanded them not to circumcise, etc.; xv. 24 (γ),³ Tit. ii. 2, A. xxi. 4, τῷ Παύλῳ ἔλεγον μὴ ἀναβαίνειν εἰς Ἱεροσόλυμα, *they said to Paul he should not go up*, they advised him not to go up. Compare Eurip. *Troad.* 724. In all these instances, if the sentence were resolved into the direct construction, we should have the imperative, μὴ περιτέμνετε τὰ τέκνα ὑμῶν. On this infinitive—which even modern scholars explain by an ellipsis of δεῖν (against this see Herm. *Vig.* p. 745)—see Lob. *Phryg.* p. 753 sqq., Bernh. p. 371.⁴ Too many N. T. passages, however, have been thus explained. In Rom. xiv. 2, ὃς μὲν πιστεύει φαγεῖν πάντα means *the one has confidence to eat*, and the notion of *lawfulness* is contained in πιστεύειν. In Rom. xv. 9, δοξάσαι expresses not what the Gentiles ought to do, but what they actually do; see Fritz. *in loc.* In Rom. ii. 21 sq. and E. iv. 22 sq. (see above) the verbs *preach* and *be taught*, on which the infinitives depend, may from their nature denote either that which *is* (and must be

¹ Compare Heinichen, Euseb. *H.E.* 1. 118.

² See also Elmsley, Soph. *Œd. T.* p. 80, Matth. 531.

³ [The clause is omitted by recent editors.]

⁴ Buttm. Demosth. *Mid.* p. 131, Engelhardt, Plat. *Lach.* p. 81, *Jen. Lit.-Zeit.* 1816, No. 231. [Against supposing an ellipsis see Jelf 884. 4, Riddell, Plat. *Apol.* p. 148, Krüg. 212, Madvig 146. The last two grammarians explain this usage by reference to the meaning of the governing verb, as implying a command or requirement : compare Liddell and Scott, s. v. λίγω.]

believed), or that which *should be* (should be done); and we say in like manner, *they preached not to steal, ye have been taught to put off*. In A. x. 22 the verb is *χρηματίζεσθαι*, which is used almost regularly of a directing oracle, a divine injunction. Lastly, if the infinitive must be translated by “may” after verbs of *requesting*, this meaning is already contained in the signification of the governing verb itself in the particular context; as in 2 C. x. 2, *δέομαι τὸ μὴ παρὼν θαρρήσαι τῇ πεποιθήσει*, as if, *I beg of you my not being bold*, i.e., I beseech you to take care that I may not be bold.¹

c. The article stands before an object-infinitive to make it a substantive, and thus give it greater prominence (Rost p. 693, Jelf 670), Rom. xiii. 8, xiv. 13 (L. vii. 21 *v. l.*), 1 C. iv. 6 [*Rec.*], 2 C. ii. 1, viii. 10, Ph. iv. 10 (compare above, no. 1);² especially at the commencement of a sentence (Thuc. 2. 53, Xen. *Mem.* 4. 3. 1), as in 1 C. xiv. 39, *τὸ λαλεῖν γλώσσαις μὴ κωλύετε* (compare Soph. *Phil.* 1241, *ὅς σε κωλύσει τὸ δρᾶν*). In Phil. ii. 6, *οὐχ ἄρπαγμόν ἡγήσατο τὸ εἶναι ἴσα θεῷ*, the infinitive with the article forms the direct object of *ἡγήσατο*, and *ἄρπαγμόν* is the predicate; compare Thuc. 2. 87, *οὐχὶ δικαίαν ἔχει τέκμαρσιν τὸ ἐκφοβῆσαι*, and Bernh. p. 316 [p. 356].

Deserving of special mention is the accusative with infinitive after *ἐγένετο*,³—a construction particularly common in Luke’s writings. See Mk. ii. 23, *ἐγένετο παραπορεύεσθαι αὐτόν*, *accidit, ut transiret*; A. xvi. 16, *ἐγένετο παιδίσκην τινὰ . . . ἀπαντῆσαι ἡμῖν* xix. 1, *ἐγένετο Παῦλον διελθόντα . . . ἐλθεῖν εἰς Ἔφεσον* iv. 5, ix. 3, 32, 37, 43, xi. 26, xiv. 1, xxi. 1, 5, xxii. 6, xxvii. 44, xxviii. 8, 17, L. iii. 21 sq., vi. 1, 6, xvi. 22, *al.*⁴ Here the infinitive clause is to be regarded as the (enlarged) subject of *ἐγένετο*, just as after *συνέβη* (see below), and in Latin after *aquum est*, *apertum est*, etc.,⁵—*there came to pass Jesus’s*

¹ In 2 C. ii. 7, also, the infinitives *ὥστε . . . χαρίσασθαι καὶ παρακαλεῖν* denote not what *is* but what *should be*. We must not however supply *οἶν*. The influence of the clause with *ἱκανόν* extends, as it were, to these infinitives *the censure is sufficient . . . in order now on the contrary to forgive him*, etc.

² Herm. Soph. *Aj.* 114.

³ [On the various constructions found in the N. T. after *καὶ ἐγένετο* or *ἐγένετο* *δε*, see below, § 65. 4. e.]

⁴ We have the same construction in A. xxii. 17, *ἐγένιτό μοι ὑποστρίψαντι εἰς Ἱερουσαλὴμ . . . γινώσθαι μοι ἐν ἑκστάσει*; where the infinitive might have been directly annexed to *ἐγένιτό μοι ὑποστρίψαντι* (*accidit mihi*), and perhaps would have been so annexed if the writer had not been led away from the construction with which he had begun by the intervening genitive absolute, *καὶ προσευχομένη μου ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ* (Jelf 674. *Obs.* 3). [In A. xi. 26, quoted above we should read *αὐτοῖς*, not *αὐτοῖς*: compare xxii. 6.]

⁵ Zumpt. *Gr.* 600. [Madvig, *Lat. Gr.* 398 a.]

passing by, etc. Hence the construction is correctly conceived in Greek, though the frequent use of *ἐγένετο* with the infinitive in the place of the historic tense of the main verb is in the first instance due to an imitation of the Hebrew *וַיֵּבֶן*. Grammatically parallel with this is the use of *συνέβη* by Greek writers; e. g., *συνέβη τὴν πόλιν . . . εἶναι κυριεύουσιν* Diod. S. 1. 50, 3. 22, 39, Plat. *Legg.* 1. 635 a, Demosth. *Polycl.* 709 c, Dion. H. IV. 2089, and frequently, especially in Polybius: this also occurs in 2 Macc. iii. 2, and once in the N. T., A. xxi. 35. We find an approach towards the construction in question (*ἐγένετο* with infinitive) in Theogn. 639, *πολλάκι . . . γίγνεται εὐρεῖν ἔργ' ἀνδρῶν*,—with which Mt. xviii. 13 is most nearly allied. It appears in full [?] in Plat. *Phædr.* 242 b, *τὸ δαιμόνιον τε καὶ τὸ εἰωθὸς σημείον μοι γίγνεσθαι ἐγένετο*; and is particularly common in the later writers, e. g., Codin. p. 138, *ἐγένετο τὸν βασιλέα ἀθροῖν* Epiphan. *Monach.* (ed. Dressel) p. 16, *ἐγένετο αὐτοὺς ἀναβῆναι εἰς Ἱερουσαλήμ*. (Jelf 669. 1.)

The use of the accusative with the infinitive in other cases is, as has already been remarked, proportionally rare in the N. T. We more commonly find a sentence with *ὅτι* in its place, exactly after the manner of the later (popular) language, which resolves the more condensed constructions, and loves the circumstantial and explicit. Hence in Latin, for example, the use of *ut* where the older language used the accusative with infinitive; hence in particular the use of *quod* after *verba dicendi et sentiendi*, which became more and more frequent in the age of declining Latinity, especially in the non-Italian provinces.¹ There is another point which must not be overlooked—that the N. T. writers prefer after *verba dicendi* to let the words spoken follow in the direct form, in accordance with the vividness of oriental phraseology.

4. The infinitive, when by means of the article it has received a decidedly substantival character, is also employed in the oblique cases. In the N. T., the case most commonly met with is the genitive, which occurs here far more frequently than in Greek authors.

a. Sometimes this genitive is dependent on nouns and verbs that regularly govern this case: 1 C. ix. 6, *οὐκ ἔχομεν ἐξουσίαν τοῦ μὴ ἐργάζεσθαι*;² 1 P. iv. 17, *ὁ καιρὸς τοῦ ἄρξασθαι τὸ κρίμα κ.τ.λ.*, A. xiv. 9, *πίστιν ἔχει τοῦ σωθῆναι* xx. 3, *ἐγένετο γνώμη τοῦ ὑποστρέφειν* L. xxiv. 25, *βραδεῖς τῇ καρδίᾳ τοῦ πιστεύειν* A. xxiii. 15, *ἔτοιμοι τοῦ ἀνελθεῖν* (Ez. xxi. 11,

¹ In German, the more condensed construction “er sagte, ich sei zu spät gekommen” is in the popular language resolved into “er sagte, *dass* ich zu spät gekommen wäre.”

² [The best MSS. omit *τοῦ* in this verse.]

1 Macc. v. 39), L. i. 9, ἔλαχε τοῦ θυμᾶσαι (1 S. xiv. 47), 2 C. i. 8, ὥστε ἐξαπορηθῆναι ἡμᾶς καὶ τοῦ ζῆν· 1 C. xvi. 4, εἰς ἄξιον τοῦ καμῆ πορεύεσθαι, *if it is worthy of (worth) the journeying* etc. Compare also 1 C. x. 13, 2 C. viii. 11, L. xxii. 6, Ph. iii. 21, Rom. vii. 3,¹ xv. 23, H. v. 12, Rev. ix. 10² (Gen. xix. 20, Ruth ii. 10, Neh. x. 29, Judith ix. 14, al.). Sometimes the MSS. vary between the infinitive with and without τοῦ, e. g., in Rev. xiv. 15 : elsewhere we find the two forms in parallel sentences (H. v. 12, 1 Th. iv. 9). For examples from Greek authors see Georgi, *Vind.* p. 325 sq., Matth. 540 (Jelf 678. 3). In these it is common to find several words inserted between the article and the infinitive, see Demosth. *Funobr.* 153 a, 154 c, *Aristocr.* 431 a : this is not the case in the simple language of the N. T.

Under this head come also L. i. 57, ἐπλήσθη ὁ χρόνος τοῦ τεκεῖν αὐτήν· and ii. 21 (compare Gen. xxv. 24, xlvii. 29), the genitive being, in the mind of the Greek writer, immediately dependent on χρόνος. In the Hebrew the case is somewhat different, the infinitive with ה being used : see Ewald p. 621.

b. Elsewhere the genitive of the infinitive stands in relation to whole sentences as an expression of *design*.³ Here earlier scholars supplied ἕνεκα (compare Dem. *Fun.* 156 b) or χάριν. See L. xxiv. 29, εἰσῆλθεν τοῦ μείναι σὺν αὐτοῖς Mt. xxiv. 45, ὃν κατέστησεν ὁ κύριος ἐπὶ τῆς οἰκετείας αὐτοῦ τοῦ δοῦναι αὐτοῖς τὴν τροφήν· iii. 13, παραγίνεται ἐπὶ τὸν Ἰορδάνην τοῦ βαπτισθῆναι· xiii. 3, L. ii. 27, v. 7, xxi. 22, xxii. 31, A. iii. 2, xxvi. 18, 1 C. x. 13, H. x. 7, G. iii. 10 ; with a negative, A. xxi. 12, παρεκαλοῦμεν . . . τοῦ μὴ ἀναβαίνειν αὐτὸν εἰς Ἱερουσαλὴμ· Ja. v. 17, H. xi. 5. This construction is principally used by Luke (and Paul). We find parallel examples however in Greek prose, especially from the time of Demosthenes ; and this use of the genitive arises so certainly out of the fundamental notion of this case (Bernh. p. 174 sq.⁴) that there is no ground for assuming

¹ ["Free from the law, from being, etc. :"] Fritzsche takes the same view. (On the negative μή see § 65. 2 β.) But both here and in 1 C. x. 13 the clause is usually taken as expressing purpose (Meyer).]

² [Scholz inserts τοῦ before ἀδικῆσαι on insufficient authority.]

³ See Valcken. Eurip. *Hippol.* 48, Ast, Plat. *Legg.* p. 56, Schæf. *Demosth.* I. 161, V. 368, Ellendt, Arr. *Al. I.* 338, Matth. 540. [Don. pp. 480, 598, Jelf 492, 678. 2. b, Madv. 170 c. Rem., Elliott on G. iii. 10, A. Buttm. p. 266 sqq.]

⁴ [Bernh. connects this usage with the genitive which follows words denoting

the existence of either ellipsis or Hellenism. Compare Xen. *Cyr.* 1. 6. 40, τοῦ δὲ μηδ' ἐντεῦθεν διαφεύγειν σκοποῦς τοῦ γιγνομένου καθίστης. Plat. *Gorg.* 457 e, φοβεῖσθαι εὖν διολέγχειν σε, μή με ὑπολάβῃς οὐ πρὸς τὸ πρᾶγμα φιλονεικοῦντα λέγειν, τοῦ καταφανὲς γενέσθαι κ.τ.λ., Strabo 15. 717, Demosth. *Phorm.* 603 b, Isocr. *Agin.* 932, Thuc. 1. 23, 2. 22, Heliod. 2. 3. 38, 1. 24. 46, Dion. H. IV. 2109, Arrian, *Al.* 2. 21. 13, 3. 25. 4, 3. 28. 12. In L. ii. 22, 24, we find the infinitive with and without τοῦ in the same principal sentence. If the infinitive in this construction is accompanied by a subject, this stands in the accusative (L. v. 7).

In Ph. iii. 10 also this infinite expresses design; τοῦ γινῆναι is connected with ver. 8, and is a resumption of the thought there expressed.

In the LXX this infinitive occurs on every page. Compare Gen. i. 14, xxiv. 21, xxxviii. 9, xliii. 17, Jud. v. 16, ix. 15, 52, x. 1, xi. 12, xv. 12, xvi. 5, xix. 3, xx. 4, Ruth i. 1, 7, ii. 15, iv. 10, Neh. i. 6, 1 S. ix. 13, 14, xv. 27, 2 S. vi. 2, xix. 11, Jon. i. 3, Joel iii. 12, Judith xv. 8, 1 Macc. iii. 20, 39, 52, v. 9, 20, 48, vi. 15, 26.

Different from this, and more closely connected with the notion of the genitive,—and therefore to be brought under the head of 4. a.—is the use of the infinitive with τοῦ after verbs which express *distance, detention, or prevention from*; for these verbs have of themselves the power of directly governing the genitive, and are regularly followed by the genitive of nouns: Rom. xv. 22, ἐνεπαύσην τὸ ὑ ἐλθεῖν. L. iv. 42, καὶ κατέχευον αὐτοὶ τὸ ὑ μὴ πορεύεσθαι (compare Isocr. *Ep.* 7. 1012, ἀπέχειν τὸ ὑ τινὰς ἀποκτείνειν. Xen. *Mem.* 2. 1. 16, *An.* 3. 5 11). With pleonastic negative (§ 65). A. xiv. 18, πολλὰ κατέπαυσαν τοὺς ὄχλους τοῦ μὴ θύειν αὐτοῖς (compare παύειν τινα τινα, and παύεσθαι followed by the infinitive with τοῦ in Diocl. S. 3. 33, Phalar. *Ep.* 35, also ἡσυχάζειν τοῦ ποιεῖν Malalas 17. p. 417), A. xx. 27, οὐχ ὑπεσταλάμην τοῦ μὴ ἀναγγεῖλαι ὑμῖν πᾶσαν τὴν βουλὴν τοῦ θεοῦ (compare ver. 20), 1 P. iii. 10, πανσέτω τὴν γλώσσαν αὐτοῦ ἀπὸ κακοῦ καὶ χεῖλη αὐτοῦ τοῦ μὴ λαλεῖν δόλον. L. xxiv. 16, οἱ ὀφθαλμοὶ ἐκρατοῦντο τοῦ μὴ ἐπιγινῶναι αὐτόν (Xen. *Laced.* 4. 6), Rom. vi. 6,¹ A. x. 47, Sus. 9. 3 (1) Esdr. ii. 24, v. 69, 70, Gen. xvi. 2, *Act. Thom.* § 19, *Proter. Jac.* 2, al. Perhaps also φεύγειν and ἐκφεύγειν τὸ ὑ ποιῆσαι should in strictness be thus explained (as the Greeks said φεύγειν τινα), Xen. *An.* 1. 3. 2. Compare Bernh. p. 356, Buttmann, Demosth. *Mul. Exc.* 2. p. 143.

aiming at, striving after (Jelf 516). By Donaldson and Jelf it is directly connected with the causal genitive: "When the genitive after these verbs appears in the form of an infinitive with the article, the cause generally assumes the character of a motive of action." (Don. p. 480.)]

¹ [Is not this a clause of purpose?]

In Rom. i. 24, παρέδωκεν αὐτοὺς ὁ θεὸς . . . εἰς ἀκαθαρσίαν τοῦ ἀτιμάζεσθαι τὰ σώματα αὐτῶν ἐν ἑαυτοῖς, the infinitive depends immediately on the noun ἀκαθαρσ., and there is nothing strange in the omission of τὴν before this noun (Rom. xv. 23, 1 C. ix. 6): the genitive points out in what the ἀκαθαρσία consisted, *commisit impuritati, quæ cernebatur in*, etc. Fritzsche is more circumstantial: "virgula post ἀκαθαρσ. collocata ante τοῦ mente repete ἀκαθαρσίαν." What need there can be for this I cannot see, since ἀκαθαρσίαν and ἀτιμάζεσθαι stand close together, and the genitive can so well be understood as indicating the sphere of the ἀκαθαρσία. Similarly in Rom. viii. 12 the infinitive τοῦ κατὰ σάρκα ζῆν must be considered dependent on ὀφειλέτην, in accordance with the regular phrase ὀφειλέτην εἶναι τινος: see Fritz. *Matt.* p. 844. In L. i. 74 also τοῦ δοῦναι is most simply taken in connection with ὄρκον; compare Jer. xi. 5.

It soon became usual, however, to employ this construction in a looser sense,—not only

a. After verbs which contain in themselves the notion of (*requesting*),¹ *commanding*,² *resolving*, and which therefore immediately express *design*: e. g., A. xv. 20, κρίνω . . . ἐπιστεῖλαι αὐτοῖς τοῦ ἀπέχεσθαι, *to send them an injunction to abstain*; L. iv. 10 (from the LXX), τοῖς ἀγγέλοις αὐτοῦ ἐντελείται περὶ σοῦ τοῦ διαφυλάξαι A. xxvii. 1 (where τοῦ ἀποπλεῖν cannot be connected with the following παρεδίδουν without forcing the words); compare Ruth ii. 9, 1 K. i. 35, 1 Macc. i. 62, iii. 31, v. 2, ix. 69, Malal. *Chron.* 18. 458, Ducas pp. 201, 217, 339, al., Fabric. *Pseudepigr.* I. 707, *Vit. Epirh.* p. 346:—but also

b. for epexegetis, where the simple infinitive with or without ὥστε might have been used, and where the meaning of the genitive has been lost in the mixture of consequence and purpose. This is very common in the LXX,³ with the infinitive denoting both design and consequence:—as to εἰς τό with the infinitive see below. In the N. T. compare A. vii. 19, οὗτος κατασοφισάμενος . . . ἐκάκωσε τοὺς πατέρας ἡμῶν τοῦ ποιεῖν ἔκθετα τὰ βρέφη κ.τ.λ., *so that they exposed* (compare Thuc. 2. 42, and Poppo *in loc.*), and—a still harsher instance—A. iii. 12, ὡς πεποιηκόσι τοῦ περιπατεῖν αὐτόν (1 K. xvi. 19). In both these passages Fritzsche's explanation (*Matt.* p. 846) must certainly be rejected:

¹ Comp. Malalas 14. 357, ἡγήσατο ἡ Αὐγουστα τὸν βασιλεῖα, τοῦ κατελεῖν εἰς τοὺς ἀγίους τόπους 17. 422, πυκνῶς ἔγραφε τοῖς αὐτοῖς πατρικίους τοῦ φροντισθῆναι τὴν πόλιν 18. 440, κελεύσας τοῦ δοθῆναι αὐταῖς χάριν πρεκίς ἀνὰ χρυσίου λιτρῶν εἴκοσι κ.τ.λ., 18. 461.

² A construction parallel to κελεύειν ἵνα.

if his principles were followed, many passages of the LXX could not be explained at all, or only in a very forced manner. Compare especially Jos. xxii. 26, εἶπαμεν ποιῆσαι οὕτω τοῦ οἰκοδομῆσαι 1 K. xiii. 16, οὐ μὴ δύνωμαι τοῦ ἐπιστρέψαι (1 Macc. vi. 27), xvi. 19, ὑπὲρ τῶν ἁμαρτιῶν αὐτοῦ, ὧν ἐποίησε τοῦ ποιῆσαι τὸ πονηρόν κ.τ.λ., Judith xiii. 20, ποιῆσαι σοι αὐτὰ ὁ θεὸς εἰς ὕψος αἰῶνιον τοῦ ἐπισκέψασθαί σε ἐν ἀγαθοῖς 1 Macc. vi. 59, στήσωμεν αὐτοῖς τοῦ πορεύεσθαι τοῖς νομίμοις Joel ii. 21, ἐμεγάλυνε κύριος τοῦ ποιῆσαι.

How diversified the use of the infinitive with τοῦ is in the LXX will appear from the following examples,—which might be easily classified, and in which a genitival relation may be more or less clearly perceived: Gen. xxxi. 20, xxxiv. 17, xxxvii. 18, xxxix. 10, Ex. ii. 18, vii. 14, viii. 29, ix. 17, xiv. 5, Jos. xxiii. 13, Jud. ii. 17, 21, 22, viii. 1, ix. 21, 37, xii. 6, xvi. 6, xviii. 9, xxi. 3, 7, 1 S. vii. 8, xii. 23, xiv. 34, xv. 26, 1 K. ii. 3, iii. 11, xii. 24, xv. 21, xvi. 7, 31, Ps. xxxix. 14, Jon. i. 4, iii. 4, Mal. ii. 10, 3 (1) Esdr. i. 33, iv. 41, v. 67, Judith ii. 13, v. 4, vii. 13, Ruth i. 12, 16, 18, iii. 3, iv. 4, 7, 15.¹ See also Thilo, *Act. Thom.* p. 20, Tischend. in the *Verhandeling.* p. 141: compare *Acta Amer.* pp. 68, 85, 124, 127, al. This infinitive is by no means rare in the Byzantine writers: e. g., see Malal. 18. 452, 18. 491, and compare the index to Ducas p. 639, where we find even εἰ βούλεται τὸ ὁ εἶνα φίλος (p. 320, compare p. 189), δύνатаι τοῦ ἀνταποκριθῆναι (p. 203).

We must recognise in this usage an exaggeration of declining (Hellenistic) Greek, unless we prefer to resort to unnatural interpretations. It would seem that the infinitive with τοῦ had come to be regarded by the Hellenists as the representative of the Hebrew infinitive with ל in its manifold relations; and, as usually happens in the case of established formulas, the proper signification of the genitive was no longer thought of.² An analogous case is the Byzantine use of ὥστε with the infinitive after such verbs as βουλεύεσθαι, δοκεῖν, etc.; see the index to Malalas in the Bonn edition.³ Compare above, no. 3.

In Rev. xii. 7, ἐγένετο πόλεμος ἐν τῷ οὐρανῷ, ὁ Μιχαὴλ καὶ οἱ ἄγγελοι αὐτοῦ τοῦ πολεμῆσαι (where the *Rev.* has the correction ἐπολέμησαν), we have a construction which I am not able to explain (and Lücke says the same in regard to himself⁴),—unless it be admissible to

¹ [As to the LXX see Thiersch, *Pent.* pp. 173–175.]

² In *Æsop.* 172 (De Fur.) we find ἡμελλεν αὐτὸς τοῦ καταβῆσαι ταύτην: here Schæfer, having before his mind only that use of τοῦ with the infinitive which is referred to above, no. 4. b, would reject the πῶ.

³ The Greeks themselves might conceive this infinitive as a genitive, even when it follows such verbs as δύναμαι, θέλω, etc., inasmuch as the action expressed by the infinitive is always dependent on the principal verb, as a part on the whole.

⁴ *Einleit. in die Offenbar. Joh.* (2 ed.), p. 454 sq.

regard ὁ Μιχ. καὶ οἱ ἄγγ. αὐτοῦ as a parenthesis (awkwardly introduced, it is true), which made it necessary for the writer to take up again the ἐγένετο πόλεμος by means of τοῦ πολεμῆσαι. Fritzsche's explanation¹ (*Mait.* p. 844) I consider artificial. Still less possible would it be to regard τοῦ πολεμῆσαι as an imitation of the (later) Hebrew idiom מִלְחָמָה, *pugnandum iis erat*,² as is done by Ewald and also by Züllig: in no instance do even the LXX render the Hebrew construction in this strange fashion. If we had merely ἐγένετο τοῦ πολεμῆσαι, A. x. 25 (see below) would be a parallel instance, and the construction might possibly be explained. Perhaps however an ancient gloss has found its way into the text, or else something has fallen out at an early period before τοῦ πολεμῆσαι. Bornemann's proposal³ to read ἐγένετο πολέμιος ἐν τῷ οὐρανῷ ὁ Μιχαὴλ κ.τ.λ. is not even plausible; and to supply (with Hengstenberg) *māde war* before τοῦ πολεμῆσαι would make John chargeable with strange verbosity.

In A. x. 25, ἐγένετο τοῦ εἰσελθεῖν τὸν Πέτρον—where τοῦ is critically established—cannot be compared with the idiom mentioned in Gesen. *Lehry.* p. 786 sq.,⁴ for this would require ἐγένετο ὁ Πέτρος τοῦ εἰσελθεῖν. It is an extension of the infinitive with τοῦ beyond its proper limits,⁵ which it is certainly surprising to meet with in Luke. Bornemann maintains that the whole clause is spurious: for his view of the true text of the passage the reader is referred to his own essay.

In L. xvii. 1, ἀνένδεκτόν ἐστι τὸ ὃ μὴ λαθεῖν τὰ σκάνδαλα, some MSS. omit τοῦ: if it is genuine (and Lachm. and Tisch. have retained it), the genitive is probably to be accounted for by the notion of distance or exclusion which is implied in ἀνένδεκτον; compare above, no. 4. b. Meyer's view is different.⁶

5. The dative of the infinitive expresses the *cause*,—a notion which regularly belongs to the dative case (see § 31. 6. c):⁷

¹ [That "Michael and his angels" is parenthetical (the subject of ἐπολιέμεσαν mentally supplied), so that τοῦ πολεμῆσαι depends on ὁ πόλεμος understood.]

² [Gesen. *Heb. Gr.* p. 216, Kalisch, *Heb. Gr.* I. 298.]

³ *Jen. L. Z.* 1845, No. 183. [Diisterdieck agrees with Winer in considering the text corrupt.—A. Buttmann (p. 268) takes τοῦ πολ. as depending upon ἐγένετο κ.τ.λ., the subject of this infinitive being ὁ Μιχ. καὶ οἱ ἄγγ. αὐ.: the use of the nominative for the accusative he regards as a *constructio ad synesin*, the infinitival clause being equivalent to a subordinate sentence with a finite verb. A more probable explanation is suggested by Dr. Hort; that Μιχαὴλ . . . τοῦ πολεμῆσαι κ.τ.λ. is explanatory of πόλεμος, some participle (e. g., *going, στρατιώται* μιν) being supplied in the mind before τοῦ πολεμῆσαι.]

⁴ [The use of ὃ in the sense *in eo erat ut* (Gen. xv. 12): see note ².]

⁵ Comp. *Acta Apocr.* p. 66, ὡς ἐγένετο τοῦ τελίσει αὐτοὺς διδάσκοντας κ.τ.λ. A. ii. 1 would be an example of the same kind, if we were to read [with D] καὶ ἐγένετο ἐν ταῖς ἡμέραις ἐκείναις τοῦ συμπληροῦσαι.

⁶ [Meyer takes ἀνένδεκτον substantivally, "impossibility of the not-coming exists."—No uncial MS. omits τοῦ.]

⁷ Matth. 541, Schaf. *Demosth.* II. 163, Stallb. Plat. *Tim.* p. 203. [Jelf 678. 3. c, Madv. 155.]

2 C. ii. 13, οὐκ ἔσχηκα ἀνέσιν τῷ πνεύματί μου τῷ μὴ εὐρεῖν Τίτον, *because I found not*. Compare Xen. *Cyr.* 4. 5. 9, Demosth. *Pac.* 21 c, *Funer.* 156 b, *Ep.* 4. p. 119 b, Achill. Tat. 5. 24, Lucian, *Abdic.* 5, Diog. L. 10. 27, Liban. *Ep.* 8, Athen. 9. 375, Joseph. *Antt.* 14. 10. 1, Simplic. *in Epict.* *Encher.* c. 38. p. 385, Schweigh. *Agath.* 5. 16. This infinitive has been taken as an expression of *design* in 1 Th. iii. 3, τῷ μηδένα σαίνεισθαι ἐν ταῖς θλίψεσι, *that no one may be shaken*, as if, for the not-being-shaken (Schott *in loc.*): the clause is thus subordinate to εἰς τὸ στηρίξαι, and is therefore expressed in a different form. No such dative infinitive however is found in Greek writers, and we must read with good MSS. τὸ μηδένα σαίνεισθαι, which indeed now stands in the text: see above, no. 1, Rem.¹

6. An oblique case of the infinitive is frequently—almost more frequently in the N. T. than in Greek writers—combined with a preposition, especially in historical narration; in this case the article is never omitted (Herm. *Vig.* p. 702, Krüg. p. 110, Jelf 678),² though several words may be inserted between the article and the infinitive (A. viii. 11, H. xi. 3, 1 P. iv. 2).³ Mt. xiii. 25, ἐν τῷ καθεύδειν τοὺς ἀνθρώπους, *during the sleeping of men* (*whilst men slept*); G. iv. 18, L. i. 8, A. viii. 6 (Xen. *Cyr.* 1. 4. 5, *Hiero* 1. 6): A. iii. 26, εὐλογοῦντα ὑμᾶς ἐν τῷ ἀποστρέφειν κ.τ.λ., *through turning away* (H. iii. 12). Ph. i. 23, ἐπιθυμίαν ἔχων εἰς τὸ ἀναλῦσαι, *desire after dissolution*; Ja. i. 19, βραδὺς εἰς τὸ λαλῆσαι, *slow for speaking*; 1 C. x. 6, εἰς τὸ μὴ εἶναι ὑμᾶς ἐπιθυμητὰς κακῶν, *in order that ye may not be*; ix. 18, 2 C. iv. 4, vii. 3, Mt. xxvi. 2, L. iv. 29, A. vii. 19 (Xen. *Cyr.* 1. 4. 5, *Id.* 7. 8. 20), Rom. iv. 18 (see Philippi *in loc.*); 1 Th. ii. 16,

¹ [This reference is carried on from ed. 5, but the notice to which it refers is omitted from the 6th edition. After observing that the N. T. presents but few examples of the loosely appended infinitives which are common in classical Greek, Winer says: "If in 1 Th. iii. 3 we read τῷ μ. σ., with the better MSS., the infinitive probably depends on παρακαλεῖσθαι, and is explanatory of περὶ τῆς πίστεως" (p. 375: ed. 5). Similarly De W., Hofmann, A. Buttm. (p. 263), Ellicott. For other explanations see the notes of Ellcott and Alford *in loc.* See also Green, *Crit. Notes* p. 170.]

² On the other hand, compare Theodoret III. 424, ἀπὸ κυβεῖν τὸ ὄνομα. IV. 851, κατὰ συγκατάθεσθαι. *Psalt. Sal.* 4. 2. Some examples of this kind are found in the Greek prose writers (Bernh. p. 354, Kuhnert II. 352, Jelf *l.c.*), but they are not free from doubt.

³ Yet not so many words as we often find in Greek writers, who frequently interpose entire clauses (Xen. *Œc.* 13. 6, *Cyr.* 4. 5. 9, 7. 5. 42, al.): in the N. T., too, the adjuncts follow the infin., as a rule. We have no instance of ἄχρι, or μέχρι, with the infinitive, only one of ἕως.

2 C. viii. 6, εἰς τὸ παρακαλέσαι ἡμᾶς Τίτον, *so that we besought Titus* (literally, up to the point of beseeching, etc.),¹ Rom. vii. 5, H. xi. 3. H. ii. 15, διὰ παντὸς τοῦ ζῆν, *through the whole life*; Ph. i. 7, διὰ τὸ ἔχειν με ἐν τῇ καρδίᾳ ὑμᾶς, *because I have you* etc.;² A. viii. 11, xviii. 2, H. vii. 23, x. 2, L. ii. 4, Mk. v. 4 (Xen. Cyr. 1. 4. 5, Mem. 2. 1. 15, Aristot. Rhet. 2. 13, Pol. 2. 5. 2). Ja. iv. 15, ἀντὶ τοῦ λέγειν ὑμᾶς, *instead of your saying* (Xen. Apol. 8, Plat. Rep. 1. 343 a). Mt. vi. 8, πρὸ τοῦ ὑμᾶς αἰτῆσαι, *before you ask*; L. ii. 21, xxii. 15. A. xxiii. 15 (Zeph. ii. 2, Plat. Crit. 48 d). Mt. vi. 1, πρὸς τὸ θεαθῆναι αὐτοῖς *in order to be seen by them*; 2 C. iii. 13, 1 Th. ii. 9:³ L. xviii. 1. ἔλεγεν παραβολὴν πρὸς τὸ δεῖν πάντοτε προσεύχεσθαι, *in reference to the duty*, etc. Mt. xxvi. 32, μετὰ τὸ ἐγερθῆναι με *after my rising* (resurrection), when I shall have risen; L. xii. 5, Mk. i. 14, A. vii. 4, xv. 13 (Herod. 2. 9. 6, 3. 5. 10) 2 C. vii. 12, εἵνεκεν τοῦ φανερωθῆναι τὴν σπουδὴν ὑμῶν (Demosth. Fun. 516 a, b, Plat. Sis. 390 b, Diod. S. Exc. Vat. p. 39; also Inscript. Rosett. 11).⁴

The use of the infinitive with εἰς or πρὸς to express purpose is particularly common in Paul's writings. The author of the Epistle to the Hebrews prefers a derivative noun in such cases; see Schulz, *Hebräerbr.* p. 146 sqq.⁵ Compare however 1 C. vii. 35.

¹ No objection can be raised against resolving the infinitive with εἰς τό by *so that*, as this preposition when joined with nouns expresses either aim or result: compare Eurip. *Bacch.* 1161. [Fritzsche agrees with Winer in admitting this meaning (*Rom.* I. 63, 242): Meyer (see notes on Rom. i. 20, 2 C. viii. 6) maintains that the combination always denotes *purpose*. Ellicott remarks (on 1 Th. ii. 12) that it is "commonly used by St. Paul simply to denote the *purpose*, and probably in no instance is simply indicative of *result* (ecbatic);" but adds, "still there appear to be several passages in which the purpose is so far blended with the subject of the prayer, entreaty, etc., or the issues of the action, that it may not be improper to recognise a secondary and weakened force in reference to purpose, analogous to that in the parallel use of *ἵνα*." Alford distinctly admits the eventual sense in his note on H. xi. 3, but speaks somewhat inconsistently in his notes on Rom. i. 20, iv. 18. A. Buttm. (p. 264 sq.) divides the examples into 4 classes, as εἰς τό with infinitive denotes *purpose*,—or a *designed result*,—or follows such verbs as διῆσθαι, ἐρωτᾶν, whose meaning relates to the future (1 Th. ii. 12, al.),—or replaces the exegetical infinitive (1 Th. iv. 9). See Jelf 625. 3, 803. *Obs.* 1.]

² Against the other interpretation, in which ὑμᾶς is taken as the subject, see Van Hengel *in loc.* Even where the subject is placed after the infinitive, the correct view is always decided by the context: e.g., Simplic. *Enchir.* 13. p. 90, διὰ τὸ πολέμιους μισεῖσθαι τοὺς συγγενιστάς. Compare Jo. i. 49.

³ [On πρὸς τό with infinitive, as signifying (never mere result, but) always the subjective purpose, see Alford's note (from Meyer) on 2 C. iii. 13.]

⁴ [Add ἕως τοῦ ἐλθεῖν αὐτόν, A. viii. 40 (1 K. xxii. 27); ἐκ τοῦ ἔχειν, 2 C. viii. 11.]

⁵ [There are certainly many verbal nouns in this Epistle (Davidson, *Intr.* III.]

If in this construction the infinitive has a subject expressed, this is put in the accusative, even when it is identical with the subject of the principal sentence : H. vii. 24, ὁ δὲ διὰ τὸ μένειν αὐτὸν εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα . . . ἔχει L. ii. 4. The predicates also stand in the accusative, L. xi. 8, δώσει αὐτῷ διὰ τὸ εἶναι αὐτοῦ φίλον : with this contrast Xen. Cyr. I. 4. 3, διὰ τὸ φιλομαθῆς εἶναι . . . αὐτὸς ἀνηρώτα (Matth. 536, Jelf 672. 4). The attraction, however, by which the use of the nominative is really to be explained, is neglected by Greek writers both in this and in other cases.

The infinitive (without the article) joined with πρίν or πρὶν ἢ¹ may also be regarded as an *infinitivus nominascens*, for κατάβηθι πρὶν ἀποθανεῖν τὸ παιδίον μου (Jo. iv. 49) is equivalent to κατ. πρὸ τοῦ ἀποθανεῖν κ.τ.λ. The infinitive with this particle is used, not merely with a future or an imperative in relation to an event still future (Matth. 522. 2. c), as in Mt. xxvi. 34 (A. ii. 20), but also in relation to events of the past (Xen. Cyr. 3. 3. 60, An. 1. 4. 13, Herod. 1. 10. 15) in combination with preterites ; see Mt. i. 18, A. vii. 2, Jo. viii. 58 As to πρὶν ἢ compare Her. 2. 2, 4. 167.

7. The well known distinction between the present and the aorist infinitive, and also that between the aorist and the future infinitive (Herm. Vig. p. 773),² are for the most part very clearly observed in the N. T.

The aorist infinitive is used

a. In narration, in reference to a preterite on which it is dependent (in accordance with the parity of tenses which Greek writers particularly observe³) : Mk. ii. 4, μὴ δυνάμενοι προσεγγίσει αὐτῷ . . . ἀπεστέγασαν xii. 12, ἐζήτουν αὐτὸν κρατῆσαι v. 3, οὐδεὶς ἠδύνατο αὐτὸν δεῖσαι L. xviii. 13, οὐκ ἠθέλεν οὐδὲ τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς εἰς τὸν οὐρανὸν ἐπᾶραι Jo. vi. 21, vii. 44, Mt.

19, viii. 29, xiv. 23, xviii. 23, xxiii. 37, xxvi. 40, xxvii. 34, Mk. vi. 19, 48, L. vi. 48, x. 24, xv. 28, xix. 27, A. x. 10, xvii. 3, xxv. 7, Col. i. 27, G. iv. 20, Phil. 14, Jude 3. This is quite in order, and requires no illustration from Greek writers (Madv. 172 b).—(Sometimes however the present infinitive is used, as in

247), but Stuart shows that αἱ; τό with infinitive is not at all uncommon ; see his *Comm.* p. 175 (London 1834).]

¹ Reitz, *Lucian* IV. 501 : ed. Lehm. (Jelf 848. 6, Don. p. 584).

² Stallb. Plat. *Euthyd.* p. 140 : Aoristus (infin.) quia nullam facit significationem perpetuitatis et continuationis, prouti vel initium vel progressus vel finis actionis verbo expressæ spectatur, ita solet usurpari, ut dicatur vel de eo, quod statim et e vestigio fit ideoque etiam certo futurum est, vel de re semel tantum eveniente, quæ diuturnitatis et perpetuitatis cogitationem aut non fert aut certo non requirit, vel denique de re brevi et uno veluti temporis ictu peracta. (Don. p. 415, Jelf 405. 4.)

³ See Schäfer, *Demosth.* III. 432, Stallb. *Phileb.* p. 86, *Phæd.* p. 32.

Jo. xvi. 19, A. xix. 33, L. vi. 19 : in Mt. xxiii. 37 also we find the present,¹ but in the parallel passage, L. xiii. 34, the aorist infinitive.) The aorist imperative also is regularly followed by the aorist infinitive : Mt. viii. 22, ἄφες τοὺς νεκροὺς θάψαι τοὺς ἑαυτῶν νεκρούς· xiv. 28, Mk. vii. 27.

b. After any tense whatever, when the reference is to an action which rapidly passes, is completed all at once, or is to commence immediately (Herm. *Vig. l. c.*) : Mk. xiv. 31, εἰάν με δέῃ συναποθανεῖν σοι· xv. 31, ἑαυτὸν οὐ δύναται σῶσαι· Mt. xix. 3, εἰ ἔξεστιν ἀνθρώπῳ ἀπολύσαι τὴν γυναῖκα· 1 C. xv. 53, δεῖ τὸ φθαρτὸν τοῦτο ἐνδύσασθαι ἀφθαρσίαν. Compare Jo. iii. 4, v. 10, ix. 27, xii. 21, A. iv. 16,² Rev. ii. 21, 2 C. x. 12, xii. 4, 1 Th. ii. 8, E. iii. 18. Under this head comes also Jo. v. 44,—where πιστεύειν means *to put faith in, become a believer in*.

c. After verbs of *hoping, promising, commanding, wishing*, and many others, the Greeks not unfrequently use the aorist infinitive,³—viz., where they wish to represent the action in itself, simply and absolutely ("ab omni temporis definiti conditione libera et immunis," Stallb. Plat. *Euthyd.* p. 140, Weber, *Dem.* p. 343).⁴ Here the present infinitive would have respect to the duration of the action, or represent it as occurring at this present time; and the future infinitive (after verbs of *hoping* and *promising*) is used of that which will not occur until some uncertain time in the future.⁵ Of these three tenses the aorist is the only one used with ἐλπίζω in the N. T.,⁶ and there is no example which presents any difficulty, especially as the particular mode of regarding the subject frequently depends entirely on the writer's preference : L. vi. 34 παρ' ᾧ ἐλπίζετε ἀπολαβεῖν Ph. ii. 23

¹ [Not present, but second aorist.]

² [Here the best MSS. have the present.]

³ Lob. *Phryn.* p. 751 sq., Poppo, Xen. *Cyr.* p. 153, Ast, Theophr. *Char.* p. 50 sq., Jacobs, *Achill. Tat.* pp. 525, 719, Weber, *Dem.* p. 343, and especially Schlosser, *Vindic. N. T. locor. adv. Marchand* (Hamb. 1742), p. 20 sqq. [Jelf 405. 7, Riddell, Plat. *Apol.* p. 147.]

⁴ It is less probable that the aorist infinitive is used here to indicate that the action is one which quickly passes by (Herm. *Soph. Aj.* p. 160, Krieg, *Gram. H.* p. 101, and others) : this point hardly comes into consideration in the expression of a hope or command.

⁵ Held, *Plut. Timol.* p. 215 sq. ; compare Stallb. Plat. *Crit.* p. 138, Pflüger *Eur. Heracl.* p. 54 sq.

⁶ [Lünemann remarks that the future is a variant once, A. xxvi. 7 (in B).]

τοῦτον ἐλπίζω πέμψαι, ὡς ἂν ἀπὶ δὴ κ.τ.λ., ii. 19, 2 Jo. 12, ἐλπίζω γενέσθαι πρὸς ὑμᾶς 3 Jo. 14, A. xxvi. 7, Rom. xv. 24, 1 Tim. iii. 14, 1 C. xvi. 7, 2 C. x. 15.¹ Ἐπαγγέλλεσθαι also is commonly joined with the aorist infinitive, as in Mk. xiv. 11, ἐπηγγείλατο αὐτῷ δοῦναι A. iii. 18, vii. 5; similarly ὀμνυμι, A. ii. 30, ὀρκῶ ὥμοσεν αὐτῷ ὁ θεὸς ἐκ καρποῦ τῆς ὁσφύος αὐτοῦ καθίσαι ἐπὶ τοῦ θρόνου,—but with future infinitive in H. iii. 18 (Weber, *Demosth.* p. 330). After κελεύειν the aorist infinitive is more common than the present, the latter being used for the most part of a lasting action; e.g., A. xvi. 22, ἐκέλευον ῥαβδί-ζειν xxiii. 35, ἐκέλευσεν αὐτὸν ἐν τῷ πραιτωρίῳ φυλάσσεσθαι xxiii. 3, xxv. 21, al.² Παρακαλεῖν is followed by the aorist infinitive in Rom. xii. 1, xv. 30, 2 C. ii. 8, E. iv. 1, al.; but by the present in Rom. xvi. 17, 1 Th. iv. 10, 1 Tim. ii. 1.

This will explain the use of the aorist infinitive after εἵτοιμος and ἐν εἰσόδῳ ἔχειν (in reference to the future), 2 C. x. 6, xii. 14, 1 P. i. 5, A. xxi. 13. Here the present infinitive is less common in the N. T.: in Greek writers the aorist is on the whole rare, yet compare Dion. H. III. 1536 (Joseph. *Ant.* 12. 4. 2, 6. 9. 2). Ἡρὶν also is in the N. T. uniformly joined with the aorist infinitive, and, where πρίν refers to future time, this tense has the signification of the *futurum exactum*: see Herm. Eurip. *Med.* p. 343 (Don. p. 584, Jelf 848. *Obs.* 6).

Whether in any other cases than that noticed in 7. *a* the aorist infinitive has in the N. T. the signification of a preterite, is a disputed point. Rom. xv. 9, τὰ ἔθνη ὑπὲρ ἐλεως δοξάσαι τὸν θεόν, might in the first instance be taken as an example of this, as the infinitive is dependent on λέγω, ver. 8 (Madvig 172 *a*), and is parallel with a perfect γεγενησθαι, while Paul would certainly have used a present to denote a continued act of praise. Probably, however, he merely wished to express the action of praising absolutely, without any reference to time. In 2 C. vi. 1 also it is not necessary to give δέξασθαι the sense of a preterite, as is done by Meyer and others; though the connexion which Fritzsche³ suggests between vi. 1 and v. 20 is somewhat far-fetched.—In the later language the perfect infinitive, as a more expressive form, takes the place of the aorist infinitive in such cases: see below, p. 420.

¹ The perfect infinitive follows ἐλπίζω in 2 C. v. 11, ἐλπίζω καὶ ἐν ταῖς συνειδήσεσιν ὑμῶν πεφανερῶσθαι, that *I have been made manifest*: here ἐλπίζω does not stand for νομίζω, but indicates an opinion which still waits for confirmation. The perfect infinitive, after the preceding πεφανερῶμεθα, needs no explanation: compare *Iliad* 15. 110, ἔδη νῦν ἔλπομαι Ἄρπυι γὰρ πῆμα τεύχεσθαι, appositely cited by Meyer. See also below, p. 420.

² [On this verb see below, 8. *a*. note.]

³ *Rom.* III. 241. [Meyer now renders “ne recipiatis.”]

The present infinitive is the general expression for an action which is now taking place, or which continues (either in itself or in its results), or which is frequently repeated: Jo. ix. 4, ἐμὲ δεῖ ἐργάζεσθαι τὰ ἔργα τοῦ πέμψαντός με vii. 17, εἰάν τις θέλῃ τὸ θέλημα αὐτοῦ ποιεῖν xvi. 12, οὐ δύνασθε βαστάζειν ἄρτι iii. 30, A. xvi. 21, xix. 33, G. vi. 13, 1 C. xv. 25, 1 Tim. ii. 8, Tit. i. 11, Ph. i. 12. Hence it is used in general maxims: L. xvi. 13, οὐδεὶς οἰκέτης δύναται δυσὶ κυρίοις δουλεύειν Mk. ii. 19, A. v. 29, Mt. xii. 2, 10, Ja. iii. 10, al. Verbs of *thinking*, *believing*, are joined with the present infinitive when the reference is to something which already exists, or at least has already commenced,¹ as in 1 C. vii. 36, Ph. i. 17 (16). As to *καλεῖν* with the present infinitive, see above.

If this distinction is not invariably observed where it might have been expected, this is explained by the fact that in many cases it depends entirely on the writer whether an action shall be represented as enduring, or as rapidly passing and filling but a single point of past time (compare L. xix. 5, Mt. xxii. 17); and also that it is not every writer who is sufficiently careful in such points. Hence we sometimes find the two tenses used in parallel passages, though the reference is the same in both cases; compare Mt. xxiv. 24 and Mk. xiii. 22, Mt. xiii. 3 and L. viii. 5, —also Jude 3. Instances of the same kind are met with even in the better Greek authors: e.g., Xen. *Cyr.* 1. 4. 1, εἴ τι τοῦ βασιλέως δέονται, τοὺς παῖδας ἐκέλευον τοῦ Κῦρου δεῖσθαι διαπράξασθαι σφισι ὁ δὲ Κύρος, εἰ δεοῖντο αὐτοῦ οἱ παῖδες, περὶ παντὸς ἐποιεῖτο διαπράττεσθαι; 6. 1. 45, ἦν ἐμὲ εἰσῆς πέμψαι, and in 46, ἐκέλευσε πέμπειν; 2. 4. 10, οὓς ἂν τις βούληται ἀγαθοὺς συνεργοὺς ποιεῖσθαι . . . οὓς δὲ δὴ τῶν εἰς τὸν πόλεμον ἔργων ποιήσασθαι τις βούλοιτο συνεργοὺς προθύμους;² Demosth. *Timocr.* 466 a, μὴ ἐξεῖναι λῦσαι μηδένα (νόμον), εἰ μὴ ἐν νομοθέταις, τότε δ' ἐξεῖναι τῷ βουλομένῳ . . . λύνειν. Compare also Arrian, *Al.* 5. 2. 6. Sometimes however there is a perceptible distinction between the two tenses in parallel sentences, e.g., Xen. *Cyr.* 5. 1. 2, 3, *Mem.* 1. 1. 14. Her. 6. 117, al.: see Matth. 501, Weber, *Dem.* pp. 195, 492. In the N. T. compare Mt. xiv. 22, ἡνάγκασε τοὺς μαθητὰς

¹ Herm. Soph. *Œd. C.* 91.—See Ast, *Plat. Legg.* p. 204.

² Compare Poppo *in loc.*

μεβῆναι εἰς τὸ πλοῖον (an action which rapidly passes) καὶ προάγειν (a continued action) αὐτὸν κ.τ.λ., L. xiv. 30, Ph. i 21. On the whole see Maetzner, *Antiphon.* p. 153 sq.

Where it is a matter of indifference which of the two tenses shall be used, the aorist infinitive (as being less precise in its meaning) is on the whole more common than the present, especially after ἔχω *possum*.¹ δύναμαι δυνατός εἰμι, θέλω, etc. The present and aorist infinitive are not unfrequently interchanged in MSS. of Greek authors; see Xen. *Cyr.* 2. 2. 13, Arrian, *Al.* 4. 6. 1, Elmsley, Eur. *Med.* 904, 941, al. So also in the N. T.: compare Jo. x 21, A. xvi. 7, 1 C. xiv. 35, 1 Th. ii. 12.

What is said above will also explain the use of the aorist infinitive after a hypothetical clause in Jo. xxi. 25, ἀτινα, εἰν γράφηται καθ' ἑν, οὐδὲ αὐτὸν οἶμαι τὸν κόσμον χωρῆσαι, *non comprehensurum esse*, where some would unnecessarily introduce ἄν. Compare Isocr. *Trapz.* 862, Demosth. *Timoth.* 702 a, Thuc. 7. 28, Plat. *Protag.* 316 c,—in some of which passages, however, εἰ with the optative has preceded.² The omission of ἄν gives greater confidence to the expression; see Stallb. Plat. *Protag.* p. 43, and compare Losner, *Obs.* p. 162 sq. The use of the future infinitive (also without ἄν, compare Herm. *Partic.* ἄν, p. 187) is not singular in such a connexion; see Isocr. *Ep.* 3. p. 984.

As regards the construction of μέλλειν with the infinitive, this verb is in Greek writers most frequently followed by the future infinitive.³ More rarely is it joined with the present infinitive (compare Dion. H. IV. 2226. 8, Arrian, *Al.* 1. 20. 13, 5. 21. 1, and Krüg. *Dion.* p. 498), though there is nothing very strange in this combination, as the notion of futurity is already contained in μέλλειν itself, and an analogy is presented by the construction of ἀπιζειν. Still more rarely do we find μέλλειν with an aorist infinitive (Plat. *Apol.* 30 b, Isocr. *Callim.* p. 908, Thuc. 5. 98, Paus. 8. 28. 3, *Æl.* 3. 27), and indeed this construction is pronounced by some ancient grammarians (e.g., Phrynich. p. 336) to be un-Greek, or at all events un-Attic; it has however been sufficiently vindicated by a fair number of well-attested examples.⁴ In the N. T., μέλλειν is followed (a) most frequently, in the Gospels *always*, by the present infinitive:—(b) occasionally by the aorist, usually in reference to actions which rapidly pass by, as in Rev. iii. 2, μέλλει ἀποθανεῖν iii. 16, μ. ἐμέσαι xii. 4, μ. τεκεῖν G. iii. 23, τὴν μέλλουσαν πιστεῖν ἀποκαλυφθῆναι compare Rom. viii. 18 (but contrast 1 P. v. 1);—(c) more rarely by the

¹ Herm. Eur. *Suppl.* p. 12. *Praef.*

² [Tregelles, Westcott and Hort, read χωρῆσαι, with the most ancient of our MSS. See Jelf 405. 7.]

³ Compare also Ellendt, Arr. *Al.* II. 206 sq.

⁴ See Böckh, Pind. *Olymp.* 8. 32, Elmsley, Eur. *Heracle.* p. 117, Bremi, *Lys.* p. 745 sqq.: compare also Herm. Soph. *Aj.* p. 149 (Jelf 408).

future,¹ in A. xi. 28, λιμὸν μέγαν μέλλειν ἔσθαι xxiv. 15, ἀνάστασιν μέλλειν ἔσθαι νεκρῶν xxvii. 10 (xxiv. 25).

The perfect infinitive is frequently used, especially in narration, to denote some event altogether past in its relation to present time: A. xvi. 27, ἔμελλεν αὐτὸν ἀναιρεῖν, νομίζων ἐκπεφευγέναι τοὺς δεσμίους, *that they had fled*, and hence *were away*; xxvii. 13, δόξαντες τῆς προθέσεως κεκρατηκέναι, *that they had* (already) *accomplished their purpose*, and hence were now in possession of its advantages. See also A. viii. 11, xxvii. 9, xxvi. 32, H. xi. 3 Rom. iv. 1, xv. 8, 19, Mk. v. 4, Jo. xii. 18, 29, 2 Tim. ii. 18 (1 P. iv. 3), 2 P. ii. 21. In several of these passages, after verbs of *saying* and *thinking*, a Greek writer would perhaps have been contented with the aorist infinitive (Madv. 172). On 2 C. v. 11 see p. 417, note;¹ on 1 Tim. vi. 17, § 40. 4.

8. That the N. T. writers sometimes (see p. 421, note ¹) use ἵνα in cases where, according to the rules of (written) Greek prose, we should have expected the simple infinitive (present or aorist, not perfect), was rightly admitted by the earlier Biblical philologists, but is positively denied by Fritzsche:² up to this time, however, Fritzsche has hardly had any follower, with the exception of Meyer.³ It might indeed be possible in such phrases as

¹ [It is singular that ἔσθαι is the only future infinitive joined with μέλλω.]

² Exc. 1 *ad Matth.*: see however Rom. III. 280. [In Rom. l. c. Fritz. says: ut interdum ἵνα cum conjunctivo post verba rogandi et precandi rem, quam preceris, designat (3 Esdr. iv. 46, cf. τίλω ἵνα Jo. xvii. 24, et similia), tamen multo frequentius in N. T. post illa verba ἵνα precantis consilium declarat.]

³ On the other hand, Tittmann (*Synon.* II. 46 sqq.), Wahl (also in his *Clav. Apocr.* p. 272), and Bretschneider agree with me in the view maintained above. Compare also Robinson, *A Greek and English Lexicon of the N. T.* (New York, 1850) p. 352 sq. (Edinburgh, 1857: p. 374 sq.). [Meyer still maintains that ἵνα always expresses purpose. He takes the same view of εἰς τό and τοῦ with infinitive: indeed these three constructions should certainly be considered together, see Jelf 803. *Obs.* 1. In Bp. Ellicott's note on E. i. 17, he states that the uses of ἵνα in the N. T. are three, *final*, *subfinal* ("especially after verbs of entreaty, not of command"), *eventual* ("apparently in a few cases"): compare his note on Col. iv. 16, which seems to go beyond this statement. See also Alford on 1 C. xiv. 13. A. Buttmann's classification is nearly the same as in the case of εἰς τό (see above, p. 414, note ¹): (1) ἵνα of *purpose*; (2) ἵνα after verbs whose meaning is akin to *purpose* (*wish*, *request*, *command*); (3) ἵνα after such verbs as *make*, *persuade*, *permit*, etc., to indicate an *effect* as designed by the subject (here ἵνα is essentially equivalent to ὥστε with infinitive); (4) the cases in which the notion of purpose has disappeared, and in which ἵνα merely indicates a reference to something still *future*, the dependent sentence frequently completing the incomplete notion of the verb: here ἵνα represents the infinitive (with or without ὥστε), especially the future infinitive, so seldom used

Mt. iv. 3, εἰπέ, ἵνα οἱ λίθοι οὗτοι ἄρτοι γένωνται xvi. 20, διεστείλατο τοῖς μαθηταῖς, ἵνα μηδενὶ εἴπωσιν κ.τ.λ., and especially Mk. v. 10, παρεκάλει αὐτὸν πολλά, ἵνα μὴ αὐτοὺς ἀποστείλῃ κ.τ.λ., to retain the original meaning of ἵνα, and translate, *speak* (a word of power) *in order that these stones may become bread*,—he gave the disciples a charge, *in order that they might tell no man*,—he besought him earnestly, *in order that he might not send them*. But, on the other hand, it is still very singular that in a multitude of instances, when we are expecting that the *object* of the request or command will be mentioned, the writer should prefer to specify the *purpose*, which in such combinations is usually absorbed by the object; and on the other hand, the very possibility of such an explanation shows how nearly akin are purpose and object in such a case, and consequently how easily ἵνα might come into use as an expression of the latter. Hence it is far simpler to suppose that the later language, in accordance with its general character, resolved the more condensed infinitive construction into a sentence proper, and to some extent weakened the signification of ἵνα,¹ on the same principle as the Romans used *ut* after *impero*, *persuadeo*, *rogo*,—the object of the command or request being always something to be effected, and therefore something which is *designed* by the person commanding or beseeching.² We already meet with traces of this application of ἵνα in writers of the κοινή.

a. After verbs of *desiring* and *requesting*, ἵνα begins in these writers to pass into “that” of the objective sentence;³ as in Dion. H. I. 215, δεήσεσθαι τῆς θυγατρὸς τῆς σῆς ἔμελλον, ἵνα με πρὸς αὐτὴν ἀγάγοι II. 666 sq., κραυγὴ . . . ἐγένετο καὶ

in the N. T. (*Gram.* pp. 235–239). See also Lightfoot on G. v. 17, Ph. i. 9, Col. i. 9, iv. 16, Green p. 171 sq., Webster p. 130 sq.]

¹ Weakened, because originally ἵνα was used only to express a direct purpose, —I come that I may help thee. Even sufficiently worthy to be preserved was expressed in early writers, not by ἵνα (Mt. viii. 8, Jo. i. 27, vi. 7, al.), but by the infinitive, perhaps with ὥστε (Matth. 531, Jelf 666). But it does not follow that the weakened ἵνα is generally equivalent to ὥστε: this use of ἵνα is rather, as we can still perceive in most cases, an extension of *eo consilio ut*. Hence if on the one side we maintain the above principles, and on the other deny that ἵνα stands for ὥστε (§53. 10), we are not inconsistent.

² Those who oppose this view should at least confess that the use of ἵνα in the cases considered is not in accordance with the (earlier) prose usage of the Greeks. This is the least requirement of grammatical fairness.

³ An isolated instance in earlier Greek is ἀξιοῦν ἵνα, Demosth. Cor. 335 b.

δεήσεις . . . ἵνα μένη κ.τ.λ. Charit. 3. 1, παρεκάλει Καλιρρόην ἵνα αὐτῷ προσέλθῃ Arrian, *Epict.* 3. 23. 27 (see Schæf. Melct. p. 121). In Hellenistic writers, however, this usage is quite common: see 2 Macc. ii. 8, Ecclus. xxxvii. 15, xxxviii. 14, 3 (1) Esdr. iv. 46, Joseph. *Antt.* 12. 3. 2, 14. 9. 4, Ignat. *Philad.* p. 379, *Cod. Pseudepigr.* I. 543, 671, 673, 730, II. 705. *Act. Thom.* 10, 24, 26, *Acta apoc.* p. 36.¹ On ἵνα after verbs of *commanding* and *directing*,² see Herm. *Orph.* p. 814, and compare Leo Philos. in *Epigr. Gr. Libb.* 7 (Frankf. 1600) p. 3, εἰπὲ κασιγνήτη κρατεροῦς ἵνα θήρας ἐγείρῃ Malal. 3. p. 64, *Basilic.* I. 147; κελεύειν and θεσπίζειν ἵνα, 3 (1) Esdr. vi. 31, Malal. 10. p. 264; ἐπιτρέπειν ἵνα, Malal. 10. p. 264; διδάσκειν ἵνα, *Acta Petri et Pauli* 7.³ So also in the N. T. we may translate such passages as the following without rigorously pressing ἵνα, by *command her that, I implored the Lord that, she besought him that*, like the Latin *præcipe, rogavi, imploravi ut*, etc.: L. x. 40, εἰπὼν αὐτῇ ἵνα μοι συναντιλάβηται (iv. 3, Mk. iii. 9, Jo. xi. 57, xiii. 34, xv. 17), 2 C. xii. 8, τὸν κύριον παρεκάλεσα ἵνα ἀποστῇ ἀπ' ἐμοῦ (Mk. v. 18, viii. 22, L. viii. 31, 1 C. i. 10, xvi. 12, 2 C. ix. 5), Mk. vii. 26, ἡρώτα αὐτὸν ἵνα τὸ δαιμόνιον ἐκβάλῃ (Jo. iv. 47, xvii. 15, L. vii. 36), L. ix. 40, ἐδεήθην τῶν μαθητῶν σου ἵνα ἐκβάλωσιν (xxii. 32), Ph. i. 9, προσεύχομαι ἵνα ἡ ἀγάπη ὑμῶν . . . περισσεύῃ.

b. Moreover θέλειν ἵνα will also simply stand for our *wish that*.⁴ Compare Arrian, *Ep.* 1. 18. 14, Macar. *Hom.* 32. 11, *Cod.*

¹ In the Acts Luke never uses this construction, but always joins ἱρωτᾶν and παρακαλεῖν with the infinitive, see viii. 31, xi. 23, xvi. 39, xix. 31, xxvii. 33: in his Gospel, too, ἱρωτᾶν is once followed by the infinitive (v. 3), a construction which also occurs in Jo. iv. 40, 1 Th. v. 12. In Matthew, παρακαλεῖν is commonly followed by the direct words of the suppliant. [These statements require qualification. In the Acts we also find ἱρωτᾶν ὅπως, παρακαλεῖν ὅπως (xxiii. 20, xxv. 2): in ix. 38 παρακαλεῖν is followed by the *oratio directā*, in xxi. 12 by the infinitive with τοῦ. Παρακαλεῖν is followed by λέγων and the *oratio directā* three times in Matthew, and twice by ἵνα or ὅπως.—ἱρωτᾶν with the infinitive occurs also in L. viii. 37.]

² Κελεύειν is never construed with ἵνα in the N. T. [A. Buttmann (p. 275) notices "the unclassical use of this verb with the *passive* infinitive and accusative" (Mt. xviii. 25, and often), and sees in this the influence of the Latin *jubere* (Roby II. 142). This construction is found in the N. T. with some similar words (Mk. vi. 27, al.). The tense of the infinitive is usually the aorist.]

³ Analogous to this is the use of the infinitive with τοῦ after verbs of *intreating, exhorting, commanding*: Malal. 17. 422, πυκνῶς ἔγραφε τοῖς αὐτοῖς πατρικίαις τοῦ φροντισθῆναι τὴν πόλιν 18. 440, πελεύσας τοῦ δοθῆναι αὐταῖς χάριν προικὸς ἀνὰ χροσίου λατρῶν εἰκοσι κ.τ.λ.; 461, ἔττειν πᾶς ὁ δῆμος τοῦ ἀχθῆναι πάνδημον p. 172. See the index to Ducas, p. 639 sq. (Bonn ed.).

⁴ Hence was derived the periphrasis for the infinitive in modern Greek, θέλω

Pseudopigr. I. 704, Thilo, *Apocr.* I. 546, 684, 706, Tischend. in the *Verhandl.* p. 141. • If in Mt. vii. 12 ὅσα ἂν θέλητε ἵνα ποιῶσιν ὑμῶν means *wish with the design that they may do it*, one cannot see why θέλειν ἵνα should not have become an ordinary construction in the language, for θέλειν may always be taken in this way. And are we to render Mk. vi. 25, θέλω ἵνα μοι δῶς τὴν κεφαλὴν Ἰωάννου, by *I wish, in order that thou mayest give me?* What then is the proper object of the wish? Is it not the obtaining of John's head? Then why this roundabout mode of expressing it? In Mk. ix. 30 also, if οὐκ ἠθέλειν ἵνα τις γινῶ meant, *he wished not, in order that any one should know of it*, how affected a sentence would this be! That no one should know of it was the very object of his wish. Compare also A. xxvii. 42, βουλὴ ἐγένετο, ἵνα τοὺς δεσμώτας ἀποκτείνωσι Jo. ix. 22, συνετέθειντο οἱ Ἰουδαῖοι ἵνα . . . ἀποσυνάγωγος γένηται xii. 10 (*Eccles.* xlv. 18); and, as a single early instance of this construction in Greek writers, Teles in Stob. *Serm.* 25, p. 524. 40. ἵνα Ζεὺς γένηται ἐπιθυμήσει. To this head belongs also ποιεῖν ἵνα, Jo. xi. 37, Col. iv. 16, Rev. iii. 9 (analogous to ποιεῖν τοῦ with the infinitive,—see above, no. 4), also διδόναι ἵνα, Mk. x. 37 (see Krebs *in loc.*).

c. Lastly, in Mt. x. 25, ἄρκετὸν τῷ μαθητῇ, ἵνα γένηται ὡς ὁ διδάσκαλος αὐτοῦ, is *satis sit discipulo non superare magistrum, ut ei possit par esse redditus*, an easy or a satisfactory rendering? Compare Jo. i. 27, vi. 7, Mt. viii. 8: the infinitive is used in Mt. iii. 11, 1 C xv. 9, L. xv. 19, al. In Jo. iv. 34, ἐμὸν βρῶμά ἐστιν, ἵνα ποιῶ τὸ θέλημα τοῦ πέμψαντός με, is the use of ἵνα completely justified by the rendering, *meus victus hoc continetur studio, ut Dei satisfaciā voluntati?* In that case σπουδάξειν ἵνα would be the ordinary and the simplest construction. That in Jo. xv. 8 the clause beginning with ἵνα cannot denote the design with which God glorifies himself (Meyer),

νὰ γράφω or γράφω, for γράφειν, γράφαι. To what an extent the use of the particle νά—which is found as early as the Byzantine writers, e. g. in Cananus (compare also Boissonade, *Anecd.* IV. 367)—is carried in modern Greek, may be shown by a few examples from the *Confessio Orthodox.*: p. 20 (ed. Normann), πρέπει νὰ πιστεύωμεν (pp. 24, 30); p. 36, λέγεται νὰ καταικτῇ p. 43, φοβέτο νὰ δουλεύῃ (he hesitated, compare Mt. i. 20), p. 113, ἔμελλεν νὰ διαχθῇ p. 211, θελεῖ, ἐπιθυμῶ νὰ ἀποκτήσῃ p. 235, ἔχουσι χρεῖς νὰ καυτεύσῃ p. 244, εὐσεβὴν χρειαζέσεται νὰ ὑπογίνοιμεν. Hence in almost all the passages noticed above the modern Greek translator has retained ἵνα in the form νά.

has been already shown by Lücke : compare also xvii. 3. I very much fear also that the resolution of Mt. xviii. 6, *συμφέρει αὐτῷ, ἵνα κρεμασθῇ μύλος ὀνίκος . . . καὶ καταποντισθῇ κ.τ.λ.*, into *συμφέρει αὐτῷ κρεμασθῆναι μύλον ὀνίκον . . . ἵνα καταποντισθῇ κ.τ.λ.* (by an attraction), will generally be considered harsh : Meyer's expedient here is too manifest a shift. See further L. xvii. 2, xi. 50,¹ Jo. xvi. 7, 1 C. iv. 2, 3, Ph. ii. 2 ; also L. i. 43, *πόθεν μοι τοῦτο, ἵνα ἔλθῃ ἡ μήτηρ τοῦ κυρίου κ.τ.λ.*,²—on which passage Hermann remarks (*Partic. ἄν* p. 135), “fuit hæc labantis linguæ quædam incuria, ut pro infinitivo ista constructione uteretur.” In fact, to an unprejudiced reader all these sentences with *ἵνα* will convey exactly what a Greek writer would have expressed by the simple infinitive (Matth. 532 e) ; and the change is the same in principle as the use of *æquum est ut, mos est ut, expedit ut*, in Latin (especially of the silver age), where the simple infinitive (in the place of the subject) would have been sufficient.³ Sometimes we find this mode of expression and the infinitive construction combined,—as in 1 C. ix. 15, *καλον γάρ μοι μᾶλλον ἀποθανεῖν, ἢ τὸ καύχημά μου ἵνα τις κενώσῃ*, where it is not difficult to see what led the apostle to change the construction : in this passage, however, it is not certain that *ἵνα* is genuine.⁴—Hence that which in the examples quoted under (a), and even under (b), still called to mind the old function of the particle of design, disappeared entirely at a later period in the examples last illustrated ; and now it is easy to explain how modern Greek, extending this usage more and more, now expresses *every* infinitive by means of *νά*.⁵ But how low the popular language had sunk even in the second century, is shown here and there by Phrynichus, especially p. 15 sq. (ed. Lobeck).

The examples quoted by Wyttenbach⁶ from Greek writers, in support of this lax use of *ἵνα* for *ὥστε*, are not all to the point. In

¹ [No doubt this should be Jo. xi. 50.]

² Analogous to this is Arrian, *Epictet.* 1 10. 8, *πρῶτόν ἐστιν, ἵνα ἐγὼ κοιμηθῶ*. Compare further *Acta Apocr.* pp. 8, 15, 29.

³ See Zumpt 623.

⁴ [There is strong evidence for *οὐδὲς κινώσεται*.]

⁵ [In all ordinary cases this periphrasis is used, see Mullach, *Vulg.* pp. 221, 373, J. Donalds. *Gr.* p. 32, Sophocles, *Gr.* p. 173. It is held by some that certain forms used with the auxiliary verbs are infinitives (J. Donalds. p. 23, Soph. p. 91) : against this see Mullach p. 241 sqq., where it is maintained that these also are conjunctive forms.]

⁶ Plutarch, *Mor.* I 409 (ed. Lips.), p. 517 (ed. Oxon.).

παίθειν ἵνα, Plut. *Apophrth.* 183 a, the clause with ἵνα is not a complement of the verb, *to effect by persuasion that*, etc. ; παίθειν is used absolutely, *to speak persuasively to some one in order that*. Plut. *Fort. Alex.* p. 333 a, τί μοι τοιοῦτο συνέγνωσ, ἵνα τοιαῦται με κολακεύῃς ἡδοναῖς, means *what of this kind have you perceived in me, in order to flatter?* i. e., in brief, *what could induce you to flatter me?* In *Adv. Colol.* p. 1115 a (240, ed. Tauchnitz), ποῦ τῆς δοικῆτον τὸ βιβλίον ἔγραφεν, ἵνα . . . μὴ τοῖς ἐκείνου συντάγμασιν ἐντύχῃς, that which in strictness was merely a *consequence* is attributed to the writer of the book as a *purpose* ; just as we also say, *In what desert then did he write his book, that you might not meet with it?* Liban. *Decl.* 17. p. 472, οὐδεὶς ἐστὶν οἰκέτης πονηρός, ἵνα κριθῇ τῆς Μακεδόνων δουλείας ἄξιος, means *no slave is bad in order to be condemned* ; here ἵνα does not stand for *as* after an intensive word (*so bad that*), but expresses the purpose which might bring into existence the *πονηρία* of the slaves : see § 53. 10. These passages are not strictly parallel to the N. T. examples quoted above, but we see in them the gradual transition to the construction of which we are speaking.—The construction ὅρα ὅπως has no connexion whatever with this subject ; and the use of ὅπως after verbs of *requesting*, *commanding*, etc. (Mt. viii. 34, ix. 38, L. vii. 3, x. 2, xi. 37, A. xxv. 3, Phil. 6, al.), which is not uncommon in Greek writers,¹ is usually explained otherwise :² see however Tittmann, *Syn.* II. 59.

John's use of this particle³ deserves still further notice, and particularly the case in which ἵνα appears as the complement of a demonstrative pronoun. These instances are of two kinds :—

a. 1 Jo. iii. 11, αὕτη ἐστὶν ἡ ἀγγελία, ἵνα ἀγαπῶμεν, *that we should love*, iii. 23 ; compare Jo. vi. 40. Here the notion of *purpose* which belongs to ἵνα is still perceptible (in the manner explained above, p. 420 sq.) ; as it also is in Jo. iv. 34, ἐμὸν βρῶμά ἐστιν ἵνα ποιῶ τὸ θέλημα τοῦ πέμψαντος, *that I should do* (should strive to do), vi. 29 No one will maintain that here ἵνα is equivalent to ὅτι.

b. In Jo. xv. 8, however, ἐν τούτῳ ἐδοξάσθη ὁ πατήρ μου, ἵνα καρπὸν πολὺν φέρητε, the clause with ἵνα certainly stands for an infinitive, ἐν τῷ καρπὸν πολὺν φέρειν ὑμᾶς. Similar to this are Jo. xvii. 3, αὕτη ἐστὶν ἡ αἰώνιος ζωή, ἵνα γινώσκωσιν κ.τ.λ.,⁴ xv. 13, 1 Jo. iv. 17, 3 Jo. 4 ; also L. i. 43, πόθεν μοι τοῦτο, ἵνα ἔλθῃ, for τὸ ἐλθεῖν τὴν μήτερα (see above). The same may be said of the phrase *χρεῖαν ἔχειν ἵνα*,

¹ Schæf. *Demosth.* iil. 416, Held, Plut. *Timol.* p. 439, Holwerda, *Emendatt. Flav.* p. 96 sq.

² Matth. 531. Rem. 2, Rost p. 662. [Viz., by reference to the original meaning of ὅπως, *in what way*. Rost's words however do not seem to be intended to apply to these particular verbs. Compare Jelf 664. *Obs.* 3.]

³ Compare Lücke I. 603, II. 632 sq., 667 sq. [See especially Westcott, *Introd. to Gospels* p. 270, and *St. John* p. lii. ; also his notes on Jo. vi. 29, xvii. 3.]

⁴ Arrian, *Epict.* 2. 1. 1 is wrongly adduced by Schweighäuser (*Lexic. Epictet.* p. 356) as an example of this particular construction.

Jo. ii. 25, xvi. 30, 1 Jo. ii. 27 (*Ev. Apocr.* p. 111), and also of Jo. xviii. 39. But in Jo. viii. 56, ἡγαλλιάσατο ἵνα ᾗδῃ, the meaning is not *he rejoiced in order that he might see*, and still less *he rejoiced that (ὅτι) he saw*, but *he rejoiced that he should see*:¹ this meaning, however, could hardly have been expressed by a Greek author by means of the simple ἵνα, though the notion of destination (design) is contained in the particle. In Jo. xi. 15 ἵνα is simply a particle of design. Lastly, the phrases ἔρχεται or ἐλήλυθεν ἡ ὥρα, ἵνα δοξασθῇ (xii. 23, xiii. 1, xvi. 2, 32) mean, *the time is come in order that*, etc., i. e., the time appointed for the purpose that, etc. A Greek writer, it is true, would have expressed this meaning by the infinitive, ἐλήλυθεν ἡ ὥρα (τοῦ) δοξασθῆναι, or perhaps by ὥστε δοξασθῆναι.² Compare *Ev. Apocr.* p. 127.

On Rom. ix. 6, οὐχ οἶον δὲ ὅτι ἐκπέπτωκεν ὁ λόγος τοῦ θεοῦ, where the infinitive seems to be replaced by a clause with ὅτι, see § 64. I. 6.

Rem. 1. It might seem that the infinitive active is sometimes used in the place of the infinitive passive (D'Orville, *Charit.* p. 526): e. g., compare 1 Th. iv. 9, περὶ τῆς φιλαδελφίας οὐ χρεῖαν ἔχετε γράφειν ὑμῖν (H. v. 12³), with 1 Th. v. 1, οὐ χρεῖαν ἔχετε ὑμῖν γράφεσθαι (also with H. vi. 6). Both expressions, however, are equally correct; that with the active infinitive meaning *ye have no need for writing to you*, i. e., *that any one*, or *that I*, *should write to you*,—q. d., *ye do not need the writing*. Indeed the active infinitive is probably the form more commonly used by Greek authors in such combinations.⁴ Compare especially Theodoret II. 1528, IV. 566.

Rem. 2. "Ὅτι is joined with the infinitive in A. xxvii. 10, θεωρῶ ὅτι μετὰ πολλῆς ζημίας οὐ μόνον τοῦ φορτίου καὶ τοῦ πλοίου, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῶν ψυχῶν ἡμῶν μέλλειν ἔσσεσθαι τὸν πλοῦν. Compare Xen. *Hell.* 2. 2. 2, εἰδώς, ὅτι, ὅσῳ ἂν πλείους συλλεγῶσιν ἐς τὸ ἄστυ, θάπτον τῶν ἐπιτηδείων ἐνδοιαν ἔσσεσθαι; *Cyr.* 1. 6. 18, 2. 4. 15, *An.* 3. 1. 9, Plat. *Phaed.* 63 c, Thuc. 4. 37. This is a mixture of two constructions (Herm. *Vig.* p. 500, Jelf 804. 7), μέλλειν ἔσσεσθαι τὸν πλοῦν, and ὅτι μέλλει ἔσσεσθαι ὁ πλοῦς, and is found especially after *verba sentiendi* and *dicendi*.⁵ It occurs so frequently in the best writers (even in short sentences, Arrian, *Al.* 6. 26. 10), that the construction had

¹ [It is hard to believe that this meaning (which is equivalent to *rejoiced because he knew that he should see*) can be conveyed by ἡγαλλ. ἵνα. The most natural paraphrase appears to be *he rejoiced in desire that he might see*. Comp. Westcott in *loc.*]

² The conjunctive will not allow us to take ἵνα as *where* in these cases (Hoogew. *Particul.* J. 525 sq.); we should then have to regard the conjunctive aorist as the simple equivalent of the future (Lob. *Phryn.* p. 723). See however Tittmann, *Synon.* II. 49 sq.

³ [That is, if we read τῶν, not τινῶν.]

⁴ See Elmsley, Eurip. *Herac.* p. 151 (Lips.), Jacobs, Philostr. *Imagg.* 620; and, in regard to *χρῆ* and *δεῖ* in particular, Weber, *Demosth.* p. 306. [Madvig 148 b, 150, Jelf 667. *Obs.* 5.]

⁵ Schaf. ad Bast. *Ep. Cr.* p. 36, Ast, Plat. *Legg.* p. 479, Wytttenb. *Plut. Mor.* I. 54, Boisson. *Philostr.* 284, *Æn. Gaz.* p. 230, Fritz. *Quæst. Luc.* p. 172 sq.

almost ceased to be felt by the Greek as an anacoluthon: we can only ascribe to the *ὅτι* a *vis monstrandi*, as when it stands before the oratio directa. Compare Klotz, *Devar.* p. 692.—Similarly *ἵνα* is joined with an infinitive in 3 (1) Esdr. vi. 31.

Rem. 3. We find an echo of the Hebrew infinitive absolute in a quotation from the LXX, Mt. xv. 4, *θανάτῳ τελευτάτω* (Ex. xix. 12, Num. xxvi. 65); and in the language of the N. T. itself, Rev. ii. 23, *ἀποκτενῶ ἐν θανάτῳ* (compare *תָּמֹת לָמוּת*), and L. xxii. 15, *ἐπιθυμία ἐπεθύμησα κ.τ.λ.* The LXX frequently express the infinitive absolute by means of this construction,—which is not discordant with Greek idiom (§ 54. 3),—joining to the verb the ablative of a cognate noun; see Gen. xl. 15, xliii. 2, l. 24, Ex. iii. 16, xi. 1, xviii. 18, xxi. 20, xxii. 16, xxiii. 24, Lev. xix. 20, Num. xxii. 30, Dt. xxiv. 15, Zeph. i. 2, Ruth ii. 11, Judith vi. 4 (*Test. Patr.* p. 634): on this see Thiersch, *Pent.* p. 169 sq. Another mode in which the infinitive absolute is translated by the LXX is noticed below, § 45. 8.

Rem. 4. There is nothing singular in the accumulation in one sentence of several infinitives, one depending on another; e. g., 2 P. i. 15, *σπουδάσω ἐκαστοτε εἶχειν ὑμᾶς . . . τὴν τούτων μήμην ποιήσεισθαί*. In Greek writers it is not uncommon to find three such infinitives in close proximity (Weber, *Demosth.* p. 351).

SECTION XLV.

THE PARTICIPLE.

1. The participle shows its verbal nature in two ways:—

(1) It governs the case of its verb as directly as the verb itself: L. ix. 16, *λαβὼν τοὺς ἄρτους* 1 C. xv. 57, *τῷ διδόντι ἡμῖν τὸ νίκος* L. viii. 3, *ἐκ τῶν ὑπαρχόντων αὐταῖς* 2 C. i. 23, *φειδόμενος ὑμῶν οὐκ ἦλθον* 1 C. vii. 31, H. ii. 3, L. xxi. 4, ix. 32, al.

(2) It regularly retains the power of expressing the relation of *time*; and the participle can indicate this relation more completely in Greek, a language rich in participial forms, than in Latin or German. The temporal meaning of the participles corresponds with what has been said above (§ 40) respecting the various tenses. The following examples will illustrate the simple and ordinary usage:—

α. Present: A. xx. 23, *τὸ πνεῦμα διαμαρτύρεται μοι λέγον κ.τ.λ.*, Rom. viii. 24, *ἐλπίς βλεπομένη οὐκ ἔστιν ἐλπίς* 1 Th. ii. 4, *θεῷ τῷ δοκιμάζοντι τὰς καρδίας* 1 P. i. 7, *χρυσίου τοῦ*

ἀπολλυμένων H. vii. 8 ;—denoting something which is actually present, or which regularly happens in all time.¹

b. *Aorist* : Col. ii. 12, τοῦ θεοῦ τοῦ ἐγείραντος Χριστὸν ἐκ τῶν νεκρῶν Rom. v. 16, δι' ἐνὸς ἀμαρτήσαντος (a thing which happened once), A. ix. 21.

c. *Perfect* : A. xxii. 3, ἀνὴρ γεγεννημένος ἐν Ταρσῷ, ἀνατεθραμμένος δὲ ἐν τῇ πόλει ταύτῃ (qualities whose operation extends onwards out of the past), Jo. xix. 35, ὁ ἑωρακὼς μεμαρτύρηκεν Mt. xxvii. 37, ἐπέθηκαν . . . τὴν αἰτίαν αὐτοῦ γεγραμμένην A. xxiii. 3, 1 P. i. 23, 2 P. ii. 6, Jo. v. 10, vii. 15, E. iii. 18.

d. *Future* (rare in the N. T.²) : 1 C. xv. 37, οὐ τὸ σῶμα τὸ γεννησόμενον σπείρεις ; and, from a stand-point in past time, H. iii. 5, Μωυσῆς πιστὸς . . . ὡς θεράπων εἰς μαρτύριον τῶν λαληθησομένων, of that which was to be spoken (revealed). Compare A. viii. 27, xxiv. 11, L. xxii. 49.

The present participle

a. Sometimes, when combined with a preterite, represents the imperfect tense : A. xxv. 3, παρεκάλουν αὐτὸν αἰτούμενοι χάριν Rev. xv. 1, εἶδον ἀγγέλους ἐπὶ τὰ ἔχοντας πληγὰς H. xi. 21, Ἰακώβ ἀποθνήσκων . . . ἠυλόγησεν A. vii. 26, ὥφθη αὐτοῖς μαχομένοις xviii. 5, xx. 9, xxi. 16, 2 P. ii. 23,³ 2 C. iii. 7 ;⁴ also in reference to a lasting state, A. xix. 24, 1 P. iii. 5 (Jelf 705. a).

b. Sometimes denotes that which will happen immediately, or is certain to take place : Mt. xxvi. 28, τὸ αἷμα τὸ περὶ πολλῶν ἐκχυνόμενον vi. 30, τὸν χόρτον αὔριον εἰς κλίβανον βαλλόμενον 1 C. xv. 57, Ja. v. 1. Thus we find ὁ ἐρχόμενος as a designation of the Messiah, ⲙⲉⲛⲧ, not *venturus*, but *the coming one* ; there is a steadfast and firm belief that he is coming (Mt. xi. 3, L. vii. 19, al.).

The participle ὢν also, in combination with a preterite, or qualified by an adverb of time, is not unfrequently an imperfect participle : see Jo. i. 49, v. 13, xi. 31, 49, xxi. 11, A. vii. 2, xi. 1, xviii. 24,

¹ Schoem. Plut. *Agis* p. 153, Schæf. Plut. V. 211 sq.

² [A. Buttmann (p. 296) remarks that the use of this participle in the sense of the *final* sentence—so common in classical Greek (Don. p. 599, Jelf 811. 3)—is in the N. T. confined to the book of Acts.]

³ [Evidently a mistake for 1 P. ii. 23.]

⁴ Bornem. Xen. *Cyr.* p. 264.

2 C. i. 23,¹ viii. 9; E. ii. 13, *ὡν ἐν Χριστῷ Ἰησοῦ ἡμεῖς οἱ ποτε ὄντες κ.τ.λ.*, Col. i. 21; 1 Tim. i. 13, *μὲ τὸ πρότερον ὄντα βλάσφημον*. Compare Aristot. *Rhet.* 2. 10. 13, *πρὸς τοὺς μυριστὸν ὄντας*. Lucian, *Dial. Mar.* 13. 2, *ὁψέ ζηλοτυπεῖς ὑπερόπτης πρότερον ὦν*. In Jo. iii. 13, however, *ὦν*² signifies *who* (essentially) *is in heaven, who appertains to heaven*; ³ so also in i. 18. In Jo. ix. 25, *ὅτι τυφλὸς ὦν ἄρτι βλέπω* probably means *whereas I am a blind man* (from infancy), *as a blind man*; only, inasmuch as *ἄρτι* implies a reference to a previous state, the words might perhaps be rendered *whereas I was blind*. This participle is decidedly present in 1 C. ix. 19, *ἐλεύθερος ὦν ἐκ πάντων πᾶσιν ἐμάντον ἐδούλωσα*, *whereas (although) I am free, I made myself servant*; the apostle's *ἐλευθερία* was something permanent. On the other hand, in Rev. vii. 2, *εἶδον . . . ἄγγελον ἀναβαίνοντα* (which Eichhorn strangely enough declared a solecism), *I saw him ascend* (whilst he was ascending), an imperfect participle is quite in place, since the reference is to something which is not completed in a moment. But *ἀποθνῄσκοντες*, Rev. xiv. 13, can only be a present participle.

The present participle has been too often taken for a future, in cases where the present-signification is for the most part quite sufficient:—

a. In combination with a present tense or an imperative mood: Rom. xv. 25, *πορεύομαι διακονῶν τοῖς ἁγίοις* (the *διακονεῖν* commences with the journey), 1 P. i. 9, *ἀγαλλιᾶσθε . . . κομιζόμενοι*, *as receivers* (such they already are in the certainty of their faith), Ja. ii. 9. On 2 P. ii. 9 see Huther.⁴

b. Joined with an aorist: 2 P. ii. 4, *παρέδωκεν εἰς κρίσιν τηρουμένους*, *as those who are reserved* (from the stand-point of the present time), A. xxi. 2, *εὐρόντες πλοῖον διαπερῶν εἰς Φοινίκην*, *which sailed*, was on her passage (Xen. Eph. 3. 6. *init.*), L. ii. 45, *ὑπέστρεψαν εἰς Ἱερουσαλὴμ ἀναζητοῦντες αὐτόν*, *seeking him* (the seeking began on their journey back), Mk. viii. 11, x. 2. Compare A. xxiv. 17, xxv. 13, where the future participle is used of actions which are only intended.

c. Joined with a perfect: A. xv. 27, *ἀπεστάλακαμεν Ἰούδαν καὶ Σίλαν . . . ἀπαγγέλλοντας τὰ αὐτά*, *as announcers, with the announcement*

¹ [Inserted by mistake.]

² See Lücke and Baumgarten-Crusius in *loc.*

³ *Ὁ ὦν ἐν τῷ οὐρανῷ*, with the meaning “*qui erat in caelo*,” would almost coincide in sense with *ὁ ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ καταβάς*: evidently, however, it is intended to express something special and more emphatic, and the climax in these predicates is not to be mistaken. Still *ὁ ὦν* does not form a third predicate, co-ordinate with the two others, but is, as Lücke rightly remarks, an exposition of the predicate *ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ ἀνθρώπου*.

⁴ [“*Κολαζομένους* must be taken as a true present: the reference is to the punishment which they suffer before the last judgment, for which (ver. 4) they are reserved.” Huther in *loc.*]

⁵ Lobeck, *Soph. Aj.* p. 234.

(as soon as they set out they appeared in the character of announcers), 1 C. ii. 1, Demosth. *Dionys.* 739 c, Pol. 28. 10. 7.—In 2 P. iii. 11, *τούτων πάντων λυομένων* means *since all this is dissolved*, i. e., is in its nature destined to dissolution,—the lot of dissolution is, as it were, already inherent in these things: *λυθησομένων* would merely have expressed the simple future, *since dissolution will at some time take place*. The apostolic (Pauline) terms οἱ ἀπολλύμενοι, οἱ σωζόμενοι (used as substantives), denote *those who are lost* (not merely will be lost at some future time, but are already lost, inasmuch as they have turned away from the faith and thus incurred eternal death), *those who are saved*. On A. xxi. 3 see below, no. 5.

d. Joined with the *conjunctivus exhortativus*: H. xiii. 13, *ἐξερχόμεθα . . . τὸν ὀνειδισμόν αὐτοῦ φέροντες*, where the participial clause (*bearing*, etc.) is in immediate connexion with *ἐξερχόμεθα*; the future participle would have removed the action into some indefinite future time. Compare also 1 C. iv. 14.

Still less can the present participle stand for the aorist. In 2 C. x. 14, οὐ γὰρ ὡς μὴ ἐφικνούμενοι εἰς ὑμᾶς ὑπερεκτείνομεν ἑαυτούς means, *as if we reached not to you* (in reality we do reach to you). In 2 P. ii. 18 the present participle *ἀποφεύγοντας*, received into the text by Lachmann, shows that those referred to had only just begun to flee: such persons are most accessible to seduction. On E. ii. 21 and iv. 22, see Meyer.¹

The aorist participle in the course of a narration sometimes expresses a simultaneous action (Krüger. p. 178, Jelf 405. 5), as in A. i. 24, *προσευξάμενοι εἶπον*, *praying they said* (the prayer follows), Rom. iv. 20, E. ii. 8,² Col. ii. 13, Ph. ii. 7, 2 P. ii. 5; sometimes an action which had previously taken place (where we look for the pluperfect), as in Mt. xxii. 25, *ὁ πρῶτος γαμήσας ἐτελεύτησε*: A. v. 10, xiii. 51, 2 P. ii. 4, E. i. 4 sq., ii. 16. If the principal verb relates to something future, the aorist participle corresponds to the Latin *futurum exactum*: 1 P. ii. 12, *ἵνα . . . ἐκ τῶν καλῶν ἔργων ἐποπτεύσαντες*³ *δοξάσωσιν τὸν θεόν* iii. 2, E. iv. 25, *ἀποθέμενοι τὸ ψεῦδος λαλεῖτε ἀλήθειαν* Mk. xiii. 13, A. xxiv. 25, Rom. xv. 28, H. iv. 3, Herm. *Vig.* p. 774 (Jelf 705 b).—The perfect participle also sometimes has in a narration the meaning of the pluperfect: Jo. ii. 9, *οἱ διάκονοι ᾗδευαν οἱ ἡντληκότες*: A. xviii. 2, *εὐρὼν Ἰουδαίον . . . προσφάτως ἐληλυθότα ἀπὸ τῆς Ἰταλίας* H. ii. 9, Rev. ix. 1.

¹ [In each of these passages Meyer takes the present participle as denoting an action in progress, a process now going on.]

² [A mistake: perhaps for E. iv. 8.—E. i. 4 sq., below, should probably be E. i. 3, 5.]

³ [The best texts have *ἐποπτεύοντες*.]

The aorist participle never stands for the future participle. Not in Jo. xi. 2 (the event which had happened long before presents itself to the writer's mind as a past event, though it is not narrated by him until ch. xii.), or in H. ii. 10, where ἀγαγόντα refers to Christ living in the flesh, who in this personal manifestation itself led many to glory (this work began with his very advent).¹ On H. ix. 12 see below.² It is an abuse of parallelism to render Mk. xvi. 2, ἀνατείλαντος τοῦ ἡλίου, as *the sun rose* (so Ebrard still), on the ground that in Jo. xx. 1 (compare L. xxiv. 1) we find σκοτίας ἐτι οὔσης. Such small differences between the accounts of the Evangelists need not trouble us.³ On Jo. vi. 33, 50, ἄρτος ὁ καταβαίνων ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ, as contrasted with the ἄρτος ὁ καταβὰς ἐκ τ. οὐρ. of ver. 41 and 51, see Lücke.⁴—Nor does the aorist participle stand for the perfect in 1 P. i. 13.

The perfect participle κατεγνωσμένος,* G. ii. 11, has been wrongly rendered *reprehendus*, for both grammar and context give the meaning *blamed*: see Meyer. So also in Rev. xxi. 8 ἐβδελυγμένος is *abominated*. On the other hand, the present participle ψηλαφώμενον, H. xii. 18, means *which could be felt*; for to that which *is felt* belongs, as a property, the capability of being felt, just as τὰ βλεπόμενα may denote *that which is visible*. Compare Kritz, *Sallust*. II. 401 sq.

The participles of the aorist and the perfect are combined, and the proper distinction of meaning maintained, in 2 C. xii. 21, τῶν προφημαρτηκότων καὶ μὴ μετανοήσαντων 1 P. ii. 10, οἱ οὐκ ἡλεθμένοι νῦν δὲ ἐλεθθέντες (from the LXX⁵),—the former denoting a state, the latter

¹ [Winer here refers the participle to τὸν ἀρχηγόν: in § 42. 2, however, he connects it with the subject indicated in αὐτῷ. The latter is the view of most recent commentators: see especially Alford's note.]

² [Winer barely mentions this passage in no. 6: from the connexion in which it is there introduced he seems to have taken ἐρέμινος as expressing an *antedecedent* act (Kurtz, Lünemann), rather than one that was *contemporaneous* with αἰσπλῆιν (Bleek, Delitzsch, Alford).]

³ [It is in great measure from the fact that *St. Mark himself* gives a different note of time (λίαν πρῶτῃ, ver. 2) that others have been led to conclude that ἀνατείλαντος τοῦ ἡλίου is not to be referred to the actual phenomenon, but to be regarded only as a general definition of time:"] Ellicott, *Hist. L.* p. 377. Bp. Ellicott refers to Robinson (*Biblioth. Sacra* II. 168), as giving examples from the LXX "which dilute the objection arising from the use of the aorist." In none of these examples, however (Jud. ix. 33, Ps. ciii. 22, 2 K. iii. 22, 2 S. xxiii. 4), does the aorist participle occur.]

⁴ ["When John makes the descent of the bread of God from heaven the essential, inherent predicate of the idea expressed, he uses the present; when the descent from heaven is regarded as a definite fact in the manifestation of Christ, the aorist." Lücke *in loc.*]

* Κατεγνωσμένος ᾧν is strictly the pluperfect middle,—had condemned himself, stood *self-condemned*. Paul merely pointed out the flagrant inconsistency of Peter, by contrasting Peter's present with his previous proceedings and expressed views. *E. M.*

⁵ [In the LXX (*Alex.*) this is ἐλήσω τὴν οὐκ ἡλεθμένην.]

an event. On 1 Jo. v. 18 see Lücke: comp. Ellendt, Arr. *Al.* I. 129. The combination of the present and the aorist participle in one sentence (Jo. xxi. 24, H. vi. 7, 10), or of the perfect and the present participle (Col. ii. 7), hardly requires mention.

2. As regards the grammatical construction of the participle, either

a. It belongs to the principal sentence as a complement e. g., Mt. xix. 22, ἀπῆλθεν λυπούμενος (Rost p. 711):—or

b. It is employed, for the sake of periodic compactness, to form subordinate sentences; and in this case it may be resolved by means of relatives or conjunctions (Rost p. 711, Matth. 565 sq.¹). See Jo. xv. 2, πᾶν κλῆμα μὴ φέρον καρπὸν, *which does not bear fruit*; Rom. xvi. 1, συνίστημι Φοίβην, οὐσαν διάκονον L. xvi. 14, al. Rom. ii. 27, ἡ ἀκροβυστία τὸν νόμον τελοῦσα, *if it fulfils* (through fulfilling); A. v. 4, οὐχὶ μένον σοὶ ἔμενε; *if it remained* (unsold), *did it not remain to thee?* Rom. vii. 3, 2 P. i. 4, 1 Tim. iv. 4 (Xen. Mem. 1. 4. 14, 2. 3. 9, Plat. Symp. 208 d, Schæf. Melet. p. 57, Matth. 566. 4). A. iv. 21, ἀπέλυσαν αὐτοὺς μηδὲν εὐρίσκοντες κ.τ.λ., *because they found nothing*; 1 C. xi. 29, H. vi. 6 (Jude 5, Ja. ii. 25), Xen. Mem. 1. 2. 22, Lucian, Dial. M. 27. 8. Rom. i. 32, οἵτινες τὸ δικαίωμα τοῦ θεοῦ ἐπιγινόντες οὐ μόνον κ.τ.λ., *although they knew* (had perceived); 1 C. ix. 19, 1 Th. ii. 6, Ja. iii. 4, al.; compare Xen. Mem. 3. 10. 13, Philostr. Apoll. 2. 25, Lucian, Dial. M. 26. 1. The most common case in narration is the resolution of participles by particles of time: 2 P. ii. 5, ὄγδουν Νῶε . . . ἐφύλαξεν, *κατακλυσμὸν κόσμῳ ἐπάξας*, *when he brought on the world*; L. ii. 45, μὴ εὐρόντες ὑπέστρεψαν, *after they had failed*² *in their search*; Ph. ii. 19, A. iv. 18, καλέσαντες αὐτοὺς παρήγγειλαν Mt. ii. 3; A. xxi. 28, ἐπέβαλον ἐπ' αὐτὸν τὰς χεῖρας κράζοντες, *whilst they cried*, etc.; Rom. iv. 20, ἐνεδυναμώθη τῇ πίστει δοῦς δόξαν τῷ θεῷ κ.τ.λ. (Don. p. 579, Jelf 696).

When participles are used limitatively (*although*), this meaning is often indicated by a prefixed καίτοι or καίπερ, as in Ph. iii. 4, H. iv. 3, v. 8, vii. 5, 2 P. i. 12;³ compare Xen. Cyr. 4. 5. 32, Plat.

¹ [Jelf 695 sqq., Don. p. 578 sqq., Webster, Syntax p. 113 sq.]

² [It will be seen that the English participle often furnishes a simple rendering (*not having found*, *crying*, etc.): the above renderings follow the German, which resolves the participles into sentences.]

³ [Similarly καὶ ταῦτα with a participle, H. xi. 12: Don. p. 608, Jelf 697. d.]

Protag. 318 b, *Diod. S.* 3. 7, 17. 39 This meaning is sometimes brought into prominence by an antithetical ὅμως (*Krüg.* p. 231): 1 C. xiv. 7, ὅμως τὰ ἄψυχα φωνὴν διδόντα . . . ἐὰν διαστολὴν μὴ δῶ, πῶς γνωσθήσεται τὸ αὐλούμενον κ.τ.λ., *a thing (an instrument) without life, although giving a sound, is notwithstanding not understood, unless, etc.* (*Don.* p. 607, *Jelf* 697. *d.*)

3. Two or more participles, in different relations (either co-ordinate with or subordinate to one another), and unconnected by καί, are frequently joined to one principal verb, especially in the historical style:—not merely

a. When one participle precedes and the other follows the finite verb, as in *L.* iv. 35, ῥίψαν αὐτὸν τὸ δαιμόνιον εἰς μέσον ἐξῆλθεν ἀπ' αὐτοῦ, μηδὲν βλάψαν αὐτόν, *throwing him down (after having thrown him down) the spirit went out from him, doing him no harm,—without injuring him at all*; *x.* 30, *A.* xiv. 19, xv. 24, xvi. 23, *Mk.* vi. 2, 2 C. vii. 1, *Tit.* ii. 12 sq., *H.* vi. 6, *x.* 12 sq., 2 *P.* ii. 19 (*Lucian, Philops.* 24, *Perigr.* 25):—but also, and more frequently,

b. When the participles, without any copula, all precede or all follow the verb: *Mt.* xxviii. 2, ἄγγελος κυρίου καταβάς ἐξ οὐρανοῦ, προσελθὼν ἀπεκύλισε τὸν λίθον κ.τ.λ., *A.* v. 5, ἀκούων Ἀναρίας τοὺς λόγους τούτους, πεσὼν ἐξέψυξε: *L.* ix. 16, λαβὼν τοὺς πέντε ἄρτους . . . ἀναβλέψας εἰς τὸν οὐρανὸν εὐλόγησεν 1 C. xi. 4, πᾶς ἀνὴρ προσευχόμενος ἢ προφητεύων κατὰ κεφαλῆς ἔχων κατασχύνει κ.τ.λ., *every man who prays or prophesies, in praying etc.*; *L.* vii. 37 sq., xvi. 23, xxiii. 48, *A.* xiv. 14, xxi. 2, xxv. 6, *Mk.* i. 41, v. 25–27,¹ viii. 6; *Col.* i. 3 sq. εὐχαριστοῦμεν . . . προσευχόμενοι . . . ἀκούσαντες, *praying . . . after having heard*; 1 *Th.* i. 2 sq., *H.* i. 3, xi. 7, xii. 1, 1 C. xv. 58, *Jo.* xiii. 1 sq., *Col.* ii. 13, *Ph.* ii. 7, *Phil.* 4, *Jude* 20, *al.* In Greek writers nothing is more common. Compare *Xen. Hell.* 1. 6. 8, *Cyr.* 4. 6. 4, *Plat. Rep.* 2. 366 a, *Gorg.* 471 b, *Strabo* 3. 165, *Lucian, Asin.* 18, *Alex.* 19, *Xen. Ephes.* 3. 5, *Alciph.* 3. 43 *init.*, *Arrian, Al.* 3. 30. 7 (*Jelf* 706).²—(In several N. T. passages there is more or less MS. evidence in favour of the copula καί; *e. g.* in *A.* ix. 40, *Mk.* xiv. 22, *al.*)

¹ [In verses 25, 26, the participles are joined by conjunctions. In *Mt.* xxviii. 2 also, quoted above, we should probably read καὶ προσελθὼν.]

² See *Heindorf, Plat. Protag.* p. 562, *Herm.* *Eurip. Ion* p. 842, *Stallb. Plat. Phileb.* § 32, and *Plat. Euthyphr.* p. 27, *Apol.* p. 46 sq., *Boisson. Aristonect.* p. 257, *Jacob ad Lucian. Tric.* p. 43, *Ellendt, Arr. Al.* 11. 322, *al.*

The mutual relation of the participles is of a different kind in L. ii. 12, εἰρήσετε βρέφος ἐσπαργανωμένον κείμενον ἐν φάτνῃ,¹ *ye shall find a swaddled child lying in a manger*: here the former participle occupies the place of an adjective.

4. The participle, where it is merely used as a complement or predicatively, sometimes discharges the function which in Latin and German* is discharged by the infinitive (Rost p. 704 sqq.²),—viz. in the following well-known combinations:—

(a) A. v. 42, οὐκ ἐπαύοντο διδάσκοντες xiii. 10, H. x. 2, Rev. iv. 8; A. xii. 16, ἐπέμενε κρούων I. vii. 45, 2 Macc. v. 27; 2 P. i. 19, ᾧ καλῶς ποιεῖτε προσέχοντες A. x. 33, xv. 29, Ph. iv. 14, 3 Jo. 6 (Plat. *Symp.* 174 e, *Phaed.* 60 e, Her. 5. 24, 26), 2 P. ii. 10, 2 Th. iii. 13.

(b) Mk. xvi. 5, εἶδον νεανίσκον καθήμενον A. ii. 11, ἀκούομεν λαλούντων αὐτῶν vii. 12, Mk. xiv. 58.

On rational³ principles, however, the participle is at least as appropriate as the infinitive in these cases; the preference given to the former by the Greeks rests on a nice distinction, not felt by other nations. The meaning of οὐκ ἐπαύοντο διδάσκοντες is *teaching (or as teachers) they did not cease*; ⁴ of εἶδον καθήμενον, *they saw him (as one) sitting*. The participle expresses an action or a state which already exists, not one which is first occasioned or produced by the principal verb. See on the whole Matth. 530. 2, Krüg. p. 221 sqq.⁵

The following instances are of a less common kind:—

Under (a): 1 C. xiv. 18 (*Rec.*), εὐχαριστῶ τῷ θεῷ πάντων ὑμῶν μᾶλλον γλώσσαις λαλῶν,⁶ *that I speak (as one speaking),—*

¹ [Probably we should read *καὶ κείμενον*.]

* Junior readers are reminded that, in copiousness of participial phraseology, the English comes much nearer the Greek than either the Latin or the German. The Greek idiom, when it differs from the Latin or German as above, often agrees entirely with the English, e.g.—*they ceased teaching, he continued knocking.*—E. M.

² [Don. p. 588, Jelf 681 sqq., Webster p. 110 sqq.]

³ [See Introduction, § 4, p. 8, note².]

⁴ It would make no essential difference if, with G. T. A. Krüger (*Untersuch. aus dem Gebiete der lat. Sprachl.* III. 356 sqq., 404 sqq.), we were to regard this use of the nominative participle as an instance of attraction. See further Herm. *Emend. Rat.* p. 146 sqq.

⁵ For more precise distinctions, in regard to Greek usage, see Weller, *Bemerkungen zur gr. Syntax* (Meiningen 1845).

⁶ Lachmann and Tischendorf read *λαλῶ* with many uncial MSS. With this reading we have two unconnected sentences side by side,—*I thank God, I speak more than you all (for that I speak, etc.)*; compare Bornem. Xen. *Conv.* p. 71. In A we find neither *λαλῶν* nor *λαλῶ*.

compare Her. 9. 79; A. xvi. 34, ἡγαλλιάσατο πεπιστευκὸς τῷ θεῷ (Enrip. *Hipp.* 8, Soph. *Phil.* 882, Lucian, *Paras.* 3, *Eug.* 12, Dion. H. IV. 2238). Rom. vii. 13 does not come under this head; see Rückert *in loc.*¹

Under (b): L. viii. 46, ἐγὼ ἔγνων δύναμιν ἐξεληλυθυῖαν (Thuc. 1. 25, γνόντες . . . οὐδεμίαν σφίσιν ἀπὸ Κερκύρας τιμωρίαν οὐσαν Xen. *Cyr.* 1. 4. 7,—see Monk, Eurip. *Hipp.* 304, and *Alcest.* 152);² H. xiii. 23, γινώσκετε τὸν ἀδελφὸν Τιμόθεον ἀπολελυμένον, *ye know that . . . is set at liberty*; A. xxiv. 10, ἐκ πολλῶν ἐτῶν ὄντα σε κριτὴν τῷ ἔθνει τούτῳ ἐπιστάμενος: compare Demosth. *Eph.* 4. p. 123 a (but in L. iv. 41, ἤδισαν τὸν Χριστὸν αὐτὸν εἶναι,—where a Greek prose writer would probably have used the participle³); 2 Jo. 7, οἱ μὴ ὁμολογοῦντες Ἰησοῦν Χριστὸν ἐρχόμενον ἐν σαρκί: 1 Jo. iv. 2, πνεῦμα δὲ ὁμολογεῖ Ἰησοῦν Χριστὸν ἐν σαρκὶ ἐληλυθότα.⁴ On the use of the participle with *verba dicendi* see Matth. 555. Rem. 4, Jacobs, *Æl. Anim.* II. 109. The verb αἰσχύνεσθαι, in particular, has this construction in Greek prose; e.g. Xen. *Cyr.* 3. 2. 16, αἰσχυνοίμεθ' ἂν σοι μὴ ἀποδιδόντες: 5. 1. 21, αἰσχύνομαι λέγων *Mem.* 2. 6. 39, Diog. L. 6. 8, Liban. *Oratt.* p. 525 b. And in this example we may see how correct was the choice of the participle in the cases just mentioned; for with this verb Greek writers join an infinitive as well as a participle, making however an essential distinction between the two constructions.⁵ The participle is used only when some one is already doing (or has already done) a thing of which—at the moment of doing it—he is ashamed: the infinitive denotes shame at some action yet to be done (not yet actually performed): compare e.g. Isocr. *ad Philipp.* p. 224, *Big.* p. 842, Xen. *Mem.* 3. 7. 5. This distinction is correctly observed

¹ Compare Heusing. *Plut. Pædag.* p. 19.

² Several commentators bring in here E. iii. 19, γινῶσι τὴν ὑπερβάλλουσαν τῆς γνώσεως ἀγάπην τοῦ Χριστοῦ: this cannot be, since the participle is too clearly marked as an attributive by its position between the article and the noun. For another reason we cannot regard Ph. ii. 28, ἵνα ἰδόντες αὐτὸν πάλιν χαρῶνται, as an example of this construction: for the meaning is *in order that ye, seeing him, may again rejoice*.

³ Compare Mehlhorn in *Allg. L. Z.* 1833, no. 110: but see Elmsley, *Eur. Med.* 580.

⁴ The passage from Isocrates (*Paneg.* c. 8) usually quoted as a parallel (still so quoted by Matth. 555. Rem. 4) was corrected by Hier. Wolf: compare Baiter *in loc.* [See however Sandys, *Isocr.* p. 61.] Other examples are examined by Weber, *Dem.* p. 278.

⁵ See Poppo, Xen. *Cyr.* p. 286 sq. In the case of ποιεῖσθαι the two constructions coincide: see Ellendt, *Arr. Al.* I. 145.

in L. xvi. 3, *ἐπαιτεῖν αἰσχύνομαι*, *I am ashamed to beg* (Eucelus. iv. 26, Sus. 11): had the speaker already become a beggar, he must have said *ἐπαιτῶν αἰσχύνομαι*. "*Ἀρχομαι* is always followed by the infinitive in the N. T., as it usually is in Greek authors: *he began speaking* is indeed a less suitable expression than *he continued speaking*. See however Rost p. 708.

*Ἀκούειν*¹ also is sometimes construed with a predicative participle, —not merely where direct personal hearing is signified (Rev. v. 13, A. ii. 11), but also with the meaning *learn, be informed* (through others), L. iv. 23, A. vii. 12, 2 Th. iii. 11, *ἀκούομέν τινας περιπατοῦντας* and 3 Jo. 4 (Xen. Cyr. 2. 4. 12).² In the latter sense it is more frequently followed by *ὅτι*, once³ by the accusative and infinitive, 1 C. xi. 18, *ἀκούω σχίσματα ἐν ὑμῖν ὑπάρχειν (ὑπάρχοντα)*; compare Xen. Cyr. 1. 3. 1, 4. 16. The construction is different in E. iv. 22, if *ἀποθέσθαι ἡμᾶς . . . τὸν παλαιὸν ἄνθρωπον* is dependent on *ἡκούσατε* or *ἐδιδάχθητε* in ver. 21 (*that ye should lay aside*): see § 44. 3.

The participial construction here discussed is used by Greek authors (in prose as well as poetry) with much more variety than by the N. T. writers: ⁴ indeed the use of *παύεσθαι* with the infinitive is even condemned by ancient grammarians, though wrongly.⁵

In 1 Tim. v. 13, *ἀμα δὲ καὶ ἀργαὶ μανθάνουσι περιερχόμεναι*, almost all recent commentators regard the participle as used for the infinitive, *they learn* (accustom themselves) *to go about idle*, and this gives a suitable sense. But whenever the participle joined with *μανθάνειν* has reference to the subject, this verb means *to perceive, understand, notice, remark*, something which is already existing; see Her. 3. 1, *διαβεβλημένος ὑπὸ Ἀμάσιος οὐ μανθάνεις* (see Valcken. *in loc.*), Soph. Ant. 532, Æsch. Prom. 62, Thuc. 6. 39, Plut. Pæd. 8. 12, Dion. H. IV. 2238, Lucian, Dial. D. 16. 2.⁶ In the sense of

¹ [On this verb see A. Buttm. p. 301 sqq. He maintains that, when *ἀκούω* denotes *direct* hearing, it may be followed by the genitive and participle (A. ii. 11, al.), but not by the accusative and participle; so that when we seem to have this latter construction (as in A. ix. 4, xxvi. 14, Rev. v. 13) the participle is really in apposition to the object. This is the classical usage, see Liddell and Scott s. v.—Mk. v. 36, with a passive verb, is an exception.]

² Compare Rost in *Griech. Wörterb.* I. 143.

³ [Twice: 1 C. xi. 18, Jo. xii. 18. Other verbs which have this construction in Greek authors (e. g., *γινώσκειν, εἰδέναι, ἀπαγγέλλειν*, al.) are in the N. T. seldom or never so used, but are followed by *ὅτι* or by the accusative with infinitive. Once (A. xxvi. 22) *λαλῶ* is followed by a participle. (A. Buttm. pp. 301, 305.)]

⁴ See Jacobs, *Anthol.* III. 235, and *Achill. Tat.* p. 828, Ast, Plat. *Polit.* p. 500, Schæf. Eurip. *Hec.* p. 31.

⁵ See Schæf. *Apoll. Rhod.* II. 223, Ast, Theophr. *Char.* p. 223 sq. (Jelf 688. Obs. 1).

⁶ In Xen. Cyr. 6. 2. 29, *ὥς ἂν μάθωμεν ὑδροπῶται γινόμενοι* (a passage which however would not be quite decisive), *λάθωμεν* has long stood in the text.

learning *μανθάνω* is followed by the infinitive, as in Ph. iv. 11, and also 1 Tim. v. 4¹ (Matth. 530. 2, Jelf 683). Hence we should have to regard this example as an incorrect extension of the construction beyond its rational limits. Perhaps however we should connect *μανθάνουσι* with *ἀργαί*, and take *περιερχόμεναι* as a participle proper (*they learn idleness, going about in the houses*); this would be an abbreviated mode of expression, such as we sometimes find elsewhere with an adjective (Plat. *Euthyd.* 276 b, οἱ ἀμαθεῖς ἄρα σοφοὶ *μανθάνουσιν*,² and frequently *διδάσκων τινὰ σοφόν*), which does not, like the participle, include the notion of time and mood.³ This explanation—which is adopted by Beza, Piscator, al., and has recently been approved by Huther—is supported by the fact that *ἀργαί* is taken up again in the following clause as the principal word, and the strengthened epithets *φλύαροι καὶ περίεργοι* are in like manner accompanied by a participle, *λαλοῦσαι τὰ μὴ δέοντα*.

The combination of a verb belonging to class (a) with an adjective⁴ can excite no surprise: the only N. T. example is A. xxvii. 33, *τεσσαρεςκαιδεκάτην σήμερον ἡμέραν προσδοκῶντες, ἄσιτοι (ὄντες) διατελεῖτε*. Compare Xen. *Cyr.* 1. 5. 10, *ἀναγώνιστος διατελεῖ* *Hell.* 2. 3. 25 (Jelf 682. 3).

Some have wrongly supposed that the participle stands for the infinitive in 1 Tim. i. 12, *πιστόν με ἡγήσατο θεός εἰς διακονίαν*. The meaning is, *He counted me faithful, in that he appointed me for the ministry*: by this very act he gave the proof that he considered me faithful. In another sense, indeed, the writer might have said *θέσθαι εἰς διακονίαν*.

5. The present participle is frequently found (in the historical style) in combination with the verb *εἶναι*, especially with *ἦν* or *ἦσαν*, though also with the future. Sometimes this combination appears to be a simple substitute for the corresponding person of the finite verb (Aristot. *Metaph.* 4. 7, Bernh. p. 334,⁵ Jelf 375): e. g., in Mk. xiii. 25, *οἱ ἀστέρες τοῦ οὐρανοῦ ἔσονται πίπτοντες* (where there immediately follows, as a parallel

¹ Matthies has passed over in silence the grammatical difficulty. Leo—after Casaubon, *ad Athen.* p. 452—would render *μανθάνουσι* by *solent*: he has not noticed that this meaning belongs to the preterite only.

² [The reading of this passage is doubtful: Bekker omits *σοφοί*.—Ellicott and Alford receive Winer's explanation of 1 Tim. v. 13. A. Buttmann strongly opposes it (p. 303 sq.), adopting Bengel's view that *μανθάνουσι* is to be taken absolutely: similarly Wordsworth, Grimm (*Clavis* s. v.), Green (*Crit. Notes* p. 173).]

³ Under this head comes also Dio Chr. 55. 558, ὁ Σωκράτης ὅτι μὲν παῖς ὦν *ἐμάνθανε λιθοξόος τὴν τοῦ πατρὸς τέχνην, ἀκηκόαμεν* (*S. learned as a stone-cutter, etc.*).

⁴ [So with a verb of class (b) in Mk. vi. 20: see A. Buttm. p. 304.]

⁵ In some tenses (as the perfect and pluperfect passive and plural) this became, as every one knows, the usual mode of expression, and so figures in the paradigm of the verb.

member, καὶ αἱ δυνάμεις αἱ ἐν τοῖς οὐρανοῖς σαλευθήσονται,—Matthew has πεσοῦνται), Ja. i. 17 πᾶν δώρημα τέλειον ἄνωθεν ἐστὶ καταβαῖνον κ.τ.λ. L. v. 1, A. ii. 2. More frequently, however, it is used to express that which is *lasting* (rather a state than an action),¹—a meaning which can also be expressed, though less distinctly in relation to what is past, by the form of the imperfect tense² (compare Beza on Mt. vii. 29): Mk. xv. 43, ἦν προσδεχόμενος τὴν βασιλείαν τοῦ θεοῦ (L. xxiii. 51), A. viii. 28, ἦν τε ὑποστρέφων καὶ καθήμενος ἐπὶ τοῦ ἄρματος αὐτοῦ (an imperfect immediately follows), A. i. 10, ii. 42, viii. 13, x. 24, Mt. vii. 29, Mk. ix. 4, xiv. 54, L. iv. 31, v. 10, vi. 12, xxiv. 13. Hence this combination is especially found where an event is spoken of in relation to some other event, as in L. xxiv. 32, ἡ καρδιά ἡμῶν καιομένη ἦν ἐν ἡμῖν ὡς ἐλάλει κ.τ.λ.; or where a *custom* is mentioned, as in Mk. ii. 18, ἦσαν οἱ μαθηταὶ Ἰωάννου . . . νηστεύοντες, *they used to fast*,—an explanation to which Meyer objects without reason. In L. xxi. 24 also, Ἱερουσαλὴμ ἔσται πατουμένη ὑπὸ ἐθνῶν, the words seem intended to express an enduring state, whereas the two futures which precede, πεσοῦνται and αἰχμαλωτισθήσονται, denote transient events: compare Mt. xxiv. 9. In some other passages εἶναι is not the mere auxiliary: Mk. x. 32, ἦσαν ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ ἀναβαίνοντες εἰς Ἱεροσόλυμα, *they were on the road* (compare ver. 17) *travelling to Jerusalem* (Lucian, *Dial. Mar.* 6 2), Mk. v. 5, 11,³ ii. 6, L. ii. 8, xxiv. 53; Mk. xiv. 4, ἦσαν τινες ἀγανακτοῦντες, *there were some* (present) *who were angry*: or else the participle has rather assumed the nature of an adjective, as in Mt. xix. 22, ἦν ἔχων κτήματα, *he was wealthy*, ix. 36, L. i. 20.⁴ Perhaps also in some cases the verb was thus resolved into participle and substantive verb in order that the verbal notion, appearing in the form of a noun, might receive more attention (Madv. 180 d): e. g.; 2 C. v. 19 (see Meyer *in loc.*), 1 C. xiv. 9, Col. ii. 23. In L. vii. 8, ἐγὼ ἄνθρωπός εἰμι ὑπὸ ἐξουσίαν τασσόμενος, the participle does not directly depend on εἰμι, but is an epithet belonging to a sub-

¹ What Stallbaum (Plat. *Rep.* II. 34) says about the distinction between this construction and the finite verb, amounts to the same thing.

² It belongs to the character of the popular language to resolve more concise forms of speech, for the sake of attaining greater clearness or expressiveness: see p. 407.

³ Herm. *Soph. Philoct.* p. 219.

⁴ Compare Stallb. Plat. *Rep.* II. 34.

stantive. In Jo. i. 9, ἦν and ἐρχόμενον must not be joined together: the latter is an attributive belonging to ἀνθρώπου (see Meyer).

This use of the participle is by no means foreign to Greek writers; in these indeed, especially in Herodotus, we find not merely the present but also the other participles thus used.¹ Compare Eurip. *Herc. F.* 312 sq., εἰ μὲν σθενόντων τῶν ἐμῶν βραχιόνων ἦν τις σ' ὑβρίζων Her. 3. 99, ἀπαρνεούμενός ἐστιν Xen. *An.* 2. 2. 13, ἦν ἡ στρατηγία οὐδὲν ἄλλο δυναμένη Herod. 1. 3. 12, κρατήσας ἦν τοῖς ὅπλοις (where προσηγάγετα has preceded), Lucian, *Eunuch.* 2, δικασταὶ ψηφοροῦντες ἦσαν οἱ ἄριστοι.² In late writers (e. g., Agath. 126. 7, 135. 5, 175. 14, 279. 7, al., Ephraemius—see *Indec* s. v. εἶναι) and in the LXX this construction is much more common, though in the case of the LXX it was but seldom suggested by the Hebrew. In Aramaic however, as is well known, the use of the participle and verb substantive as a periphrasis for the finite verb had become established, and thus in Palestinian writers there may have existed a national preference for this mode of expression.

A. xxi. 3, ἐκέισε ἦν τὸ πλοῖον ἀποφορτιζόμενον τὸν γόμον, cannot be rendered (as by Grotius, Valcken., al.) *eo navis merces expositura erat*. it means, *thither the ship unloaded her cargo*, i. e., if expressed in detail, was going thither in order to unload. (It is not necessary to take ἐκέισε for ἐκεῖ.³) The use of this construction ἦν ἀποφορτιζόμενον in reference to that which was actually in course of performance, must not be overlooked.

In L. iii. 23 ἦν and ἀρχόμενος are not to be taken together: ἦν ἐτῶν τριάκοντα forms the main predicate, and ἀρχόμενος is added as a closer definition. The idiom mentioned by Viger (p. 355)⁴ is not similar; and we cannot say of one who is entering on his thirtieth year that he is *beginning thirty years*; he is rather on the point of completing thirty years.—In Ja. iii. 15, οὐκ ἔστιν αὕτη ἡ σοφία ἀνωθεν κατερχομένη ἀλλ' ἐπίγειος, ψυχικὴ κ.τ.λ., the participle rather assumes

¹ [In L. xxiii. 19 we must read ἦν . . . βλάπτεις.—This periphrasis is very common in St. Luke: see Davidson, *Introd. to N. T.* I. 195. On Jo. i. 9 see Westcott's note.]

² See Reiz, *Lucian* VI. 537 (ed. Lehm.), *Couriers on Lucian, Asin.* p. 219, Jacob, *Quæst. Lucian.* p. 12, Ast, *Plat. Polit.* p. 597, Boisson. *Philostr.* 660, and *Nicet.* p. 81, Matth. 560. [For the N. T. see also A. Buttm. pp. 308-313, Green p. 180, Webster p. 115.]

³ Compare Bornem. *Schol.* p. 176.

⁴ [The use of ἀρχόμενος in the sense of *in arce* (Jelf 696. *Obs.* 1).—The position of ἀρχόμενος in this verse varies in different MSS.: recent editors place it after Ἰησοῦς. Most however are now agreed in the rendering, *when he began* (his public ministry): see Ellicott, *Hist. Lect.* p. 104, Green, *Crit. Notes* p. 50.]

the character of an adjective, and ἔστιν belongs to the following adjectives also.¹

A. viii. 16, μόνον βεβαπτισμένοι ὑπάρχον εἰς τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ κυρίου Ἰησοῦ, is not an example of ὑπάρχω with a participle as a mere periphrasis for the finite verb (Matth. 560), for βεβαπτισμένοι ἦσαν would be the regular expression, there being no other form for this tense and person. In Ja. ii. 15, τοῖς γυμνοῖς ὑπάρχωσιν is added λειπόμενοι as a predicate.² L. xxiii. 12, however, may be a partial example of this construction: for προῦπάρχον ἐν ἔχθρᾳ ὄντες Luke might have said πρότερον ἐν ἔχθρᾳ ἦσαν. On this combination of ὑπάρχειν with the participle ὦν see Bornem. *Schol.* p. 143.

We have no example in the N. T. of the use of γίνομαι (in the sense of εἶναι) with a participle³ to form a periphrasis of this kind: H. v. 12, γεγόνατε χρεῖαν ἔχοντες, means *ye have become persons needing*, etc.; Mk. ix. 3, τὰ ἱμάτια αὐτοῦ ἐγένοντο στίλβοντα, *became shining*; L. xxiv. 37,⁴ 2 C. vi. 14, Rev. xvi. 10 are similar to these. In Mk. i. 4, however, the words ἐγένετο Ἰωάννης must be taken by themselves (exstitit Joannes), and the participles which follow are attributive. So also in Jo. i. 6.

Most certainly we have no periphrasis for the finite verb in such expressions as θεός ἐστιν ὁ ἐνεργῶν ἐν ὑμῖν κ.τ.λ. Ph. ii. 13, 1 C. iv. 4, al. (the copula is usually omitted, as in Rom. viii. 33, H. iii. 4, al.), *God is the worker* (it is God that works). Compare Fritz. *Rom.* II. 212 sq., Krüg. p. 218.

6. To omit the verb substantive in this construction, and thus make the participle a simple substitute for a finite verb, is a liberty which Greek prose writers allow themselves but seldom,⁵ and then only in simple tense and mood forms.⁶ Commentators have frequently and without hesitation assumed this usage to exist in the N. T., taking no notice of the corrections which are found in the notes and observations of classical scholars.⁷ But in almost all these N. T. passages we either find amongst the

¹ Compare Franke, *Demosth.* p. 42.

² [Winer follows the reading of the best texts, which omit ὄν.]

³ Heind. Plat. *Soph.* 273 sq., Lob. *Soph. Ajax* v. 588.

⁴ [Are we then to join γινόμενοι with προῦπάρχοντες?]

⁵ Compare Fritz. *Rom.* I. 282. As to the Byzantine writers, who do use the participle simply for the finite verb, see the index to Malalas in the Bonn edition, p. 797. (We are not here speaking of the poets: see e.g. Hermann's review of Müller's *Eumenides*, p. 23.)

⁶ See Herm. *Vig.* p. 776, Matth. 560. Rem., Siebelis, *Pausan.* III. 106, Wagnowski, *Synt. Anom.* 202 sq. The restriction under which Mehlhorn (*Allg. Lit. Z.* 1833, No. 78) allows this ellipsis probably can neither be fully justified on rational grounds, nor be established from the usage of Greek writers, especially the later.

⁷ Herm. *Vig.* pp. 770, 776 sq., Bremi in the *Philol. Beitr. aus der Schweiz*, I. 172 sqq., Bornem. *Xen. Conv.* p. 146, and *Schol. in Luc.* p. 183, Doderlein on *Soph. Œd. Col.* p. 593 sq., Bernh. p. 470.

preceding or following words a finite verb to which the participle is annexed (and in this case we must not allow the ordinary punctuation of the text to embarrass us), or else we have an example of anacoluthon, the writer having lost sight of the construction with which he commenced the sentence.¹ Several passages have already been correctly explained by Ostermann, in Crenii *Exercitatt.* II. 522 sq.

a. In 2 C. iv. 13 ἔχοντες must be connected with the following πιστεύομεν, *since we have . . . we also believe.* In 2 P. ii. 1. both ἀρνούμενοι and ἐπάγοντες are attached to παρεισάξουσιν; these participles however are not co-ordinate, but ἐπάγοντες is annexed to the sentence οἵτινες . . . ἀρνούμενοι. In Rom. v. 11, ἀλλὰ καὶ καυχώμενοι does not stand in such parallelism with σωθησόμεθα that we should necessarily look for καυχώμεθα (v. l.): the meaning appears to be, *but not merely shall we be saved* (simply and actually), *but glorying*,—so saved that we glory (the joyful consciousness of those who are saved). In 2 C. viii. 20 στελλόμενοι is connected in sense with συνεπέψαμεν, ver. 18. In H. vi. 8, ἐκφέρουσα does not stand for ἐκφέρει, but this participle is parallel to πιοῦσα and τίκτουσα in ver. 7, and by δέ is placed in antithesis to these two words: with ἀδόκιμος and κατάρας ἐγγύς, however, we must supply ἐστί. In 2 P. iii. 5 συνεστῶσα is a true participle (epithet), and the preceding ἦσαν belongs to ἡ γῆ also. In H. vii. 2 ἐρμηνευόμενος must be joined with Μελχισεδέκ in ver. 1; since ὁ συναντήσας and ὃ ἐμέρισεν are parenthetical clauses, and the main verb of the sentence comes in after all the predicates in ver. 3, μένει ἱερεύς κ.τ.λ.² In E. v. 21 ὑποτασσόμενοι is certainly attached to the principal verb πληροῦσθε ἐν πνεύματι, like the other participles in verses 19, 20, and must not be taken (as by Koppe, Flatt, al.) for an imperative: the following words αἱ γυναῖκες κ.τ.λ. (ver. 22) are then annexed without any verb of their own—for ὑποτάσσεσθε is certainly a gloss—as a further exposition of this ὑποτασσόμενοι. In 1 P. v. 7 also the participle must be

¹ Poppo, *Thuc.* III. iii. 138.

² [The construction of this period depends mainly on the reading adopted in ver. 1, ὁ συναντήσας or ὃς συναντήσας (Lachm., Alf.): the latter reading rests on strong MS. authority. Bleek thinks that, if this reading is adopted, it is most in accordance with the style of this Epistle to assume an ellipsis of ἵστ., taking συναντήσας . . . ἐμέρισεν Ἀβραάμ as grammatically parenthetical; Alford assumes an anacoluthon.]

joined with the preceding imperative, ver. 6. 1 P. iii. 1 refers back to ii. 18, where the participle is connected with the imperatives of ver. 17; just as in 2 Th. iii. 8 ἐργαζόμενοι is parallel with ἐν κόπῳ καὶ μόχθῳ, and this with δωρεάν, as an adjunct to the verb ἄρτον ἐφάγομεν. In H. x. 8 λέγων belongs to the following verb εἶρηκεν, ver. 9: in x. 16 διδούς may very well be joined with διαθήσομαι. Rom. vii. 13 was long ago explained correctly. 1 P. iv. 8 is clear in itself.

b. In A. xxiv. 5 the sentence begins with the participle εὐρόντες τὸν ἄνδρα, and should have been continued in ver. 6 by ἐκρατήσαμεν αὐτόν κ.τ.λ.; but the writer annexes this principal verb to the interposed relative clause ὃς καὶ . . . ἐπέειπασε. In 2 P. i. 17, λαβὼν γὰρ παρὰ θεοῦ κ.τ.λ., the construction is interrupted by the parenthetical clause φωνῆς . . . εὐδόκησα; and the apostle continues in ver. 18 with καὶ ταύτην τὴν φωνὴν ἡμεῖς ἠκούσαμεν, not, as he had intended, with ἡμᾶς εἶχε ταύτην τὴν φωνὴν ἀκούσαντας, or the like.¹ Θαρρόυντες, 2 C. v. 6, is taken up again after several interposed clauses in θαρρόμεν δέ, ver. 8. In 2 C. vii. 5, οὐδεμίαν ἐσχηκεν ἄνεσιν ἢ σὰρξ ἡμῶν, ἀλλ' ἐν παντὶ θλιβόμενοι, ἔξωθεν μάχαι κ.τ.λ., we may supply ἡμεθα (from ἡ σὰρξ ἡμῶν);² but it is also allowable to suppose an anacoluthon (Fritz. *Diss.* II. p. 49), as if Paul had written in the former part of the sentence οὐδεμίαν ἄνεσιν ἐσχέκαμεν τῇ σαρκὶ ἡμῶν. In 2 C. v. 12 ἀφορμὴν διδόντες is to be regarded as a true participle, but we must take the previous clause as if the words ran οὐ γὰρ γράφομεν ταῦτα πάλιν ἑαυτοὺς συνιστάνοντες; or—what comes to the same thing—we must supply from συνιστάνομεν the more general word λέγομεν or γράφομεν. See Meyer *in loc.* In 1 P. ii. 11 ἀπέχεσθε is now restored to the text,³ and with this ἔχοντες (ver. 12) is regularly connected: in A. xxvi. 20 ἀπήγγελλον was long ago substituted for ἀπαγγέλλων. On Rom. xii. 6 sqq., H. viii. 10, and 1 P. iii. 1, 7, see § 63. (In Rev. x. 2 ἔχων is added, in an independent construction, and here ἐστί may be supplied.)

¹ Fritz. *Diss.* in 2 Cor. II. 44. Yet we might also suppose that the writer had intended to say, *receiving from God honour and glory . . . he was declared to be the beloved Son of God*, and that the construction was interrupted by the direct quotation of the words spoken by the voice from heaven.

² Herm. *Vig.* p. 770.

³ [Tisch. read ἀπέχεσθαι in 1849, but in his 7th and 8th editions ἀπέχισθαι. Recent editors agree in receiving the infinitive. See § 63. 2.]

Nor can the participle stand for the finite verb in Rom. iii. 23, πάντες . . . ἵστεροῦνται τῆς δόξης τοῦ θεοῦ, δικαιούμενοι δωρεάν κ.τ.λ.,—though even Ostermann gives the explanation ἵστεροῦνται καὶ δικαιῶνται. The connexion is thus received by the apostle, as his words show,—and fall short of praise with God, being (since they are) freely justified, etc. : the latter is a proof of the former.

I C. iii. 19, ὁ δρασσόμενος τοὺς σοφοὺς ἐν τῇ πανουργίᾳ αὐτῶν, is a quotation from the O. T. : it is not a complete sentence, the apostle taking those words only which were suitable to his purpose ; compare H. i. 7. What the apostle quotes incompletely, we must not seek to complete by supplying ἐστὶ.—On 1 P. i. 14 see Fritz. *Conject.* I. 41 sq. We may either take the participle μὴ συσχηματιζόμενοι as depending upon ἐλπίζετε, or, regarding this participial clause as parallel with κατὰ τὸν καλέσαντα κ.τ.λ., join it with γενήθητε (ver. 15) : I prefer the latter course.—As little reason is there for changing the participle into a finite verb in such proverbial expressions as 2 P. ii. 22, κύων ἐπιστρέψας ἐπὶ τὸ ἴδιον ἐξέραμα, and ἐς λουσαμένη κ.τ.λ. The words run, *a dog who turns to his own vomit* : they are spoken δεικτικῶς, as it were, with reference to a case actually observed,—just as when we say, *a black sheep* ! when we notice a bad man amongst good.

In a different way the participle has been taken for the finite verb in cases where it appeared to denote an action which followed that indicated by the finite verb.¹ In the N. T., however, we have not a single certain example of this kind. L. iv. 15, ἐδίδασκεν δοξαζόμενος ὑπὸ πάντων, means, *He taught being* (whilst he was teaching) *praised by all* ; Ja. ii. 9, εἰ δὲ προσωποληπτέτε, ἁμαρτίαν ἐργάζεσθε ἐλεγχόμενοι ὑπὸ τοῦ νόμου κ.τ.λ., is, *Ye commit sin, being* (since ye are) *convicted* (as προσωποληπτοῦντες ye are convicted, etc.) : Gebser's explanation is wrong. II. xi. 35, ἐντυπανίσθησαν οὐ προσδεξάμενοι τὴν ἀπολύτρωσιν, *since they did not accept the* (offered) *deliverance* : προσδεξάμενοι denotes what preceded the τυμπανίζεσθαι, rather than what followed it. Compare II. ix. 12. A. xix. 29 is not an example of that use of the aorist participle in narration which is treated of by Herm. *ad Fig.* p. 774 :² ὥρμησάν τε ὁμοθυμαδὸν εἰς τὸ θέατρον, σιναρπάσαντες Γάϊον καὶ Ἀρίσταρχον, means either *having carried off Gaius, etc.* (from their dwelling) *with them*, or *carrying off with them*. In L. i. 9, ἔλαχεν τοῦ θυμιάσαι εἰσελθὼν εἰς τὸν ναὸν τοῦ κυρίου, the participle probably belongs to the infinitive (as it is taken in the Vulgate),—*to burn incense, entering into the temple* ; Meyer's explanation is artificial. On Rom. iii. 23 see above : Rom. ii. 4 is clear in itself.

Another peculiarity which is occasionally met with in Greek writers, the use of the participle to express the principal notion, the

¹ Bähr in Creuzer, *Melet.* III. 50 sq.

² [According to which σιναρπάσαντες would be equivalent to καὶ συνήρπασαν.]

secondary being conveyed by the finite verb,¹ has been without reason intruded on the N. T. by some, who have entirely forgotten that this usage cannot be assumed to exist in the absence of any limitation arising out of the nature of the notions expressed. The assumption that in 2 C. v. 2 στενάζομεν . . . ἐπιποθοῦντες stands for ἐπιποθοῦμεν στενάζοντες, is particularly unfortunate: the participle must be taken as annexed to the verb, and explained as an expression of *cause*, as in ver. 4 στενάζομεν βαρούμενοι.

7. The present participle (with the article) is not unfrequently used substantivally, and then, having become a noun, excludes all indication of time. In E. iv. 28, ὁ κλέπτων μηκέτι κλεπτέτω, the present does not stand for the aorist ὁ κλέψας, which is found in some MSS., but the words mean, *let the stealer* (i. e., *the thief*) *steal no more*; H. xi. 28. So also when the participle is followed by an object-accusative or by other adjuncts: G. i. 23, ὁ διώκων ἡμᾶς ποτέ, *our former persecutor*; Mt. xxvii. 40, ὁ καταλύων τὸν ναόν, *the destroyer of the temple* (in his own imagination); Rev. xv. 2, οἱ νικῶντες ἐκ τοῦ θηρίου² xx. 10, G. ii. 2 (οἱ δοκοῦντες, see Kypke II. 274,—compare also Pachym. I. 117, 138, al.), 1 Th. i. 10, v. 24, 1 P. i. 17, Rom. v. 17, Jo. xii. 20 (xiii. 11). Compare Soph. *Antig.* 239, οὐτ' εἶδον ὅστις ἦν ὁ δρῶν Paus. 9. 25. 5, ὅποιά ἐστιν αὐτοῖς καὶ τῇ μητρὶ τὰ δρώμενα Diog. L. 1. 87, βραδέως ἐγχείρει τοῖς πραττομένοις (*faciendis*), Soph. *Electr.* 200, ὁ ταῦτα πράσσων Plat. *Cratyl.* 416 b, ὁ τὰ ὀνόματα τιθεῖς Demosth. *Theocrin.* 508 b, and frequently in the orators ὁ τὸν νόμον τιθεῖς (Bremi, *Dem.* p. 72) (*legislator*), ὁ γράφων τὴν μαρτυρίαν. Strabo 15. 713, Arrian, *Al.* 5. 7. 12.³ In A. iii. 2, also, οἱ εἰσπορευόμενοι is substantival, *the enterers, those entering*; and we cannot say with Kühnöl (*Matt.* p. 324) that this present participle is used for the future, on the ground that in ver. 3 we find μέλλοντας εἰσιέναι. In ver. 3 the more exact expression was quite in place, since the man who addressed the two apostles detained them a short time during their εἰσιέναι.—In other places, where there is a

¹ Matth. 557. 1, Herm. Soph. *Aj.* 172, Stallb. Plat. *Gorg.* p. 136 (Jelf 705. 3).

² Quoted by Eickhorn (*Einleit. N. T.* II. 378) as a strange use of the present participle.

³ Poppo, *Thuc.* 1. i. 152, Schæf. Eurip. *Orest.* p. 70, *Demosth.* V. 120, 127, *Poet. Gnom.* 228 sq., and *Plutarch* V. 211 sq., Weber, *Demosth.* p. 180, Bernem. *Schol.* p. 10, Jacob, *Luc. Alex.* p. 22, Maetzner, *Antiphon* p. 182.

distinct reference to past time, we find the aorist participle used as a substantive: e. g., Jo. v. 29, A. ix. 21, 2 C. vii. 12, al. Compare ὁ ἐκείνου τεκών, Eurip. *Electr.* 335; οἱ τῶν ἰόντων τεκόντες, Æschyl. *Pers.* 245 (Aristoph. *Ecl.* 1126 ἡ ἐμὴ κεκτημένη Lucian, *Tim.* 56).

Such present participles with the article appear entirely in the character of substantives where they are joined with a genitive, as in 1 C. vii. 35, πρὸς τὸ ὑμῶν αὐτῶν συμφέρον¹ (Demosth. *Cor.* 316 c, τὰ μικρὰ συμφέροντα τῆς πόλεως).²

8. In quotations from the O. T. we sometimes find a participle joined with a person of *the same verb*, the participle standing first. See A. vii. 34, ἰδὼν εἶδον, from Ex. iii. 7 (compare Lucian, *Dial. Mur.* 4. 3), H. vi. 14, εὐλογῶν εὐλογήσω σε καὶ πληθύνων πληθυνῶ σε (from Gen. xxii. 17), Mt. xiii. 14, βλέποντες βλέφετε (from Is. vi. 9). This combination is extraordinarily common in the LXX—see Jud. i. 28, iv. 9, vii. 19, xi. 25, xv. 16, Gen. xxvi. 28, xxxvii. 8, 10, xliii. 6, Ex. iii. 7, 1 S. i. 10, iii. 21, xiv. 28, 1 K. vi. 11, Job vi. 2, Ruth ii. 16, 1 Macc. v. 40, Judith ii. 13,³—and is an imitation in Greek of the Hebrew absolute infinitive;⁴ though the LXX, once accustomed to the construction, sometimes use it where in the Hebrew there is no absolute infinitive (e. g., Ex. xxiii. 26). This mode of expression was however well chosen, though, with the exception of the isolated example in Lucian (ἰδὼν εἶδον), no completely parallel instance can be found in Greek prose. Georgi (*Vind.* p. 196 sq.) has mingled together expressions of different kinds.⁵ In the examples which are apparently parallel the participle has a special relation of its own; as in Her. 5. 95, φεύγων ἐκφεύγει, *fuga evadit* (Diod. S. 17. 83), and still more clearly in Xen. *Cyr.* 8. 4. 9, ὑπακούων σχολῇ ὑπήκουσα.⁶ Lucian, *Parasit.* 43, φεύγων ἐκείθεν . . . εἰς τὴν Ταυρέου πα-

¹ [The reading of the best texts is σύμφερον.]

² See Lob. *Soph. Aj.* 238 sq., Held, *Plut. Æm.* p. 252.

³ See Thiersch, *Pent. Al.* p. 164 sqq.

⁴ Ewald, *Krit. Gr.* 560 sqq. [Gesen. *Heb. Gr.* p. 213 (Bagst.), Kalisch, *Heb. Gr.* I. 294.]

⁵ Some passages are cited according to false readings. Plat. *Tim.* 30 c runs thus: τίνι τῶν ζώων αὐτὸν εἰς ὁμοιότητα ὁ ξυνιστὰς ξυνίστησι. Plat. *Lach.* 185 d, σκοποῦμενοι σκοποῦμεν, has been questioned by recent critics: Matth. (§ 559) proposes to read σκοποῦμεν ἂν σκοποῦμεν. Here however the strangeness lies rather in the combination of active and middle.

⁶ It is scarcely necessary to say that the phrase ἰδὼν εἶδα (scio me vidisse) Athen. 6. 226, Arrian, *Ind.* 4. 15, cannot be brought in here: compare also ἀκούσας οἶδα, Lucian, *Dial. Mort.* 28. 1.

λαίστραν κατέφυγε; see Gataker, *De Stylo* c. 9,¹ Lob. *Paral.* p. 522 [532]. The imitations of this construction appear in the later writers, e. g., Anna, *Alex.* 3. 80, Euseb. *H. E.* 6. 45. Originally the participle thus used carried emphasis, though indeed at a later period it may have lost its force. This emphasis may be perceived in the three passages quoted above: we mark it either by the voice and the arrangement of the words, or by corresponding adverbs etc.,—*I have indeed seen, I will certainly* (richly?) *bless thee, with your own eyes shall ye see*, etc. A. xiii. 45, οἱ Ἰουδαῖοι ἀντέλεγον τοῖς ὑπὸ τοῦ Παύλου λεγομένοις, ἀντιλέγοντες καὶ² βλασφημοῦντες, is an example of a somewhat different kind: ἀντέλεγον is taken up again in the participle and strengthened by βλασφημοῦντες (Jelf 705. 4).

E. v. 5, τοῦτο ἵστε γινώσκοντες, does not come in here: ἵστε refers to what has been said in verses 3 and 4, and γινώσκοντες is construed with ὅτι,—*this however ye are aware of, knowing* (considering) *that*, etc. That 1 P. i. 10, 12 [11?], A. v. 4, do not fall under this rule is obvious to every one. How Kühnöl could cite H. x. 37 ὁ ἐρχόμενος ἤξει (he leaves out the article, it is true) as an example of this usage, must remain a mystery.

Rem. 1. On the absolute use of the participle see §§ 59 and 66. Such a participle is τυχόν, 1 C. xvi. 6, introduced into the sentence like an adverb: see Xen. *An.* 6. 1. 20, Plat. *Alcib.* 2. 140 a. (Jelf 700. 2. a.)

Rem. 2. Sometimes two finite verbs are so closely connected by καί, that, logically, the first must be taken as a participle; e. g., Mt. xviii. 21, ποσάκις ἁμαρτήσῃ εἰς ἐμὲ ὁ ἀδελφός μου καὶ ἀφήσω αὐτῷ, that is, ἁμαρτήσαντι τῷ ἀδελφῷ. This separation of one (logical) sentence into two grammatical sentences is a peculiarity of the oriental languages, and is of frequent occurrence: see § 66. 7. (Jelf 752.)

Rem. 3. Luke and Paul—but still more the author of the Epistle to the Hebrews—are peculiarly fond of the participial construction, and Paul accumulates participles on participles: compare 1 Th. ii. 15 sq., Tit. ii. 12, 13, 2 C. iv. 8, 9, 10. In historical narration, however, the use of participles in the N. T. is, in general, less frequent and less varied than in the Greek historians. The historical style of the N. T. runs rather in simple sentences (mainly connected by

¹ Gataker rightly set aside Æschyl. *Prom.* 447, but was finally constrained to admit Lucian, *Dial. Mar. l. c.* as a true example. This example, looked at from a linguistic point of view, approaches the Hebrew mode of expression: Thiersch doubts this without reason.

² [Lachmann, Tregelles, Westcott and Hort omit the words ἀντιλέγοντες καί.]

the oft-recurring *καί*), and disregards the periodic structure, used by the Greeks with so much skill. Compare however Bornem. Xen. *Cyr.* p. 465. [§ 60. 8 sq.]

CHAPTER FIFTH. THE PARTICLES.

SECTION XLVI.

THE PARTICLES IN GENERAL.

1. Though the inflexions of the noun and verb, which have been syntactically examined in the preceding sections, enable us to construct sentences, either simple or complex (the former chiefly by means of the cases, so widely used in Greek, the latter by means of the infinitive, participle, etc.), yet these inflexions are not sufficient by themselves to express the great variety of relations out of which sentences grow. Hence the language has a large store of so called *particles*, which render possible the formation of all conceivable sentences, in any conceivable connexion with one another. These particles are divided into prepositions, adverbs, and conjunctions (Rost p. 725); though grammarians have not yet been able to agree amongst themselves on the lines of demarcation which separate these classes. See especially Hermann, *Emend. Rat.* p. 149 sqq.

Interjections are not words but *sonants*, and lie beyond the borders of syntax and of grammar generally.

2. Without attempting to settle the dispute of the grammarians on the definition of these three classes of particles, we may assume so much as this:—

(1) That the distinction must be made according to *meaning*, not according to *words*: as it was long ago perceived that *e. g.* prepositions frequently assume the nature of adverbs and *vice versa* (Herm. *l. c.*, p. 161), and indeed that prepositions were originally adverbs.

(2) That all particles either have for their proper office the completion of a simple sentence, and hence are confined within its limits, or are designed to link sentence to sentence. Particles of the latter kind are rightly called conjunctions; and if in grammar we consider rather speech (thinking in words) than (pure) thought, we may reckon with these the particle of com-

parison ὥς (ὥσπερ), the particles of time (ἐπεὶ, ὅτε, ὁπότε, etc.), the negative particle of design μή, etc.,—these words having also a connective power. Hence these particles belong, according to their nature, to two classes, adverbs and conjunctions. Within the boundaries of the simple sentence, and serving to complete its structure, we find the adverbs and the prepositions; the latter of these denoting merely *relations* (of substantives), the former *inherent attributes* of words which denote a quality or a state, i.e., of adjectives and verbs, since verbs are really compounded of the copula and a word denoting quality or state. See especially Herm. l. c., p. 152 sqq.

An entirely satisfactory classification of the particles will perhaps never be effected, for here the empirical principles of language do not altogether run parallel with the rational principles of pure thought. On the relation of particles to the structure of sentences many good remarks will be found in Grotefend, *Grundzüge einer neuen Satztheorie* (Hannover, 1827), Krüger, *Erörterung der grammat. Einteilung u. grammat. Verhältn. der Sätze* (Frankf. on M. 1826). Compare also Werner in the *Neu. Jahrb. für Philol.* 1834, p. 85 sqq.

3. The N. T. language has but partially appropriated the wealth of Greek particles, as it is displayed in the refined language of the Attic writers. Not merely was the (later) popular language of the Greeks in general more sparing in the use of particles, but the N. T. writers, transferring the Jewish colouring to their Greek style, felt under no obligation to give the nicer shades to the relations between their sentences. From the nature of the case, however, they could least easily dispense with the *prepositions*, and most easily with the *conjunctions* in all their manifold variety. N. T. Grammar, if it would not encroach on the province of Lexicography, must not take each individual particle and lay open the whole mass of its significations, but must distinctly classify and carefully examine all the directions of thought in the indication of which the particles are employed, showing at every point *to what extent* the N. T. writers in expressing these have made use of the store of Greek particles. Besides this, however, in the present state of N. T. lexicography and exegesis, it is necessary to exhibit in outline the organism of the meanings of the principal particles, and to protest most emphatically against the arbitrary doctrine of a (so-called) *enallage particularum*.

Up to the most recent period the Greek particles in general had not received any examination even of an empirical kind (particularly with regard to the different periods of the language), still less any rational examination, which could be considered at all exhaustive. The works of Matt. Devarius¹ and H. Hoogeveen² are no longer found satisfactory, especially as they entirely exclude the prepositions. On the other hand, J. A. Hartung's treatise (*Lehre von den Partikeln der griechischen Sprache*: Erlangen, 1832-33) deserves acknowledgment; and still more useful are the acute researches with which R. Klotz has enriched his edition of Devarius (Lips. 1835, 1842). Schraut's work³ is too fanciful. E. A. Fritzsche has pursued the comparative method in his *Vergleichende Bearbeitung der griechischen und lateinischen Partikeln* (Giessen, 1856). As regards Biblical Greek, a *Lexicon particularum* for the LXX and the Apocrypha is still a desideratum, as in the concordances and even in Schleusner's *Thesaurus Philologico-criticus* these words are entirely passed over. In Bruder's N. T. concordance the particles are carefully inserted. Tittmann's treatment of the N. T. particles⁴ is not altogether satisfactory: the work, moreover, was broken off by the death of the writer—an acute scholar, but one who had not given sufficient attention to the actual usage of the language.

SECTION XLVII.

THE PREPOSITIONS IN GENERAL,⁵ AND THOSE WHICH GOVERN
THE GENITIVE IN PARTICULAR.

1. The prepositions run parallel with the cases of the language, and hence each, according to its significations, is combined with some particular case, that case namely, whose fundamental meaning agrees with the fundamental meaning of the preposition. The prepositions are employed where the cases are insufficient to express a relation (for these relations are in the highest degree diversified),—occasionally also where the simple case might have sufficed, but did not appear to the speaker

¹ Edited by Reusmann (Lips. 1793).

² Amsterdam 1769.—An epitome by Schütz (Lips. 1806).

³ *Die griech. Partik. im Zusammenhange mit den ältesten Stämmen der Sprache* (Neuss, 1848).

⁴ *De usu particularum N. T.* Cap. 1, 2 (Lips. 1831): also in his *Synonyma N. T.* II. 42 sqq.

⁵ Compare Herm. *De Emend. Rat.* p. 161 sqq.; B. G. Weiske, *De præposition. Gr. Comment.* (Gorlie, 1809-10); K. G. Schmidt, *Quæstion. grammat. de præposition. Gr.* (Berlin 1829); Döderlein, *Reden u. Aufs.* II. No. 3; Bernh. p. 195 sqq.; Schneider, *Vorles.* p. 181 sqq. [Donalds, *Gr.* p. 503 sqq., *New Crat.* p. 312 sqq.; Jelf 472, 614 sqq.; Clyde, *Synt.* pp. 41, 121, 184-202; Farrar, *Synt.* p. 86 sqq.; A. Buttm pp. 321-344; Webster, *Synt.* pp. 149-185; Green, *Gr.* p. 203 sqq. Compare Curtius, *Elucidations* c. xix.]

sufficiently marked for his purpose, on account of the great variety in its uses. Prepositions are proportionally used with greater frequency in the N. T. than in Greek prose, because the apostles had not that inherent sensitiveness to the force of the cases in their extended applications which was possessed by educated native Greeks ; and because the Oriental loves vividness of expression,—as indeed the Hebrew-Aramaic language uses prepositions to express almost all the relations which were in Greek indicated by the case alone.

2. In examining a preposition, it is important, in the first place, to obtain a clear and distinct conception of its true primary meaning, from which all its significations proceed, as rays from a centre ; and to trace back to this all its varieties of meaning,—i. e., to see clearly how the transition to any given application was effected in the mind of the speaker or writer : and, secondly, to apprehend the necessity of the choice of this or that particular case to accompany the preposition (either generally, or for a certain cycle of its meanings),¹ and to use the knowledge we thus obtain for the purpose of marking the boundary lines which separate the meanings of the various prepositions. The former investigation, viz. the discovery of the primary meaning—which presents itself to view sometimes in the construction with the genitive, sometimes in that with the dative or with the accusative—will show in its true light the interchange of the prepositions amongst themselves, which has been supposed to exist in the N. T. to an unlimited extent. The latter must be pursued without seeking for subtleties ; and we must bear in mind throughout that in expressing one and the same relation (especially if it be metaphysical) a preposition may be joined with different cases, according to the conception which the particular writer has formed of this relation, and the degree of clearness with which the relation is conceived : compare Hermann, *Emend. Lat.* p. 163.

In dealing with the N. T. language, it is only necessary further

1. To consider how far the later Greek, particularly the popular spoken language, enlarged the use of the prepositions, obliterated the nicer distinctions, or even fell into a misuse of these particles.

¹ Bernhardt, *Allg. Sprachl.* I. 164 sq. (Don. p. 503 sq., Jelf 472, 617.)

2. To have constant regard to the Hebrew-Aramaic language, which delights in the use of prepositions, and which differs from Greek in the aspect under which it views a number of relations (compare *e. g.* ὁμόσαι ἐν τινι, ἀποκτείνειν ἐν ῥομφαίᾳ).

3. Lastly, not to neglect the peculiarly Christian mode of thought which lies at the root of the use of several prepositions (as ἐν Χριστῷ, ἐν κυρίῳ).¹

Until a recent period the abuse of the prepositions by the N. T. philologists in lexicons and commentaries (see *e. g.* Koppe's N. T.) was truly horrible : ² it had however at once its model and its support in the purely empirical treatment of the Hebrew prepositions which prevailed until the time of Ewald ; see my *Eseget. Studien* I. 27 sqq. Wahl was the first to take a better course, and now almost all have begun to be ashamed of such wild license.

In considering the relation between the Greek and the Hebrew-Aramaic elements in the use of prepositions, we must not fail to notice—(1) That to many turns of expression which the mother-tongue had rendered familiar to the N. T. writers parallels may be found in Greek poetry and later prose, so varied are the applications of the Greek prepositions :—(2) That, if in the more Hebraistic portions of the N. T. (in the Apocalypse especially) an explanation may naturally be sought for in Hebrew usage, it does not follow that in all books without distinction the Greek prepositions, with which the apostles had received the power of expressing a multitude of special relations, are to be referred back to the Hebrew prepositions ; for careful observation shows that the apostles had already become accustomed to conceive prepositional relations in the Greek manner :—(3) That, especially in Paul (and John), the use of several prepositions (*e. g.*, ἐν) in a mode unknown to Greek writers stood in a close relation to the language of *dogma*, and belongs to the apostolic (Christian) colouring of the N. T. diction.

3. First of all, the proper and the derived meanings of each preposition must be accurately distinguished. The former always have immediate reference to *local* relations (Bernhardi I. 290) ; if these are contemplated in great variety by any nation, there will also arise a great variety of prepositions in the language of that nation. There are only two simple local relations,—that of *rest* and that of *motion* (including *direction*, which is regarded more or less as motion). Motion is either motion

¹ [Compare Ellicott, *Aids to Faith* p. 465 sq., Green, *Gr.* p. 226 sq.]

² Tittmann, *De Scriptor. N. T. diligentia gramm.* p. 12 (*Synon.* I. 207) : nulla est, ne repugnans quidem significatio, quin quæcunque præpositio eam in N. T. habere dicatur.

towards or motion *from*. The dative corresponds to the notion of rest, the accusative to that of motion *towards*, the genitive to that of motion *from*. (Don. p. 503, Jelf 614 sqq.)

Local designations having particular prepositions corresponding to them are the following :—

(a) Of rest : *in*, ἐν ; *by*, παρά ; *on*, ἐπί ; *over*, ὑπέρ ; *under* (ὑπό) ; *between* (with), μετά ; *before*, πρό ; *behind*, ὀπίσθι ; *upon* (up), ἀνά ; *around*, (ἀμφί) περί ; *opposite*, ἀντί.

(b) Of (direction or) motion *towards* a point : *into*, εἰς ; *towards*, κατά ; *to*, πρὸς ; *upon*, ἐπὶ ; *along*, by, παρά ; *under*, ὑπό.

(c) Of (direction or) motion *from* : *out of*, ἐκ ; *from*, ἀπό ; *from under*, ὑπό ; *down from*, κατά ; *from beside*, παρά. With the last cycle is connected the local *through* (διά),¹ for which the Hebrews use כּ, and which we sometimes express by *out of* (e.g., to go out of the door).

4. The type of local relations is first applied to notions of *time* : hence most prepositions have had temporal meanings assigned to them. Then follows the transference to non-material, purely metaphysical relations, which are conceived by every nation under a more or less material form, and hence are very differently expressed in different languages. Thus the Greek says λέγειν περί τινος, the Roman *dicere de aliqua re*, the Hebrew דִּבֶּר בְּ, the German frequently *über etwas sprechen*. By the first the object is viewed as the centre which the speaker as it were *encompasses* (to speak *about* something) ; the Roman views it as a whole from which the speaker imparts something (to the hearer),—*de*, as if “*from the subject to say something*” ;² the Hebrew, as the basis of the speaking (to discourse *on* something) ; the German, as a surface lying before the speaker *over* which the speaking spreads (for in this combination *über* is followed by the accusative).

The notion of *origin* and consequently of *cause* is most simply comprised in the prepositions *from*, *out of* (ἀπό, ὑπό, παρά, ἐκ) ; that of *occasion* and therefore also of *motive* in πρὸς, εἰς,³ ἐπὶ with the dative, and διά with the accusative (*on account of*) : in this case the idea suggested by ἐπὶ is that of the basis on

¹ Compare Winer, *Progr. de verborum cum prepositionibus compositorum in N. T. usu* V. p. 3.

² On the primary meaning of the Latin *de*, see Heidtmann in the *Zeitschr. f. Alterth.-Wiss.* 1846, No. 109 sq.

³ As in German *auf das Gerücht*

which something rests, just as we for the same reason use *ground* for *ratio*. *Design* and *aim* are expressed by the prepositions *to*, *for*;—ἐπί with the dative, εἰς and πρὸς with the accusative: *condition* by ἐπί with the dative, as we also say with the same transference of meaning *auf Lohn Recht sprechen*,¹ and the like. The object forming the basis on which an emotion rests is indicated by ἐπί with the genitive;² as we also say *to rejoice over*, *pride oneself on*, etc. Speaking *in reference to* an object is designated as λέγειν περί τινος (see above). The *norma* or *rule* is indicated either by *towards* (πρὸς, κατὰ), or by *out of* (ἐκ). In the former construction the rule is viewed as that *towards which* something should direct itself; in the latter, that which is regulated is viewed as proceeding *out of*, being derived *from*, that which regulates. Lastly, the *means* is very simply expressed by διά with the genitive, sometimes by ἐν.

5. One preposition certainly may stand for another in certain cases. Amongst these, however, we must not reckon the cases in which a metaphysical relation is expressed equally well by several prepositions;³ as in *loqui de re* and *super re*, ζῆν ἔκ and ἀπό τινος, ὠφελεῖσθαι ἀπό and ἔκ τινος (Xen. Cyr. 5. 4. 34, Mem. 2. 4. 1),—also ὠφελεῖσθαι ἐπὶ τινι, ἀποκτείνεσθαι ἀπό and ἔκ τινος (Rev. ix. 18), ἀποθνήσκειν ἔκ τινος (Rev. viii. 11) and ὑπό τινος, ἀποθνήσκειν ὑπέρ and περὶ τῶν ἀμαρτιῶν, ἀγωνίζεσθαι περὶ and ὑπέρ τινος, ἐκλέγεσθαι ἀπό and ἐκ τῶν μαθητῶν.⁴ This cannot be called an *enallage* of prepositions. On the other hand, especially in expressing local relations, the *wider* preposition may be used for the *narrower* (compare L. xxiv. 2, ἀπο-

¹ [So in English, *serve on hire*, *on these terms*.]

² [Evidently this should be “ἐπὶ with the dative.”]

³ Thus Paul sometimes uses two different prepositions in parallel clauses, for the sake of variety: e. g., Rom. iii. 30, ὃς δικαιοῦσι περιτομῇ ἐκ πίστεως καὶ ἀκροβυστίαν διὰ τῆς πίστεως. E. iii. 8 sq. [? ii. 8 sq.]

⁴ Different languages sometimes express the same relation by means of directly opposite prepositions, because the relation was looked at differently. Thus we say “zur Rechten” [“to the right”]; the Romans, Greeks, and Hebrews, “a dextra,” etc. Even the same language may express a relation, especially if of a metaphysical kind, by opposite prepositions. We say “auf die Bedingung” and “unter der Bedingung” [to which our own “on” and “under the condition” nearly correspond]. In South Germany they speak of a relative or friend *to* (zu) some one; in Saxony, of a relative or friend *of* (von) some one. How ridiculous would it be to maintain in such cases that *of* (von) is sometimes equivalent to *to* (zu),—*on* (auf) to *under* (unter)!

κυλίειν τὸν λίθον ἀπὸ τοῦ μνημείου with Mk. xvi. 3, ἐκ τῆς θύρας τοῦ μνημείου, which corresponds more fully with the circumstances of the case, *out of* the door—hewn in the rock), for it is not always necessary to speak with exact precision, and inadvertence on the writer's part may lead to the use of the less definite expression in the place of the more definite. It is only in appearance that an interchange of prepositions takes place when a preposition is used in a pregnant sense, i. e., when it includes a second relation, the antecedent or the consequent of that which it properly denotes (e. g., κατοικεῖν εἰς τὴν πόλιν, εἶναι ὑπὸ νόμον), or when attraction takes place, as in αἶρειν τὰ ἐκ τῆς οἰκίας (Mt. xxiv. 17), ἀποτάξασθαι τοῖς εἰς τὸν οἶκον (L. ix. 61).

An arbitrary interchange of prepositions (of which the older N. T. commentaries are full, and which was in part supported by a misuse of parallel passages, especially in the Gospels) would never have been dreamed of, had it been customary to regard languages as living organs of communication for the different nations. It is truly absurd to suppose that any one could have said "he is travelling *into* Egypt" instead of "he is travelling *in* Egypt" (εἰς for ἐν), or "all things are *for* him" in the place of "all things are *from* him." We cannot even regard it as entirely a matter of indifference whether, e. g., *through* is expressed by διὰ or by ἐν, especially in the case of διὰ Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ, and ἐν Ἰησοῦ Χριστῷ. The Latin language also usually makes a distinction between *per* (before names of persons) and the ablative (of things). Exact observation shows generally how correctly even prepositions which are closely allied are discriminated by the N. T. writers (e. g., in Rom. xiii. 1, οὐκ ἔστιν ἐξουσία εἰ μὴ ἀπὸ¹ θεοῦ, αἱ δὲ οὖσαι ὑπὸ τοῦ θεοῦ τεταγμέναι εἰσίν),² and we should seek to do honour both to them and to ourselves by uniformly acknowledging their carefulness.

Where a relation may be expressed equally well by either of two prepositions, the choice of the one in the N. T. in preference to the other may perhaps belong to the colouring of Hellenistic Greek: at any rate the grammarian must take this into consideration as a possible case. Planck is mistaken, however, when he supposes³ that ἀγαθὸς πρὸς τι (E. iv. 29) is less correct Greek than ἀγαθὸς εἰς τι: the former frequently occurs, e. g., Theophr. *Hist. Plant.* 4. 3. 1, 7, 9. 13. 3, Xen. *Mem.* 4. 6. 10, al.⁴

¹ [The best texts now have ὑπὸ.]

² Hence I cannot from my own observation understand what Lücke (*Apokal.* II. 458) says of an irregular and inconsistent use of prepositions in the N. T.

³ *Articuli nonnulli Lex. nov. in N. T.* p. 14 (Goett. 1824).

⁴ See Schneider, *Plat. Civ.* II. 278.

With the prepositions which are construed with different cases in different senses it is sometimes possible to join either of two cases with equal correctness, where a *metaphysical* relation is to be expressed (e.g., we may have ἐπί with either genitive or accusative): indeed the MSS. are sometimes divided between the two cases, see Rom. viii. 11. In the N. T. this principle has often been wrongly applied to διά: see below, § 47. i. Rem. d, and compare § 49. c. Purely external notions, however, admit of no such interchange in careful writers: only very late authors, especially the Byzantines, take this license,—confounding for example μετά with genitive and μετά with accusative; see the index to Malalas s. v. (Bonn edition).¹ Indeed the later writers have so completely lost all sensitiveness to the force of the cases, that they even begin to join prepositions with cases entirely different in nature, e.g., ἀπό with the accusative and dative, κατά with the dative, σύν with the genitive: see the index to Leo Grammaticus and to Theophanes.² The opinion recently revived, that confusion of this kind exists in the N. T. in consequence of the absence of cases in Hebrew, is sufficiently refuted by the fact that the N. T. writers, except in a very few doubtful instances, show clearly that they correctly felt the distinctions between the cases.

The position of prepositions is a simpler matter in the N. T. than in Greek writers (Matth. 595, Jelf 651). As a rule, they are placed immediately before the noun. Only those conjunctions which can never stand first in a clause are admitted between the preposition and the noun: as δέ, Mt. xi. 12, xxii. 31, xxiv. 22, 36, A. v. 12; γάρ, Jo. iv. 37, v. 46, A. viii. 23, Rom. iii. 20; τε, A. x. 39, xxv. 24; γέ, L. xi. 8, xviii. 5; μέν and μὲν γάρ, Rom. xi. 22, A. xxviii. 22, 2 Tim. iv. 4.

PREPOSITIONS WITH THE GENITIVE.

a. Ἀντί,—the Latin *ante*—has the local meaning (*straight before, against (over against)*). Figuratively used, it denotes barter and exchange (Plat. *Conv.* 218 e), in which one thing is placed *against* another, is given *for* it (“tooth *for* tooth,” Mt. v. 38), and consequently takes its place. Ἀντί governs the genitive because this is the case of (procession from and) exchange; see above, p. 258. Examples of this meaning are 1 C. xi. 15, ἡ κόμη ἀντὶ περιβολαίου δέδοται (τῇ γυναικί), *her hair . . . for, in the place of, a covering* (to serve her as a covering,

¹ Compare Schæf. *Ind. ad Æsop.* p. 136, Boisson. *Anecd.* IV. 487, V. 84. In *Acta Apocr.* p. 257 we find μετά with the accusative close by μὲν with the genitive, the preposition meaning *with* in both places.

² The examples of ἐν with the accusative are of a different kind: see Schæf. *Dion. Comp.* p. 305, Ross, *Inscriptt. Gr.* I. 27 (Don. p. 510, Jelf 625).

—compare Lucian, *Philops.* 22, Liban. *Ep.* 350), H. xii. 16, ὅς ἀντὶ βρώσεως μιᾶς ἀπέδοτο τὰ πρωτοτόκια αὐτοῦ xii. 2, ἀντὶ τῆς προκειμένης αὐτῷ χαρᾶς ὑπέμεινε σταυρόν (*for the joy ordained for him,—setting the death of the cross over against this*), Mt. xx. 28, δοῦναι τὴν ψυχὴν αὐτοῦ λύτρον ἀντὶ πολλῶν xvii. 27, ἐκείνου (στατήρα) λαβὼν δὸς αὐτοῖς ἀντὶ ἐμοῦ καὶ σοῦ ii. 22, Ἀρχέλαος βασιλεύει ἀντὶ Ἡρώδου, *for Herod, in Herod's place*, —compare Her. 1. 108, Xen. *An.* 1. 1. 4, 1 K. xi. 44. Hence ἀντί is chiefly the preposition which denotes the *price*, *for* which merchandise is given or received (H. xii. 16); then the retribution (Lev. xxiv. 20) and the recompense (here bordering on a causal sense, like the German *ob*). Thus ἀνθ' ὧν means (as a recompense) *for the fact (that)*, i. e., *because*, L. i. 20, xix. 44, Plat. *Menex.* 244, Xen. *An.* 5. 5. 14, 1 K. xi. 11, Joel iii. 5,—or *wherefore* (therefore) L. xii. 3; ἀντὶ τούτου E. v. 31 (from the LXX¹), *therefore (for this)*, compare Pausan. 10. 38. 5. In one passage ἀντί is used with a peculiar application, but one which points to the primary meaning of the preposition: Jo. i. 16, ἐλάβομεν . . . χάριν ἀντὶ χάριτος, *grace upon grace* (Theognis, *Sent.* 344, ἀντ' ἀνιῶν ἀνίας), properly *grace over against grace, grace for grace*,—in the place of grace (new) grace; hence, unintermitting grace, grace continually renewed.² (Don. p. 504, Jelf 618.)

b. Ἀπό, ἐκ, παρά, and ὑπό, collectively express that which the genitive indicates in the most general way, the idea of *pro-cession from*; they differ in regard to the relation in which the objects previously stood to one another. Ἐκ unquestionably points to the most intimate connexion, ὑπό to one less intimate; a still more remote association is expressed by παρά (*de chez moi*, *ἔμπροσθέν*), and especially by ἀπό.³ Hence, if we arrange these prepositions according to the closeness of the connexion implied by them, beginning with that which indicates the closest con-

¹ [In Gen. ii. 24 ἀντί is not found.]

² [The most interesting parallel is given by Wetstein from Philo: διὰ τὰς πρῶτας αἰὶ χάριτας, πρὶν κορισθίντας ἰξυβρίσαι τοῖς λαχόντας, ἰπισχὼν καὶ ταμινυσάμενος, εἰσαυθὺς ἰτίρας ἀντὶ ἐκείνων, καὶ τρίτας ἀντὶ τῶν δευτέρων, καὶ αἰὶ νίας ἀντὶ παλαισιότρων . . . ἰπιδίδωσι (*De Post. Caini* i. 254).]

³ The distinction between ἀπό and ἐκ is perceptible in L. ii. 4 (comp. also A. xxiii. 34), but the two prepositions are used synonymously in Jo. xi. 1 (see Lücke *in loc.*), Rev. ix. 18. Compare also L. xxi. 18 with A. xxvii. 34. In Mk. xvi. 3, L. xxiv. 2, ἀπό and ἐκ are parallel to each other: one is the more precise (and suitable), “*out of* the door;” the other the looser, “*(away) from* the grave.” See p. 454.

nexion, their order will be, ἐκ, ὑπό, παρά, ἀπό. Further, if we are thinking simply of procession from an object, we use ἀπό; if definitely of procession from a personal object, παρά or ὑπό. If the personal object is merely indicated generally as the starting point, we use παρά; if as the true efficient producing principle, ὑπό; hence ὑπό is the preposition which regularly follows passive verbs. Lastly, ἀπό has attached to it the signification of *distance* and *separation*, and both ἀπό and ἐκ express the notion of *dividing*, *severing*, which is not directly conveyed by either παρά or ὑπό.

Παρά is properly used in relation to objects which come from the *neighbourhood* of a person,—come out of his *sphere*: thus it is opposed to πρὸς with the accusative in Lucian, *Tim.* 53. Thus in Mk. xiv. 43, παραγίνεται ὄχλος πολὺς . . . παρὰ τῶν ἀρχιερέων, *from the chief priests* (men whom the chief priests had about them, with them, as their servants,—compare Lucian, *Philops.* 5, Demosth. *Polycl.* 710 b); Mk. xii. 2, ἵνα παρὰ τῶν γεωργῶν λάβῃ ἀπὸ τοῦ καρποῦ, *a part of the produce, which was in the hands of the vine-dressers*; Jo. xvi. 27, ὅτι ἐγὼ παρὰ τοῦ θεοῦ ἐξῆλθον (compare i. 1, ὁ λόγος ἦν πρὸς τὸν θεόν); Jo. v. 41 (Plat. *Rep.* 10. 612 d), xv. 26, E. vi. 8, L. ii. 1, 2 P. i. 17. Hence παρά is joined with verbs of *inquiring* and *requesting*, Mt. ii. 4, 16, Mk. viii. 11, Jo. iv. 9; of *learning*, 2 Tim. iii. 14, A. xxiv. 8 (Xen. *Cyr.* 2. 2. 6, Plat. *Euth.* 12 e); the matter to be learned etc. being regarded as existing in some one's (intellectual) possession. (This relation is more loosely expressed by ἀπό in Mk. xv. 45, G. iii. 2: by ἐκ τινος, Xen. *Ec.* 13. 6, it is defined more sharply.) It is only in later writers that παρά with passive verbs has exactly the force of ὑπό.¹ In A. xxii. 30, τί κατηγορεῖται παρὰ τῶν Ἰουδαίων, Luke could not well have said ὑπὸ τῶν Ἰουδαίων, for as yet they had presented no accusation,—had not taken action in the way of impeachment: the meaning is, *with what he is charged on the part of the Jews*.² In Mt. xxi. 42, παρὰ κυρίου ἐγένετο αὕτη (from the LXX) means *from God—divinitus*, through means which exist in the power of God—*this came to pass*. In Jo. i. 6, ἐγένετο ἄνθρωπος ἀπεσταλμένος παρὰ θεοῦ.

¹ Bast, *Ep. Crit.* pp. 156, 235, Ellendt, *Arr. Alex.* II. 172.

² [The best texts now have ὑπό.]

the meaning is, *he appeared, sent from God*; compare ver. 1, ἦν πρὸς τὸν θεόν. (Don. pp. 431, 521, Jelf 637.)

There is not a single passage in the N. T. in which παρά with the genitive stands for παρά with the dative, as it is sometimes supposed to do in Greek writers.¹ In 2 Tim. i. 18 εὐρίσκειν conveys the idea of *obtaining* (it is otherwise in L. i. 30, εὑρες χάριν παρὰ τῷ θεῷ, *with God*). Mk. v. 26 is an example of attraction. In Mk. iii. 21, οἱ παρ' αὐτοῦ probably means *his kindred*; ² see Fritz. *in loc.*, and compare Susanna 33. On the use of παρά as a periphrasis for the genitive see § 30. 3, Rem. 5. Any one may see that τὰ παρ' ὑμῶν, Ph. iv. 18, τὰ παρ' αὐτῶν, L. x. 7, are not simply equivalent to τὰ ὑμῶν (ὑμέτερα), τὰ αὐτῶν: in both passages the phrase is joined with a verb of receiving, —receiving that which comes from you, i. e., your gifts, —eating what is offered, what is set before you, from (by) them.

Ἐκ originally denotes *procession out of the interior*—the compass, the limits—of anything, and is the antithesis of εἰς (L. x. 7, xvii. 24, Herod. 4. 15. 10. Æsch. *Dial.* 3. 11). L. vi. 42, ἔκβαλε τὴν δοκὸν ἐκ τοῦ ὀφθαλμοῦ (it was ἐν τῷ ὀφθαλμῷ); Mt. viii. 28, ἐκ τῶν μνημείων ἐξερχόμενοι A. ix. 3, περιήστραψεν αὐτὸν φῶς ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ Mt. i. 16, ἐξ ἧς (Μαρίας) ἐγεννήθη Ἰησοῦς i. 3, 1 P. i. 23. L. v. 3, ἐδίδασκεν ἐκ τοῦ πλοίου, is concisely expressed,—*taught out of the ship* (speaking from on board); compare ii. 35. Akin to this is the use of ἐκ to indicate the *material*, Mt. xxvii. 29, Rom. ix. 21, compare Herod. 8. 4. 27; ³ then the *mass* or *store* out of which something comes, from which it is derived, as Jo. vi. 50, φαγεῖν ἐξ ἄρτου L. viii. 3, 1 Jo. iv. 13, ἐκ τοῦ πνεύματος αὐτοῦ δέδωκεν ἡμῖν, *from his spirit he has given to us*; further, the *class* from which some one is, to which he belongs, as Jo. vii. 48, μή τις ἐκ τῶν ἀρχόντων ἐπίστευσεν; Jo. iii. 1, ἄνθρωπος ἐκ τῶν φαρισαίων xvi. 17, εἶπον ἐκ τῶν μαθητῶν (τινές), 2 Tim. iii. 6, 2 Jo. 4, Rev. ii. 10,—a man's *native country*, out of which he comes, A. xxiii. 34,—the progenitor from whom he is descended, as Ἑβραῖος ἐξ Ἑβραίων (Plat. *Phædr.* 246 a),⁴ compare H. ii. 11; and lastly, the *condition*

¹ Schæf. *Dion. Comp.* p. 118 sq., Held, *Plut. Timol.* p. 427 (Jelf 637. *Obs.* 1).

² [In the original there follows the parenthesis ("those descended from him, his family"). The words are probably inserted by mistake, as they are inapplicable to the present case, and as Fritzsche—to whom Winer refers—expressly rejects this meaning (which belongs to the phrase in 1 Macc. xiii. 52).]

³ Ellendt, *Arr. Alex.* I. 150.

⁴ Compare δουλεύεις, Diod. S. *Exc. Vat.* p. 31.

from which any one comes out, Rev. ix. 20,—or (by brachylogy) out of which he undertakes something, as 2 C. ii. 4 ἐκ πολλῆς θλίψεως . . . ἔγραψα ὑμῖν. Sometimes we find ἐκ used in a local sense like the Latin *ex* for *de* (*down from*), as in A. xxviii. 4, κρεμάμενον τὸ θηρίον ἐκ τῆς χειρός (Judith viii. 24, xiv. 11, *Odys.* 8. 67, Her. 4. 10, Xen. *Mem.* 3. 10. 13), A. xxvii. 29 ; or less definitely,¹ H. xiii. 10, φαγεῖν ἐκ τοῦ θυσιαστηρίου, *from the altar* (that which was offered *on* the altar) ;² and even of simple direction *from*, as in Mt. xx. 21, ἵνα καθίσωσιν . . . εἰς ἐκ δεξιῶν κ.τ.λ., H. i. 13 (Bleek *in loc.*). The German phrase is *to the right*, but the Roman also says *a dextra*, and the Hebrew יָמִין. In such designations indeed it is of no consequence whether we suppose the motion to take place from the object whose position we are fixing (towards ourselves), or from ourselves towards the object : the former conception is chosen by the Greeks (ἐκ δεξιᾶς), the latter by the Germans. Compare Goeller on Thuc. 8. 33; and for analogous examples see Thuc. 1. 64 3. 51, and Her. 3. 101, οἰκέουσι πρὸς νότου ἀνέμου.

When used of *time*, ἐκ denotes the starting-point of a temporal series, the period *since which* something has been in existence : A. xxiv. 10, ἐκ πολλῶν ἐτῶν ὄντα σε κριτὴν κ.τ.λ., Jo. vi. 66, ix. 1, A. ix. 33, G. i. 15 ; ἐξ ἱκανοῦ L. xxiii. 8, like ἐκ πολλοῦ.³ The Greek use of the preposition *out of* results from his more vivid conception of the relation. He does not look on the period, as we do, as a point *from which* a reckoning is made,

¹ Mk. xvi. 3 does not come in here ; see above, no. 5 (p. 454).—We must not forget that sometimes the same relation is viewed somewhat differently in two different languages, and yet correctly in both : e. g., Rom. xiii. 11, ἐγερθεῖναι ἐξ ὕπνου, “*aufstehen vom Schläfe*” [i. e., “*arise from sleep*”]. In Rev. vi. 14 *ix* is probably used designedly, as the mountains are fixed *in* the earth. This is certainly the case in Jo. xx. 1.

² Mt. xvii. 9, καταβαίνειν ἐκ τοῦ ὄρους, stands by itself in the N. T. (Ex. xix. 14, xxxii. 1) ; elsewhere we find καταβαίνειν ἀπὸ τοῦ ὄρους, Mt. viii. 1, Mk. ix. 9, L. ix. 37.

³ The N. T. passages formerly quoted to show that *ix* has also the meaning *statim post*, fail to prove this. L. xi. 6 means *come in from a journey* ; L. xii. 36, *return from the wedding* ; Jo. iv. 6, *wearied from his journey* ; 2 C. iv. 6, *out of darkness light, etc.* In several of these passages the rendering *immediately after* would be altogether unsuitable ; in others it would drag in a note of time where nothing was directly present to the writer's mind but *from, out of, specifying state or condition*. Least of all can H. xi. 35 be an example of this meaning. [In L. xxiii. 8, quoted above in the text, ἐξ ἱκανῶν χρόνων is no doubt the true reading.]

but as a surface *out of which* something extends (as in ἐξ ἡμέρας, ἐξ ἔτους, etc.).

In a figurative sense, this preposition denotes any kind of *source* and *cause* from which something proceeds or results (hence ἐκ and διὰ are allied ¹), whether this source (cause) be material or personal : A. xix. 25, Rom. x. 17, 2 C. ii. 2, iii. 5. The following examples of this use of ἐκ deserve special notice : Rev. viii. 11, ἀποθνήσκειν ἐκ τῶν ὑδάτων (xix. 18,² Dio C. p. 239. 27, compare *Iliad* 18. 107) ; Rev. xv. 2, νικᾶν ἐκ τινος ³ (victoriam ferre ex aliquo, Liv. 8. 8 *extr.*) ; 1 C. ix. 14, ἐκ τοῦ εὐ-αγγελίου ζῆν (L. xii. 15,—compare ζῆν ἀπό, Aristot. *Pol.* 3. 3,⁴ and ex raptō vivere, Ovid, *Met.* 1. 144) ; L. xvi. 9, ποιήσατε ἑαυτοῖς φίλους ἐκ τοῦ μαμωνᾶ τῆς ἀδικίας ; Rom. i. 4, ὁρισθέντος νιού θεοῦ ἐξ ἀναστάσεως νεκρῶν (the source of proof and conviction,—compare Ja. ii. 18). The reference to persons ⁵ is especially frequent and varied : compare further Jo. iii. 25, ἐγένετο ζήτησις ἐκ τῶν μαθητῶν Ἰωάννου (Plat. *Theæt.* 171 a), Mt. i. 18, ἐν γαστρὶ ἔχουσα ἐκ πνεύματος ἁγίου Jo. vii. 22, οὐκ ἐκ τοῦ Μωϋσέως ἐστὶν (ἡ περιτομή), Rom. xiii. 3, ἔξεῖς ἔπαινον ἐξ αὐτῆς (ἐξουσίας), Jo. x. 32, πολλὰ καλὰ ἔργα ἔδειξα ὑμῖν ἐκ τοῦ πατρός μου vi. 65 (Her. 8. 114), xviii. 3, 1 C. vii. 7, 2 C. ii. 2, Rom. v. 16 (where Fritzsche's rendering *per* is inexact). Ἐκ is especially so used in reference to rulers, magistrates, judges ; see Xen. *An.* 1. 1. 6, *Cyr.* 8. 6. 9, Her. 1. 69, 121, 2. 151, Polyb. 15. 4, 7. In a special application this preposition denotes the *state of mind*, the *feeling*, out of which something springs, as in 1 Tim. i. 5 (Rom. vi. 17), Mk. xii. 30, Ph. i. 16,⁶ 1 Th. ii. 3 (Plato, *Phil.* 22 b,

¹ Franke, *Dem.* p. 8, Held, *Plut. Tim.* 331 ; compare Fritz. *Rom.* I. 332.

² [Read ix. 18, as in ed. 5.]

³ [A. Buttmann regards this as a Latinism (p. 147). In Grimm's edition of Wilke's *Clavis* it is explained as an example of brachylogy, "vincendo se liberare e potestate belluæ." Alford cites Thuc. 1. 120, ἀδικουμένους ἐκ μὲν εἰρήνης πολιεῖν κ.τ.λ. (see Jelf 621. 2) ; but surely this is entirely different from νικᾶν ἐκ τοῦ θεοῦ.]

⁴ Demosth. *Eubul.* 540 b, ζῆν ἐκ τοῦ δικαίου, cited by Wahl in his *Clavis*, does not come under this head.

⁵ This usage is carried very far, especially in Herodotus : see Schweighæus. *Lex. Herod.* p. 192. See further e.g. Diog. L. 1. 54, Philostr. *Soph.* 2. 12, al., and Sturz, *Lexic. Xen.* II. 88. (Don. p. 430, Jelf 621. 3. b.)

⁶ [Here Winer takes οἱ μὲν as the subject of the sentence, and joins ἐξ ἀγάπης with κηρύσσειν understood : this construction is followed by the ancient versions, our own Auth. Ver., Alford, Lightfoot, al. A little lower down Ph. i. 17 is quoted for οἶα ἐξ, which implies that οἱ ἐξ ἐπιθείας (ὄντες) is the subject :

Xen. *An.* 7. 7. 43, ἐκ τῆς ψυχῆς φίλος ἦν Arrian, *Ep.* 3. 22. 18, Aristoph. *Nub.* 86); then the *occasion*, as in Rev. xvi. 21, ἐβλάσφημήσαν τὸν θεὸν ἐκ τῆς πληγῆς (but not, as Meyer maintains,¹ in 1 C. x. 17), and the *reason* (ratio). Rev. viii. 13,—for both occasion and reason are the source out of which the result flows (Lucian, *Asin.* 46, Demosth. *Con.* 727 b²); the *substratum* of a judgment (that out of which a judgment is derived), Mt. xii. (33) 37,³ Rev. xx. 12, Xen. *Cyr.* 2. 2. 21, 2. 3. 6, Æsop. 93. 4 (we use a different figure, *decide by* or *according to* something,—compare ἐν, 1 Jo. iii. 19, v. 2),—and consequently the *standard*, 2 C. viii. 11. Occasionally *price* is expressed by means of ἐκ, as in Mt. xxvii. 7, ἡγόρασαν ἐξ αὐτῶν (ἀργυρίων) ἀγρόν (Palæph. 46. 3), since for us the possession proceeds out of the money paid for it: compare Mt. xx. 2, where the language is abbreviated. On ἐξ ἔργων εἶναι and the like, G. iii. 10, Rom. iii. 26, iv. 14, 16, Ph. i. 17, Tit. i. 10, see my note on the first of these passages.⁴ In general, the phrase εἶναι ἐκ τινος shares in all the preposition's variety of meaning: compare further, for instance, 1 C. xii. 15, ὅτι οὐκ εἰμὶ χεῖρ, οὐκ εἰμὶ ἐκ τοῦ σώματος. Our expression is the reverse of this; we say *to belong to* the body.⁵

That ἐκ never stands for ἐν (as it is supposed sometimes to do in Greek writers, see Poppo on Thuc. 2. 7, 8. 62) is quite certain. As to attraction, e. g., Mt. xxiv. 17, αἶρειν τὰ ἐκ τῆς οἰκίας, see § 66. 6; and compare Poppo, *Thuc.* III. ii. 493.

ὑπό signifies *from under*, *away from under* (ὑπὸ): Hesiod, *Theog.* 669, Ζεὺς . . . ὑπὸ χθονὸς ἦκε κ.τ.λ., Plat. *Phædr.* 230 b. Next it commonly accompanies passive verbs,⁶ to in-

this is the view taken (in both verses) by Meyer, De W., Ellicott, and others. The construction must be the same in both verses.]

¹ [Not now: he renders "for from the one bread we all receive a portion."]

² Other passages quoted (e. g., by Bretschneider) for the signification *on account of* must be set aside. Rom. v. 16 reduces itself very simply to the idea of *source*. A. xxviii. 3 may be rendered *gliding out of the heat*; but recent editors read ἀπό.

³ See Kypke *in loc.*

⁴ [There Winer merely says "εἶναι ἐκ, ut alibi, significat, *pendere aliquem ab aliqua re, stare ab aliqua parte.*" See Ellicott *in loc.*, and § 51. 1.]

⁵ [On this preposition see Don. p. 506 sq., Wolf 621, Green p. 204, Webster, p. 154 sq.]

⁶ The transition would be exemplified by 2 P. ii. 7, ἐπὶ τῆς τῶν ἀδίκων ἀναστροφῆς ἐβρίσαστο, if we were thus to group the words (out of the power of the evil conduct, *under* the influence of which Lot had fallen): compare *Iliad* 9. 248, ἐρεσθαι ὑπὸ Τρώων ὀρυμαγδῶ. 23. 86. On the whole see Herm. Eurip. *Hec.* p. 11. In this passage, however, the ordinary arrangement of the words,

dicate the subject *from* whom the action proceeds, *in whose* power it was, therefore, to do it or to leave it undone. It is also joined with neuter verbs the meaning of which can receive a passive turn; 1 C. x. 9, ὑπὸ τῶν ὄφεων ἀπώλοντο Mt. xvii. 12, 1 Th. ii. 14, 2 C. xi. 24: compare Demosth. *Olynth.* 3. p. 10 c, Lucian, *Peregr.* 19, Xen. *Cyr.* 1. 6. 45, *An.* 7. 2. 22, Lysias, *in Theomnest.* 4, Pausan. 9. 7. 2, Plat. *Apol.* 17 a, *Conv.* 222 c, Philostr. *Apoll.* 1. 28, Polyæn. 5. 2. 15 (Porson, *Eur. Med.* p. 97, Ellendt, *Lex. Soph.* II. 880). The power which has produced death, destruction, etc., is here looked upon as *actively efficient*, and the expressions are equivalent to *be killed by, be destroyed by*, etc.: had ἀπό been used (compare παθεῖν ἀπό Mt. xvi. 21), this power would merely be represented as that from which a result proceeded. In the former case the writer might have substituted the active construction, *the serpents destroyed*, etc., without any change of meaning; in the latter such an expression would be inaccurate. Compare βλάπτεσθαι ἀπό τινος, as differing from βλάπτεσθαι ὑπό τινος, Xen. *Cyr.* 5. 3. 30, Æschin. *Dial.* 2. 11.¹—Ὑπό is not restricted to persons or to animate beings, but is also used of inanimate agencies; see 1 C. vi. 12, Col. ii. 18, Ja. i. 14, al. (Don. p. 526, Jelf 639).

2 P. i. 17, φωνῆς ἐνεχθείσης αὐτῷ τοιαῦδε ὑπὸ τῆς μεγαλοπρεποῦς δόξης, simply means *when this voice was borne to him by the sublime majesty*: all other explanations are arbitrary.

Ἀπό as used of place is *from*, in the widest sense,—whether that which comes *from* an object had previously been *on, at, with, by*, or even *in* the object; hence this preposition is mainly the antithesis of ἐπί with the accusative (Diog. L. 1. 24). See for example, L. xxiv. 2, εὗρον τὸν λίθον ἀποκεκυλισμένον ἀπὸ τοῦ μνημείου; Mt. xiv. 29, καταβὰς ἀπὸ τοῦ πλοίου, coming down *from* the ship (he had been *on* the ship); iii. 16, ἀνέβη ἀπὸ τοῦ ὕδατος, up *from* the water (not, *out of* the water); xv. 27, τῶν

connecting ὑπὸ τῆς κ.τ.λ. with καταπονούμενον, is to be preferred.—L. viii. 14 also must be recognised as an example of ὑπό with a passive (the active verb is used in Mt. xiii. 22, Mk. iv. 19). Bornemann (combines and) explains the words differently, but not satisfactorily: he is followed however by Meyer. [Bornemann and Meyer join ὑπό with πορευόμενοι: Bornemann's rendering is "intercuras . . . vitam degunt" (Jelf 639. 2. c).]

¹ On the whole see Engelhardt, Plat. *Apol.* p. 174 sq., Lehmann, *Lucian* VIII. 450, II. 23, Schulz, *Abendmahl* p. 218.

ψυχίων τῶν πιπτόντων ἀπὸ τῆς τραπέζης (they were *on* the table); A. xxv. 1, ἀνέβη εἰς Ἱεροσόλυμα ἀπὸ Καισαρείας, *from* (not *out of*) Cæsarea.

In its further development ἀπό becomes, both for physical and for metaphysical relations, the preposition

a. Of *separating* and *desisting from*, as in Mt. vii. 23, ἀποχωρεῖτε ἀπ' ἐρῶν L. xxiv. 31, ἄφαντος ἐγένετο ἀπ' αὐτῶν H. iv. 4, κατέπαυσεν ἀπὸ παντὸν τῶν ἔργων Rev. xviii. 14 (compare also ἀποκρύπτειν, παρακλύπτειν ἀπό, Mt. xi. 25, L. ix. 45, and the pregnant phrases in Col. ii. 20, Rom. ix. 3, 2 Th. ii. 2, A. viii. 22, 2 C. xi. 3, and the like): consequently of *remoteness from*, Jo. xxi. 8 (Rev. xii. 14,—compare Xen. An. 3. 3. 9, Soph. Œd. Col. 900).

b. Much more frequently of *procession from*, in any manner and under any aspect. It is specially used in a temporal sense to indicate the starting point or the commencement of a period (*from, since*), as Mt. ix. 22, xxv. 34, 2 Tim. iii. 15, A. iii. 24,—or the starting point of a series, Mt. ii. 16, L. xxiv. 27, Jude 14 (ἀπὸ . . . ἕως Mt. i. 17, xi. 12, A. viii. 10, ἀπὸ . . . εἰς 2 C. iii. 18). Hence ἀπό indicates the *source, material, mass, or body* from which anything comes; as in Mt. iii. 4 (Lucian, Dial. Deor. 7. 4, Her. 7. 65), A. ii. 17, ἐκχεῶ ἀπὸ τοῦ πνεύματος μου (from the LXX), L. vi. 13, xv. 16, Jo. xxi. 10, Mt. vii. 16. Further ἀπό denotes, with great variety of application, the *origin* (Jude 23), *extraction* (from a people or country), hence *place of abode, sect*, Mt. xxi. 11, xxvii. 57, Jo. xi. 1, xii. 21, A. ii. 5, xv. 5, H. vii. 13 (Polyb. 5. 70. 8, Plut. Brut. c. 2, Her. 8. 114): and is especially used concretely to express the *personal* origin of an action—regarded simply as *origin*, not as a power consciously self-acting, in which sense παρά is used with neuter verbs (Schulz, *Abendlm.* p. 215 sqq.¹) and ὑπό with pas-

¹ When ἀπό follows verbs of *receiving, borrowing, etc.*, it is simply a general indication of *whence*. Thus in Mt. xvii. 25, ἀπὸ τίνων λαμβάνουσι τέλη; it is *kings* who are the λαμβάνοντες: παρά would express *immediate* procession from, and would be used here if the *tax-gatherers* were the λαμβάνοντες. In λαμβάνειν παρά τινος the τις is always viewed as *giving* (as giving and offering), in λαμβάνειν ἀπὸ τίνος simply as *possessing*. In 3 Jo. 7 we should have had ἡμῶν λαμβάνουσι παρά τῶν ἑθνῶν if the writer had wished to say that the ἑθνη had *procured* an acknowledgment. Col. iii. 24, ἀπὸ κυρίου ἀπολήψασθε τὴν ἀνταπόδοσιν, means, *it shall proceed from the Lord*: παρά κυρίου, which Paul might here have used instead, would represent the Lord as the (direct) *giver*. On the other hand, παρά is strictly in place in Christ's words in Jo. x. 18, ταῦτα

sive,¹ both in Greek writers and in the N. T.:² A. xxiii. 21, τὴν ἀπὸ σοῦ ἐπαγγελίαν (see above, § 30. 3. Rem. 5), Rom. xiii. 1 [*Rec.*], οὐ γὰρ ἐστὶν ἐξουσία εἰ μὴ ἀπὸ θεοῦ (followed immediately by αἱ δὲ οὖσαι ὑπὸ τοῦ θεοῦ τεταγμέναι εἰσίν), Mt. xvi. 21; παθεῖν ἀπὸ τῶν πρεσβυτέρων (Lucian, *Dial. Deor.* 6. 5, Plat. *Phæd.* 83 b), Mk. xv. 45, γνούς ἀπὸ τοῦ κεντυρίωνος Mt. xii. 38, θε-

τὴν ἰντολὴν ἔλαβον παρὰ τοῦ πατρός. Thus Paul writes in 1 C. xi. 23, παρέλαβον ἀπὸ τοῦ κυρίου, *of the Lord have I received*; not, the Lord himself has (directly, personally, as in an ἀποκάλυψις) communicated it to me. Some uncial MSS. here have παρά, but this is certainly a correction; see Schulz *l. c.* p. 215 sqq., and comp. *N. Theol. Annual.* 1818, II. 820 sqq. [See also Ellicott on G. i. 12. Lightfoot (on G. i. 12) maintains that this distinction between παρά and ἀπὸ after λαμβάνειν cannot be insisted on. "It is true, that while ἀπὸ contemplates only the giver, παρά in a manner connects the giver with the receiver, denoting the *passage* from the one to the other, but the links of the chain between the two may be numerous, and in all cases where the idea of transmission is prominent παρά will be used in preference to ἀπὸ, be the communication direct or indirect; so Ph. iv. 18, δέξαιμενος παρὰ Ἐπαφροδίτου τὰ παρ' ὑμῶν: comp. Plat. *Symp.* 202 E."]

¹ Here and there the MSS. are divided between ἀπὸ and ὑπό (Mk. viii. 31, Rom. xiii. 1): this is frequently the case in Greek authors see Schæf. *Melet.* pp. 22, 83 sq., Schweighauser, *Lex. Polyb.* p. 69 al. The use of ἀπὸ with passive verbs in the place of ὑπό becomes more and more common in later writers, especially the Byzantines; see *e. g.* the index to Malalas in the Bonn edition. In earlier Greek it is on the whole rare: see however Poppo, *Thuc.* III. i. 158, Bernh. p. 224. [In modern Greek ἀπὸ is the preposition commonly used with passive verbs; see Mullach, *Vulg.* p. 385, Sophocles, *Gr.* p. 153.]

² Ja. i. 13, ἀπὸ θεοῦ πειράζομαι, simply means *from God I am tempted*, and is a more general expression than ὑπὸ θεοῦ πειράζομαι, which would be identical with θεὸς πειράζει με. The following words, πειράζει δὲ αὐτὸς οὐδὲνα, merely show that the apostle has also in his mind the conception of a direct temptation by God (compare Herm. Soph. *Æd. Col.* 1531, Schoemann, *Plut. Cleom.* p. 237): ἀπὸ θεοῦ is very frequently a kind of adverb, *divinitus*. In L. vi. 18, by πνευμάτων ἀκαθάρτων is intended the affliction or disease itself, and no one would find any difficulty in such a phrase as ὀχλούμενοι ἀπὸ νόσων. In L. ix. 22, xvii. 25, ἀποδοκιμαζεσθαι ἀπὸ is merely *to be rejected on the part of* the elders. It is easy to see that in A. xji. 20, διὰ τὸ τρέφειν αὐτῶν τὴν χύμην ἀπὸ τῆς βασιλικῆς (Arist. *Pol.* 4. 6) this preposition does not stand for ὑπό: Schneckenburger (*ad* Ja. i. 13) maintains this, but he is not sufficiently careful in his distinctions. As to Mt. xi. 19, see Fritz. *in loc.*, and Lehmann, *Lucian* VI. 544. 2 C. vii. 13 certainly does not come in here; ἀπὸ is *from*. In A. x. 17 *Rec.*, οἱ ἀπισταλμένοι ἀπὸ τοῦ Κορνηλίου (Arrian, *Epict.* 3. 22, 23) means simply *those sent from him*; ἀπιστ. ὑπό (a correction found in some MSS.) would be more definite, *whom he had* (directly) *sent*: compare 1 Th. iii. 6, ἐλθόντος Τιμοθέου πρὸς ἡμᾶς ἀφ' ὑμῶν—they had not sent him. In 1 C. i. 30, ὃς ἐγενήθη σοφία ἡμῖν ἀπὸ θεοῦ, *who became wisdom unto us from God*, ὑπό is certainly not required; compare Her. 5. 125, see also Stallb. *Plat. Rep.* I. 103. Lastly, in Ja. v. 4, ὁ μισθὸς ὁ ἀπιστοτηρμένος ἀφ' ὑμῶν, this preposition is probably used designedly,—*on your part*, not (or not merely) *that which has been held back directly by you*.—The two prepositions occur together in manifestly different senses in L. v. 15 (in some MSS.) and in Rom. xiii. 1: compare Euseb. *H. E.* 2. 6. p. 115 (Heinichen). [In L. vi. 18 ἀπὸ may very well be joined with θεραπεύοντο (Meyer): in Mt. xi. 19 the best texts have ἔργων for τέκνων. In Ja. v. 4 some join ἀφ' ὑμῶν with χράζει (Huther, Alford).]

λομεν ἀπὸ σοῦ σημεῖον ἰδεῖν A. ix. 13, G. i. 1, 1 C. iv. 5, 2 C. vii. 13, 1 Jo. ii. 20, iv. 21, Col. iii. 24, 2 Th. i. 9. Also in an abstract sense, the *efficient force* itself (so that we may render the preposition by *through*), A. xx. 9, κατενεχθεῖς ἀπὸ τοῦ ὕπνου Rev. ix. 18; the *occasion* (A. xi. 19),¹ and the *motive*, Mt. xiv. 26, ἀπὸ τοῦ φόβου ἔκραξαν, *for fear*, xiii. 44, L. xxi. 26, xxii. 45, xxiv. 41, A. xii. 14 (Plutarch, *Lysand.* 23, Vig. p. 581); the objective *cause*, *propter*, Mt. xviii. 7, and according to some H. v. 7 (see Bleek),—or *pro* (in negative combinations), A. xxii. 11, οὐκ ἐνέβλεπον ἀπὸ τῆς δόξης τοῦ φωτός, *on account of* (for) *the brightness*,—their not seeing arose from the brightness, L. xix. 3, Jo. xxi. 6 (see Kypke), A. xxviii. 3 *v.l.*² Compare Held, Plut. *Tim.* 314 (Judith ii. 20, Gen. xxxvi. 7, al., Her. 2. 64). The preposition is used in a pregnant sense in A. xvi. 33, ἔλουσεν ἀπὸ τῶν πληγῶν, *he washed and cleansed them from the stripes*, i. e., from the blood with which they were besprinkled in consequence of the stripes. Mt. vii. 16 is easily explained: *from the fruits* (objectively) the knowledge will be *derived* (Arrian, *Epict.* 4. 8. 10). The case is different in L. xxi. 30, ἀφ' αὐτῶν γινώσκετε and 2 C. x. 7,³ where ἀπό indicates the *subjective* power from which the knowledge proceeds, as indeed ἀφ' αὐτοῦ often means *sponte*.⁴

According to Schleusner and Kühnöl ἀπό also denotes (1) *in*: A. xv. 33, τὸν ἀποστάντα ἀπ' αὐτῶν ἀπὸ Παμφυλίας, *who had deserted them in Pamphylia*. But it is easy to see that the meaning is, *who had deserted them* (going off) *out of Pamphylia*. this is very different from ἐν II, which might signify that Mark remained in Pamphylia, though no longer connected with Paul: compare xiii. 13.—(2) *de* A. xvii. 2, διελέγετο αὐτοῖς ἀπὸ τῶν γραφῶν. But this means, starting (in his discourses) *from the Scriptures*, or drawing *from them* his proofs (compare Epiphanius, *Opp.* II. 340 d): compare A. xxviii. 23. Nor is the meaning *de* sustained by Her. 4. 53, 195. Schweigh. *Lex. Her.* I. 77.—(3) *per* A. xi. 19, διασπαρέντες ἀπὸ τῆς θλίψεως; but this is *on occasion of the persecution*.—(4) *modo, instar* 2 Tim. i. 3, ἀπὸ προγόνων (see also Flatt *in loc.*): the meaning is *from my forefathers* (Polyb. 5. 55. 9), with the feelings inherited from them.—On such passages as Jo. xi. 18, Rev. xiv. 20, see § 61. 5.

¹ Poppo, *Thuc.* III. i. 128, 593, Stallb. *Plat. Rep.* II. 180.

² [Most now read ἀπό here: this is not a "negative combination."]

³ [Here some of the best MSS. read ἀφ' αὐτοῦ, *by himself* (Vulg. *apud se*). See Meyer *in loc.*, Liddell and Scott s. v. ἑαυτοῦ, A. i. 1. d, Jelf 632. i. 3. e.]

⁴ [Don. p. 506, Jelf 620, Webster p. 152, Green p. 215.]

c. Ἀμφί does not occur in the N. T.

d. Πρὸ before (with a more general meaning than ἀντί) is used of *place* in A. v. 23 [*Rec.*], Ja. v. 9, also in A. xiv. 13 (compare Heliod. 1. 11. 30, Boeckh, *Corp. Inscript.* II. 605). More commonly of *time*,—either with nouns of time, as 2 Tim. iv. 21, πρὸ χειμῶνος Jo. xiii. 1, 2 C. xii. 2, Mt. viii. 29, and the infinitive of verbs (Mt. vi. 8, Jo. i. 49); or with personal words, as in Jo. v. 7 πρὸ ἐμοῦ x. 8, Rom. xvi. 7. It is applied figuratively in Ja. v. 12, πρὸ πάντων, *ante omnia*, 1 P. iv. 8 (Xen. *Mem.* 2. 5. 3, Herod. 5. 4. 2). As to the original use of this preposition, by which its construction with a genitive is explained, see Bernh. p. 231.¹ (Don. p. 505, Jelf 619.)

e. Περί. The primary meaning of this preposition is clearly seen when it is joined with the dative case. It then expresses the notion of *encircling*, *inclosing* on several or on all sides, and is most nearly allied with ἀμφί, which denotes inclosing on *both* sides: hence περί differs from παρά, which merely indicates that one object is near (by the side of) another. When joined with a genitive, this preposition is almost invariably used by prose writers in a figurative sense (compare however *Odyss.* 5. 68),² to denote the object which is the *centre* of an action, around which, so to speak, the action moves,—e.g., *to fight, draw lots, care about* something (Mt. vi. 28, Mk. xiii. 32,³ Jo. x. 13, xix. 24⁴); and then, very commonly, *decide, know, hear, speak of or concerning* something (de, super): see above, p. 452. In other places we render περί by *for* (e.g., *intercede for some*

¹ [Bernhardy considers *forwards from* (Jelf 619. 1. c), as in the Homeric ἰαίῳι πρό, to be the original meaning. Compare however Curtius, *Elucidations*, p. 200 sq. “As adverbs the prepositions could primarily take the genitive, as the case of connexion. The genitive depends on ἀντί in precisely the same manner as in the German *Angesicht, Laut, Kraft*. With πρό, also, . . . the case is no doubt the same . . . The most decisive confirmation of this view is found in the fact that all the improper prepositions, i. e., the prepositions which still continue to have more of the nature of adverbs, take the genitive.”]

² That the local meaning *around, about*, is not without example in (later) prose is shown by Locella, *Xen. Ephes.* p. 269; compare Schæf. *Dion. Comp.* 351. Thus in A. xxv. 18 περί οὗ might be joined with σταθέντες (Meyer): compare ver. 7, περίστησαν οἱ ἀπὸ Ἱεροσολύμων καταβεβηκότες Ἰουδαῖοι.

³ [This example belongs to the next line: the verb is *know*.]

⁴ Verbs of *caring*, etc., are also construed with ὑπέρ; see p. 478. The distinction is thus explained by Weber, *Dem.* p. 130 περί solam mentis circumspectionem vel respectum rei, ὑπέρ simul animi propensionem . . . significat. This twofold construction is also found with verbs of *contending* (*about or for* something), and hence περί and ὑπέρ are sometimes found contrasted in the same passage; see Franke, *Dem.* p. 6 sq., [who quotes *Æschin.* 3. 10, *Dem.* 19. 214.]

one), as in Jo. xvi. 26, A. viii. 15, H. xiii. 18, L. xix. 37, 1 Th. i. 2; *on account of, on behalf of*, Jo. xv. 22, A. xv. 2, xxv. 15, 1 P. iii. 18,—though here *um* [*about*] comes in in various ways; or *as regards, concerning*, Mt. iv. 6, Rom. xv. 14, 1 C. xii. 1, Jo. vii. 17, Demosth. *Ol.* 1. § 11. In this last sense we find *περί* with its substantive placed at the head of a complete sentence, as an absolute phrase,—an *exponendum*; ¹ e.g., 1 C. xvi. 1 *περὶ τῆς λογίας κ.τ.λ.*, *quod ad pecunias attinet*, though these words are grammatically in direct connexion with *ὥςπερ διέταξα*. A still clearer example is 1 C. xvi. 12, *περὶ Ἀπολλώ, πολλὰ παρεκάλεσα αὐτόν, ἵνα ἔλθῃ πρὸς ὑμᾶς κ.τ.λ.* (compare *Papyri Taur.* 1. 6. 31): we find a similar use of *de*, e.g., Cic. *Fam.* 3. 12. Sometimes *περί* appears to signify *above*, and hence *proa*, as in the Homeric *περὶ πάντων ἔμμεναι ἄλλων* (Bernh. p. 260).² Some (as Beza) have taken it in this sense in 3 Jo. 2, *περὶ πάντων εὐχομαί σε κ.τ.λ.*, *before all things* (Schott): Lücke supports this rendering by a passage from Dion. H. II. 1142 (where however *περὶ ἀπαιτῶν* means *in regard to, in relation to*, etc.). It does not appear to me, however, that the impossibility of connecting *περὶ πάντων* with the following infinitives (Bengel and Baumg.-Crusius *in loc.*) has yet been clearly proved.³ (Don. p. 515, Jelf 632.)

f. *Πρός*. The meaning which agrees with the primary force of the genitive, viz., *from something*, is shown by the local use of this preposition (Herul. *Vig.* p. 863), and is also clear in such examples as *τὸ ποιούμενον πρὸς τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων* (Her. 7. 209), *πάσχομεν πρὸς αὐτῆς* (Alei. phr. 1. 20, see Bernh. p. 264), *εἶναι πρὸς τινος*, *to be on the side of some one*. Compare *ad Perennium* 2. 27, *ab reo facere*. Hence also *πρὸς ἐμοῦ*, like *e re nostra*, *to my advantage, in accordance with my interests* (Lob. p. 10, Ellendt, *Arrian* I. 265). In the N. T. *πρός* in this sense has given way to *ἀπό* and *ἐκ*: it occurs once only, in A. xxvii. 34, *τοῦτο* (taking nourishment) *πρὸς τῆς ὑμετέρας σωτηρίας ὑπάρχει*,

¹ Stallb. *Plat. Rep.* II. 157, and *Tim.* p. 97.

² Even here however the preposition certainly retains the meaning *around, about*, as the relation was originally viewed. He is "excellent around all," who by his excellence keeps all in, as it were, so that no one can come forth out of the mass. "Before all" marks the relation on one side only, *περί* on all sides. [Compare Donalds. *New Crat.* p. 334 sqq.]

³ [In his second edition Lücke takes the same view as Winer: so also Huther, De W., and Alford.]

conduces to your deliverance,—properly, *stands*, so to speak, *on the side of* your deliverance. Another example of a similar kind is Thuc. 3. 59, οὐ πρὸς τῆς ὑμετέρας δόξης, *non cedet vobis in gloriam*. (Don. p. 524, Jelf 638.)

g. Ἐπὶ The primary meaning which might justify the construction with the genitive has here for the most part disappeared; unless we choose to render *e. g.* L. iv. 29, ὅρους, ἐφ' οὗ ἡ πόλις αὐτῶν ᾠκοδόμητο, *up from which* (on which *upwards*) *it was built* (Diod. S. 3. 47, Polyb. 10. 10. 5). Ἐπὶ usually denotes being *upon*, *over* a place (a point or a surface), whether the object is regarded as at rest or as moving to and fro.¹ So in Mt. x. 27, κηρύξατε ἐπὶ τῶν δωμάτων xxiv. 30, ἐρχόμενον ἐπὶ τῶν νεφελῶν ix. 2, 6, A. v. 15, viii. 28, Rev. xiii. 1, 1 Cl. xi. 10, L. xxii. 21; and especially ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς (opposed to ἐν τῷ οὐρανῷ), compare Xen. *An.* 3. 2. 19, Arrian, *Al.* 1. 18. 15. When applied to waters it denotes not merely the surface, as in Rev. v. 13 ἐπὶ τῆς θαλάσσης,² but also the bank or shore (compare Arrian, *Al.* 1. 18. 10), as Jo. xxi. 1, ἐπὶ τῆς θαλάσσης, *by the sea* (Polyb. 1. 44. 4, Xen. *An.* 4. 3. 28, 2 K. ii. 7,—compare the Hebrew שָׁם). Next it is applied to raised, elevated objects *on* which something is set up, *e. g.*, *on the cross*, A. v. 30, Jo. xix. 19. The N. T. Lexicons give also the local meaning *by, near, beside*,³ but of this there is no sufficient evidence. In L. xxii. 40, τόπος is to be understood of a mountain (though we also say *on the spot*); in Mt. xxi. 19, ἐπὶ τῆς ὁδοῦ means *on the road*; ⁴ A. xx. 9,

¹ Wittmann, *De natura et potest. præp. ἐπὶ* (Schweinf. 1846). In most cases the Latin language uses *in*; but our own *auf* [*upon*] answers to *ἐπὶ* in many of its applications, and is used not merely of heights, but also of level surfaces. Ἐπ' ἐρημίας (Mk. viii. 4) is in its conception exactly like our "*auf dem Felde*" [literally, *on the field*,—compare *on the farm, on the estate*], though we do not use *auf* in this particular phrase. Comp. Mt. iv. 1, ἀνέχθη πρὸς τὴν ἔρημον.

² We must also bring in here Jo. vi. 19, περιπατεῖν ἐπὶ τῆς θαλάσσης, *walk on the sea* (in Mt. xiv. 25, ἐπὶ τὴν θάλασσαν seems to be the true reading); compare Lucian, *Philops.* 13, βαδίζειν ἐπ' ὕδατος; *Vera Hist.* 2. 4, ἐπὶ τοῦ πηλᾶγους διαβίοντες (Job ix. 8). In itself indeed ἐπὶ τῆς θαλάσσης might also be rendered *by the sea*: this Fritzsche (*Matt.* p. 502) certainly did not intend to deny.

³ Even in the case of objects which are on the same level the Greeks spoke of an *upper part*, in accordance with a conventional or ethical view which in most instances we are able to follow. Thus a man may be said to stand *above the door* (Her. 5. 92) if he stands by the door *inside the room*, whilst a man who stands outside by the door may be said to stand *under the door*. Compare Bernh. p. 243, on the kindred preposition ὑπὲρ. Languages differ very greatly in the view which is taken of the relation.

⁴ [Alford renders *by the road-side*, quoting Meyer. Meyer now translates *over the road*, adding that we may either suppose that the tree simply projected

ἐπὶ τῆς θυρίδος, *upon* the window. In Jo. vi. 21, τὸ πλοῖον ἐγένετο ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς is said of a vessel coming to land, and ἐπὶ relates to the ascending beach : see however what is said above.

The figurative uses of ἐπὶ are very clear. It is applied to

(a) *Rule or superintendence over* : Mt. ii. 22, βασιλεύειν ἐπὶ Ἱουδαίας Rev. xi. 6, A. viii. 27, εἶναι ἐπὶ πάσης τῆς γῆς vi. 3, xii. 20, Rom. ix. 5, εἶναι ἐπὶ πάντων E. iv. 6 ; compare Polyb. 1. 34. 1, 2. 65. 9, Arrian, *Al.* 3. 5. 4.²

(b) The object of an action,—its *substratum*, as it were : e. g., Jo. vi. 2, σημεῖα ἃ ἐποίησεν ἐπὶ τῶν ἀσθενούντων, *which he did on the sick* (compare Matth. 584. a. c). So especially in reference to *speaking*, as in G. iii. 16 οὐ λέγει . . . ὥς ἐπὶ πολλῶν, *as speaking upon many* (speaking of many) ; compare *scribere, dissorere super re*, and Sext. Emp. *adv. Math.* 2. 24, 6. 25, Epict. *Ench.* 3.³

(c) *Presence before coram*,—especially of appearing before judges, authorities, etc. (where we say *bring up before*) : Mt. xxviii. 14,⁴ A. xxiii. 30, xxiv. 20, xxv. 9, 1 C. vi. 1, 1 Tim. vi. 13 (compare Ael. 8. 2, Lucian, *Catapl.* 16, Dio C. p. 825, Schoem. *Isacus* 293). Then in a general sense, 1 Tim. v. 19, ἐπὶ μαρτυρῶν, *before witnesses* (Xen. *Hell.* 6. 5. 38, *Vertrag.* 3. 14, Lucian, *Philops.* 22, Matzner, *Antiph.* p. 165),⁵—and also 2 C. vii. 14, *before*, i. e., *to Titus*.⁶

(d) In a kindred sense, with names of persons ἐπὶ denotes the time of a prince's reign, as A. xi. 28, ἐπὶ Κλαυδίου, *under Claudius*, Mk. ii. 26 (Raphel and Fritz. *in loc.*), L. iii. 2 (Her. 1. 15, Aeschin. *Dial.* 3. 4, Xen. *Cyr.* 8. 4. 5. 41⁵) ; also simply the life-time of some one (ἐπ' ἐμοῦ, *in my time*), especially of influen-

over the road or that it was planted on an elevation by the road-side, or that the road here passed through a ravine. Ἔστι τὸν δρόμον, A. v. 23, must apparently be taken as an exception to Winer's remark, unless we can give the preposition its figurative meaning *over* (oversight over,—see above).]

¹ [Here ἐπὶ is probably not genuine : in Rev. v. 10 we have βασιλεύειν ἐπὶ τῇ γῆς.]

² Reitz, *Lucian* VI. 448 (Bip.), Schæf. *Demosth.* II. 172, Held, *Plut. Timol.* 388.

³ Heind. *Plat. Charm.* 62, Ast, *Plat. Legg.* p. 114, Schoem. *Plut. Agis* p. 76, Ellendt, *Arrian* I. 436.

⁴ [Lünemann adds Mk. xiii. 9.]

⁵ In Mt. xviii. 16, 2 C. xiii. 1, this formula is enlarged, ἐπὶ σσάματος δὲ μαρτύρων (after the Hebrew עֲלֵי־הָעֵד). Even here ἐπὶ is really nothing more than *by, with*,—with (on) the testimony of . . . witnesses.

⁶ See Wetst. l. 443, 562, Schæf. *Melet.* p. 105.

⁷ Breuß *Dem.* p. 165, Schweigh. *Lex. Her.* l. 243, Sturz, *Lex. Bion. C.* p. 148.

tial persons, as L. iv. 27, ἐπὶ Ἑλισσαίου (Xen. *Cyr.* 1. 6. 31, Plat. *Rep.* 10. 599 e, *Crit.* 112 a, Alciph. 1. 5, ἐπὶ τῶν προγόνων Arrian, *Epict.* 3. 23, 27). Then we find ἐπί thus used with nouns denoting a state or event (Xen. *Cyr.* 8. 7. 1, Herod. 2. 9. 7), Mt. i. 11, ἐπὶ τῆς μετοικεσίας Βαβυλῶνος, *at the time of the exile*. Lastly, it becomes a simple indication of time, as in H. i. 1, ἐπ' ἐσχάτου τῶν ἡμερῶν τούτων, *in the last of the days*, 1 P. i. 20, 2 P. iii. 3 (compare Num. xxiv. 14, Gen. xlix. 1; ἐπὶ τῶν ἀρχαίων χρόνων, Aristot. *Polit.* 3. 10, Polyb. 1. 15. 12, Isocr. *Paneg.* c. 44); and generally of that to which something else attaches itself, as in Rom. i. 10, ἐπὶ τῶν προσευχῶν μου, *with (in) my prayers*, 1 Th. i. 2, E. i. 16. Somewhat different is Mk. xii. 26, ἐπὶ τοῦ βάλτου, *at the bush*,—a concise expression for “at the passage in which the bush is spoken of.”

Sometimes we find ἐπί with the genitive, in a local sense, joined with verbs expressing direction, and even motion (Bernh. p. 246) *towards, to, upon*. See Mt. xxvi. 12, βαλοῦσα τὸ μύρον ἐπὶ τοῦ σώματος, *over the body*; A. x. 11, σκευὸς τι . . . καθιέμενον ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς, *descending to the earth*, Mk. xiv. 35, ἔπιπτεν ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς, *on the earth*; H. vi. 7. This is very common in Greek writers; see Her. 1. 164, 2. 73, 75, 119, 4. 14, 5. 33, Xen. *Cyr.* 7. 2. 1, *Hell.* 1. 6. 20, 3. 4. 12, 5. 3. 6, 7. 1. 28, al.¹ In this usage the preposition originally included the sense of remaining *at* or *on*, see Rost p. 560: Krüger's explanation (p. 339) is somewhat different.² In such examples as Rev. x. 2, L. viii. 16, Jo. xix. 19, A. v. 15 (τιθέναι ἐπὶ τοῦ κ.τ.λ.), like *ponere in loco*, the relation is viewed differently. (Don. p. 517, Jelf 633.)

h. Μετά properly signifies *between, amidst* (μέσος),³ as in L. xxiv. 5, τί ζητεῖτε τὸν ζῶντα μετὰ τῶν νεκρῶν Mk. i. 13: hence it denotes *with* (together with), L. v. 30, μετὰ τῶν τελωνῶν ἐσθίετε Jo. xx. 7. It is thus applied to personal association (Jo. iii. 22, xviii. 22,⁴ A. ix. 39, Mt. xii. 42, H. xi. 9⁵), and

¹ Sturz, *Lex. Xen.* II. 258, Ellendt, *Arr. Al.* I. 339. Wittmann *u. s.* (see p. 458).

² The distinction was already felt by Bengel (on H. vi. 7).

³ [See however Curtius, *Gr. Etym.* I. 258 (Transl.).]

⁴ [A mistake, probably for xviii. 2, or 18.]

⁵ Under this head comes also the Hebraistic phrase πληρώσεις με εὐφροσύνης μετὰ τοῦ προσώπου σου, A. ii. 28, from the LXX (תְּמַלֵּאנִי עִם פְּנֵי־פָנֶיךָ),—which cannot be taken in a merely local sense.

mutual action, as Jo. iv. 27, λαλεῖν μετὰ τινος vi. 43, γογγύζειν μετ' ἀλλήλων Mt. xviii. 23, συναίρειν λόγον μετὰ τινος: compare Rev. ii. 16,¹ 22, L. xii. 13. So especially in the expression of metaphysical (particularly of ethical) relations, as Mt. xx. 2, συμφωνεῖν μετὰ τινος ii. 3, L. xxiii. 12, A. vii. 9, Rom. xii. 15, 1 Jo. i. 6 (εἶναι μετὰ τινος, Mt. xii. 30, compare Xen. Cyr. 2. 4. 7). Sometimes we find μετὰ used where we say *on* or *towards* (*erga*), as in L. x. 37, ὁ ποιήσας τὸ ἔλεος μετ' αὐτοῦ i. 7 2² (ὡν,—probably not in A. xiv. 27), the person affected being regarded by us, not as associated in the action, but as its object. But μετὰ is also applied to things, as in L. xiii. 1, ὃν τὸ αἷμα ἔμιξεν μετὰ τῶν θυσιῶν αὐτῶν Mt. xxvii. 34,—usually to express that with which one is furnished, accompanied, surrounded, as L. xxii. 52, ἐξεληλύθατε μετὰ μαχαίρων Jo. xviii. 3, Mt. xxiv. 31 (Dem. *Pantæn.* p. 628 c, Herod. 5. 6. 19). It is then used of attendant actions and circumstances, especially states of mind (Bernh. p. 255), as H. xii. 17, μετὰ δακρύων ἐκζητήσας (Herod. 1. 16. 10), 1 Tim. iv. 14, Mt. xiv. 7, Mk. x. 30, A. v. 26, xvii. 11, ἐδέξαντο τὸν λόγον μετὰ πάσης προθυμίας Mt. xiii. 20, xxviii. 8, 2 Co. vii. 15 (Eurip. *Hipp.* 205, Soph. *Œd. Col.* 1636, Alciph. 3. 38, Aristot. *Magn. Mor.* 2. 6, Herod. 1. 5. 19); and, lastly, of the inner union of non-material things, as E. vi. 23, ἀγάπη μετὰ πίστεως.

The *instrument*, as such (Kyriake I. 143³), is never expressed by μετὰ in good prose. In 1 Tim. iv. 14, μετὰ ἐπιθέσεως τῶν χειρῶν is *with, amid imposition of hands* (conjointly with the act of imposition); and in Mt. xiv. 7, μεθ' ὅρκου is *interposito iurjurando* (H. vii. 21). Yet it borders on this meaning in L. xvii. 15, μετὰ φωνῆς μεγάλης δοξάζων (substantially equivalent to

¹ [The force of μετὰ is clear in πολυμίᾳ μετὰ τινος (Rev. xii. 7, xiii. 4, xvii. 14,—ὡς οὐρανός, 1 S. xvii. 33, al.), but it must be remembered that in Greek writers this phrase has a very different meaning: see Wilke, *Clavis* s.v. μετὰ (ed. Grimm), Jelf 636. I. b.]

² [Add L. i. 58. "This language must be traced to the Septuagint; which also exhibits in the same connexion the simple Dative (Jos. ii. 12), as well as εἰς and ἐπὶ with the Accus. (Jos. ii. 14, 2 S. ii. 5). The expression ὅσα ὁ Θεὸς ἐποίησε μετ' αὐτῶν (A. xv. 4) is, however, quite distinct, and correctly expresses the conspiring agency of God with his servants by his miraculous interpositions." Green p. 218.]

³ Μετὰ λύχνου, Fabric. *Pseudepigr.* II. 143, means *with a light*, i. e., furnished with it, carrying it with him,—*cum lumine*, not *lumine*. On the other hand, compare Leo Gramm. p. 260, μαχαίρην ἐπιφέρειται βενλόμενος ἀνελκύν σε μετ' αὐτοῦ p. 275, al. [Similarly in modern Greek; see Mullach p. 382.]

φωνῇ μεγάλῃ or ἐν φωνῇ μεγάλῃ), and perhaps in A. xiii. 17 :¹ compare Polyb. 1. 49. 9, ἡθροίζε μετὰ κηρύγματος Lucian, *Philops.* 8, βοηθεῖν τινι μετὰ τῆς τέχνης, and the similar use of σύν,—at all events in the poets (Bernh. p. 214). As to Mt. xxvii. 66, see Fritzsche *in loc.*²

Μετά with the genitive never has the meaning *after* :³ in Mk. x. 30, μετὰ διωγμῶν is *amid persecutions*, as μετὰ κινδύνων is *amidst dangers* (Thuc. 1. 18, al.). In Mt. xii. 41 μετὰ with the genitive is wrongly rendered *contra* by Kühnöl and Baumg.-Crusius. The words run thus : the Ninevites will at the last judgment appear *with* this generation,—i. e., when the men of this generation appear before the judgment-seat, the Ninevites will appear with them; for what purpose (*against*), is first expressed by the following words.

The use of the genitive with this preposition is explained by the fact, that whatever accompanies or surrounds a person is in a certain sense dependent on him. (Don. p. 520, Jelf 636.)

i. Διά. The primary meaning is *through*, 1 C. xiii. 12 (Plat. *Phaed.* 109 c) : the idea of *going through* however, in a local sense, always has attached to it that of coming *forth* or *out*. (In Hebrew and Arabic indeed ב is the only preposition for the local *through*; compare also Fabric. *Pseudepigr.* I. 191, ἐκφεύγειν δι' αἰῶνος Mt. iv. 4, ἐκπορεύεσθαι διά, from Dt. viii. 3, and διεξέρχεσθαι, Plat. *Rep.* 10. 621 a.⁴) For this reason διά governs the genitive. It occurs in a local sense in simple combinations : as L. iv. 30, αὐτὸς διελθὼν διὰ μέσου αὐτῶν ἐπορεύετο (Herod. 2. 1. 3); 1 C. iii. 15, σωθήσεται . . . ὡς διὰ πυρός Rom. xv. 28, ἀπελεύσομαι δι' ὑμῶν εἰς Σπανίαν, i. e., *through your city* (Thuc. 5. 4, Plut. *Virt. Mul.* p. 192 Lips.); A. xiii. 49, διεφέρετο ὁ λόγος δι' ὅλης τῆς χώρας, *from one end to the other* (throughout,⁵ *Odyss.* 12. 335, Plat. *Symp.* p. 220 b); 2 C. viii.

¹ Yet here we should probably take μετὰ as expressing accompaniment,—*with upraised arm*, holding up his arm over them (for protection).

² [Fritzsche considers this an example of brachylogy, the full expression being ἡφελίσαντο τὸν ταφόν, σφραγίσαντες τὸν λίθον μετὰ τοῦ προσθῆναι τὴν κεισπαδίαν, = *firmarunt monumentum et obsignato lapide et custodibus appositis* : our Auth. Vers. agrees with this. Meyer joins μετὰ with ἡφελ.; Bleek, al., with σφραγίσαντες. See Green p. 218.]

³ In Fabric. *Pseudep.* II. 593 μετὰ τοῦ ἰλεῖν is certainly a mistake of transcription for μετὰ τὸ ἰλεῖν. The passages collected by Raphel (on Mk. l. c.) prove nothing.

⁴ Compare Kühner II. 281 [II. 416, in ed. 2], and my 5th *Progr. de Verbis composit.* p. 3. (Jelf 627, I. a.)

⁵ [Jelf 627. I. b, Riddell, Plat. *Apol.* p. 161.]

18, οὐ ὁ ἔπαινος . . . διὰ πασῶν τῶν ἐκκλησιῶν. In Greek, as in all languages, there is an easy transition from this local *through* to the (animate or inanimate) *instrument*, as that *through* which the result effected passes, as it were (compare especially 1 P. i. 7),—that which lies between the will and the act: e. g., 3 Jo. 13, οὐ θέλω διὰ μέλανος καὶ καλάμου γράφειν 2 Jo. 12 (Plut. *Vit. Solon.* p. 87 e), 2 C. vi. 7, 1 C. xiv. 9, 2 Th. ii. 2 διὰ λόγου, δι' ἐπιστολῆς, *orally, by letter*, H. xiii. 22 διὰ βραχέων ἐπέστειλα ὑμῖν, *raucis scripsi vobis* (see § 64). Thence it is applied to non-material objects, as 1 C. vi. 14, ἡμᾶς ἐξεγερῆ διὰ τῆς δυνάμεως αὐτοῦ Rom. iii. 25, ὃν προέθετο ἱλαστήριον διὰ τῆς πίστεως Rom. ii. 12, Ja. ii. 12, κρίνεσθαι διὰ νόμου. It is applied to persons, as in A. iii. 16, ἡ πίστις ἡ δι' αὐτοῦ 1 C. iii. 5, διάκονοι, δι' ὧν ἐπιστεύσατε H. iii. 16, οἱ ἐξελθόντες ἐξ Αἰγύπτου διὰ Μωϋσέως: so especially διὰ Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ of the mediatorial work of Christ in all its parts, Rom. ii. 16, v. 1, 2 C. i. 5, G. i. 1, E. i. 5, Ph. i. 11, Tit. iii. 6, al.;¹ also διὰ πνεύματος (ἀγίου), Rom. v. 5, 1 C. xii. 8, E. iii. 16. Under this (instrumental) meaning must also be ranged 2 Tim. ii. 2, διὰ πολλῶν μαρτύρων (*intervenientibus multis testibus, by the mediation of*, i. e., here, *in the presence of* many witnesses); and H. vii. 9, διὰ Ἀβραάμ καὶ Λεὺϊ δεδεκάτωται, *through Abraham*, i. e., in the person of Abraham as representative of the whole Israelitish people,—through Abraham's being tithed, Levi is also tithed. Διὰ is sometimes, but only seldom, used in reference to the *causa principalis*² (as in 1 C. i. 9, G. iv. 7 *v. l.*), and might appear

¹ This phrase has essentially the same meaning when it is combined with words of *praising, thanking*, etc., as in Rom. i. 8, vii. 25, xvi. 27, Col. iii. 17. Not only are the benefits for which we give thanks procured through Christ, but also the thanksgiving itself is offered (in a mode pleasing to God) through Christ, living with God, and continuing the work of mediation for his people. The Christian thanks God, not in his own person, but through Christ, whom he regards as the medium of his prayer, as He is the medium of his salvation. Philippi's remarks on Rom. i. 8 are inadequate: Bengel is better.

² On the Latin *per* for *a* see Hand, *Tursell.* IV. 436 sq. "The wrong done *through* me" and "the wrong done *by* me" may in the end express exactly the same thing, but the wrong-doer is viewed under different aspects in the two expressions. Διὰ is probably used designedly in Mt. xxvi. 24, τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ δι' οὗ ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ ἀνθρώπου παραδίδοται (the traitor was merely an instrument, compare Rom. viii. 32): also in A. ii. 43, πολλά τε τέρατα καὶ σημεῖα διὰ τῶν ἀποστόλων ἐγένετο, for the true Worker was God (A. ii. 22, xv. 12); compare διὰ χειρῶν, A. v. 12, xiv. 3. The fact that this more exact mode of expression is not adhered to in all passages and by all writers, proves nothing against this explanation.

here to be synonymous with *ὑπό* or *παρά*. Even in such cases however *διά* does not indicate the author as such, i. e., as the source *from* which something proceeds, but in strictness only as the person *through* whose labour, favour, etc., something is received (compare G. i. 1); the question whether this comes from him directly or indirectly is not touched.¹ We may also add with Fritzsche (*Rom.* I. p. 15): “est autem hic usus ibi tantum admissus, ubi nullam sententiæ ambiguitatem crearet.” Thus in G. i. 1, after Paul has used *ἀπό* and *διά* distinctively, he sums up with *διά* alone—also standing in reference to God. Very many passages have been wrongly referred to this category. In Jo. i. 3, 17, the *per* of mediate agency is justified by the doctrine of the Logos; compare Origen *in loc.* (Tom. I. 108, Lommatzsch). *Δι’ οὗ* in Rom. i. 5 is explained by xv. 15; in Rom. xi. 36, the presence of *ἐκ* and *εἰς* of itself renders this explanation of *διά* necessary; on G. iii. 19 see my note *in loc.* As to Rom. v. 2, no one will allow himself to be misled by Fritzsche’s remark. In H. ii. 3, Christ is regarded as commissioned by God to proclaim salvation: on 1 P. ii. 14² see Steiger.³

To the idea of *medium* we may also refer the use of *διά* to denote the *mental state* in which one does something; e. g., *δι’ ὑπομονῆς ἀπεκδέχασθαι, τρέχειν*, Rom. viii. 25, H. xii. 1, Plut. *Educ.* 5. 3,⁴—probably also 2 C. v. 7, *διὰ πίστεως περιπατοῦμεν*. Hence *διά* serves as a periphrasis for an adjective, as in 2 C. iii. 11, *εἰ τὸ καταργούμενόν (ἐστι) διὰ δόξης*, i. e., *ἐνδοξον* (Matth. 580. 1. e). More loosely used, this preposition denotes that with

¹ Bremi (on Corn. Nep. 10. 1. 4) takes almost exactly the same view. Even if it were conceded that *διά* is perfectly identical with *ὑπό*, it would not follow that in G. iii. 19, (*νόμος*) *διαταγὰς δι’ ἀγγέλων*, the angels are indicated as the authors of the Mosaic Law (as Schulthess persistently maintained). If we are to depart from the simple explanation *ordained through angels*, reasons altogether different from those which Schulthess gives, and of a more positive kind, must be brought forward to justify the change.

² [Steiger refers *αὐτοῦ* to the king: similarly Alford and others.—On the use of *διὰ* in such passages as G. i. 1 see Ellicott and Lightfoot *in loc.* In G. iv. 7, referred to in the text, *διὰ θεοῦ* is certainly the most probable reading.]

³ In 1 Th. iv. 2, *τίνας παραγγελίας ἰδὼκαμεν ὑμῖν διὰ τοῦ κυρίου Ἰησοῦ*, the expression at first sight appears strange. But as the Apostle was not acting in his own person, but as moved through Christ, his charges were really given through Christ.

⁴ Xen. *Cyr.* 4. 6. 8 is of a different kind. In 2 C. ii. 4; also, *ἔγραψα ὑμῖν διὰ πολλῶν δακρύων* is properly *through many tears*: “amid many tears” expresses something similar,—see above, s. v. *μίτα*.

which some one is furnished, the circumstances and relations amid which he does something: 1 Jo. v. 6, ἐλθὼν δι' ὕδατος καὶ αἵματος, *came by means of water and blood*; H. ix. 12,—but see Bleek *in loc.*;¹ Rom. ii. 27, σὲ τὸν διὰ γράμματος καὶ περιτομῆς παραβάτην ὄντα, *with letter and circumcision*, i. e., although thou wast in possession of a written law, etc.; iv. 11; xiv. 20, ὁ διὰ προσκόμματος ἐσθίων, *who eateth with (amid) offence—giving offence.*²

When applied to time, διὰ signifies

(a) *During* (i. e., within the space of time), as in H. ii. 15, διὰ πάντος τοῦ ξῆν (Xen. Cyr. 2. 1. 19, Mem. 1. 2. 61, Plat. Conv. 203 d); even if in the course of this period the action takes place but once or occasionally, as A. v. 19, xvi. 9, al. Of this laxer use of the preposition there are probably no examples in Greek writers.³

(b) *After*:⁴ e. g., δι' ἐτῶν πλείωνων, A. xxiv. 17,—properly *interjectis pluribus annis, many years being passed through*,⁵ i. e., after the lapse of many years;⁶ also G. ii. 1. Compare Her. 6. 118, Plat. Legg. 8. 834 e, Arist. Anim. 8. 15, Polyb. 22. 26. 22, Geopon. 14. 26. 2, Plut. Agis 10, Lucian, Icar. 24, and in the

¹ ["The preposition διὰ may here be taken as denoting the means: it was Christ's own blood which opened to him, as it were, the entrance into the heavenly sanctuary." Bleek *in loc.* Similarly Alford.]

² Markland, *Lys.* V. 329 (Reiske).

³ Fritzsche in Fritzscheior. *Opusc.* p. 164 sq. [In all the passages (A. v. 19, xvi. 9, xvii. 10, xxiii. 31) Meyer defends the meaning *through, throughout* (see his notes *ll. cc.* and on G. ii. 1). On the other side see Ellicott on G. ii. 1: "... A. v. 19, where both the tense and the occurrence preclude the possibility of its being 'throughout the night;' so also A. xvi. 9; A. xvii. 10 is perhaps doubtful."]

⁴ This signification of διὰ cannot be denied by any one who is not trying to find in G. ii. 1 his own foregone conclusion respecting the chronology of Paul's travels. That the preposition may mean "after" can be clearly shown; whether we derive this meaning (with Matth. 580. 1. a) from the idea of interval which is expressed by διὰ in its local sense, or from that of passing through a series of points of time (which are thus indicated as gone over, as *passed*): see Herm. *Vig.* p. 856. The assertion that it is only to a period of time after which something occurs as its result that διὰ can be thus applied, is a subtlety which has no foundation in the usage of the language, and which wrongly takes the notion of *means*, which is but a *derived* sense of διὰ, to explain one of the temporal applications of the preposition, though these are always most closely attached to the primary local meaning. Even were this conceded, however, it would be quite admissible to understand διὰ δικατισσάρων ἐτῶν in G. ii. 1 of a journey the necessity of which forced itself on Paul in consequence of 14 years of labour. At all events κατὰ ἀποκάλυψιν (ver. 2) could not be urged as a decisive argument on the other side.

⁵ Her. 3. 157; διαλειπὼν ἡμέρας δέκα. Isocr. *Perm.* p. 746.

⁶ See Perizon. *Alban* p. 921 (ed. Gronov.), Blomfield, *Æsch. Pers.* 1006, Wetst. I. 525, 558. [Ellicott on G. ii. 1, Jelf 627. I. 2. b, Don. p. 511.]

LXX Dt. ix. 11. So, lastly, in Mk. ii. 1, δι' ἡμερῶν, *after some days* (Theophr. *Plant.* 4. 4, δι' ἡμερῶν τινῶν): compare διὰ χρόνου, Plat. *Euthyd.* 273 b, Xen. *Cyr.* 1. 4. 28 (Raphel, Kypke, and Fritz. *in loc.*).¹ (Don. p. 510, Jelf 627.)

The following significations have been wrongly attributed to διὰ:—

(a) *Into*: 1 C. xiii. 12, βλέπομεν δι' ἐσόπτρου, is said according to the popular conception,—a man looks *through* a mirror, inasmuch as he imagines that the form he sees is behind the mirror.

(b) *Cum*: 1 C. xvi. 3, δι' ἐπιστολῶν τούτους πέμψω ἀπενεγκεῖν κ.τ.λ., must be rendered *by means of letters*, recommending them by letters (Syr. ܕܝܠܬܝܡܝܢ). It is true the apostle also intends that they shall take these letters *with them*, but the meaning of the preposition is nevertheless strictly retained.

(c) *Ad*: 2 P. i. 3, καλέσαντος ἡμᾶς διὰ δόξης καὶ ἀρετῆς is not *ad religionem christianam adduxit eo consilio, ut consequeremini felicitatem* etc., but, *called by means of glory and power*,—so that the power and majesty of God were manifested in this call (ver. 4, compare 1 P. ii. 9). Some MSS. read δόξῃ καὶ ἀρετῇ.²

(d) *On account of*, for διὰ with the accusative: this interchange is found in very late writers only, e. g., *Acta Apocr.* p. 252. In 2 C. ix. 13 διὰ rather expresses the occasion through which the δοξάζειν is brought about; the following words, ἐπὶ τῇ ὑποταγῇ, express *over*, i. e., *on account of* the obedience. 1 C. i. 21, οὐκ ἔγνω ὁ κόσμος διὰ τῆς σοφίας τὸν θεόν, may very well mean, *by means of their* (vaunted, see ver. 20) *wisdom*,—the wisdom did not enable them to attain this object; though the explanation given by others “for (very) wisdom” may be grammatically admissible, if we take this rendering as derived from “having wisdom with them” (see above). The words which immediately follow, διὰ τῆς μωρίας, are however decisive for the former view. Rom. vii. 4, ἐθανατώθητε τῷ νόμῳ διὰ τοῦ σώματος Χριστοῦ, is explained by ver. 1–3: *ye were slain to the law through the body of Christ*,—with the slaying of Christ's body (which slaying had reference to the law) ye have been slain to the law. In 1 C. xi. 12 it is the less possible to take διὰ τῆς γυναίκος as used for διὰ τὴν γυναῖκα (which here would bring in an extraneous thought), since these words were clearly intended to be parallel to ἐκ τοῦ ἀνδρός: the distinction between the prepositions ἐκ and διὰ is obvious at once. In 2 C. viii. 8 (Schott), διὰ τῆς ἐτέρων σπουδῆς belongs to δοκιμάζων, as was seen by Bengel. In H. xi. 39, (Schott) πάντες μαρτυρηθέντες διὰ τῆς πίστεως means *praised through faith*, who through faith have obtained praise.

¹ [Fritzsche, Alford, and others thus explain Mt. xxvi. 61, Mk. xiv. 58, *ἐν τριῶν ἡμερῶν*. Meyer renders *during three days*: see also Winer on G. ii. 1.]

² [This reading is adopted by Lachm., Tisch., Treg., Alford: Westcott and Hort retain the received text.]

Nor is there any foundation for the rendering *per* (Schott) in exhortations and adjurations (*by*), Rom. xii. 1, xv. 30, 1 C. i. 10, 2 C. x. 1, 2 Th. iii. 12.¹ To *exhort* or *conjure through* the mercy of God, *through* the name of Christ, means, to exhort etc. referring to, reminding of . . . : *διά* indicates the motive which the writer presents to add strength to his exhortation.

k. *Κατά* has for its primary meaning *down* (down upon, down from), *de*,—compare *κάτω* (Xen. *An.* 4. 2. 17, *ἀλλόμενοι κατὰ τῆς πέτρας* 1. 5. 8, *τρέχειν κατὰ πρανοῦς γηλόφου* Her. 8. 53): Mt. viii. 32, *ὄρμησε πᾶσα ἡ ἀγέλη κατὰ τοῦ κρημνοῦ* (Galen, *Protrept.* 2, *κατὰ κρημνῶν* Dio Chr. 7. 99, Porphyr. *Abstin.* 4. 15, Ælian 7. 14, Pausan. 10. 2. 2); 1 C. xi. 4, *ἀνὴρ κατὰ κεφαλῆς ἔχων*, *having* (a veil hanging) *down from the head*; compare also the figurative usage in 2 C. viii. 2, *ἡ κατὰ βάθους πτωχεία*, *poverty reaching down into the depth*.² It is next applied to the surface *over* (*through*) which something extends, and hence differs essentially from the local *ἐν* (with which it is frequently interchanged by later writers,—compare Ellendt, *Arr. Al.* I. 355): L. iv. 14, *ἐξῆλθεν καθ' ὅλης τῆς περιχώρου* A. ix. 31, 42, x. 37;³ compare Arrian, *Al.* 5. 7. 1, *Indic.* 13. 6. In its figurative use *κατά* denotes *hostile* direction *against* something, Mt. x. 35, xxvii. 1, A. vi. 13, 1 C. iv. 6. xv. 15,⁴ Rom. viii. 33: it is the antithesis of *ὑπέρ*, see Rom. xi. 2 compared with viii. 34, and 2 C. xiii. 8. *Κατά* is the preposition usually employed to express this relation: it seems however, like our *gegen*, strictly to imply no more than motion *on* or *to*, whereas *ἀντί*, like *contra*, has the notion of hostility included even in its local meaning. In *oaths* and *adjurations* (Mt. xxvii.

¹ [Here we should probably read, *ἐν κυρίῳ Ἰησοῦ Χριστῷ*.]

² To this head belongs A. xxvii. 14, *ἔβαλε κατ' αὐτῆς ἀνέμος τυφωνικός*: the tempestuous wind rushed (from above) down upon the island. In Mk. xiv. 3, *κατέχειν αὐτοῦ κατὰ τῆς κεφαλῆς* (holding the box of ointment over his head), good MSS. leave out the preposition. For *καταχέειν κατὰ τινος* see Plat. *Rep.* 3. 393 a, Apollod. 2. 7. 6. [In A. xxvii. 14 the rendering *down from Crete* (Overbeck, Alford, and others) seems best to suit the circumstances of the case. See Alford's note, Conybeare and Howson, *St. Paul* II. p. 401, Smith, *Dict. of Bible*, II. 757. In ed. 6 Winer's rendering was "down upon the ship." In Mk. xiv. 3 *κατά* is omitted in the best texts.]

³ [L. xxiii. 5 is the only other example in the N. T., so that this usage is peculiar to St. Luke: it is singular that in each case the phrase is *καθ' ὅλης τῆς* . . . Other examples given in the Lexicons are Polyb. 1. 17. 10, *ἰσκιδασμένοι κατὰ τῆς χώρας* 3. 19. 7: *Odys.* 6. 102 also is quoted by Rost and Palm, but Nitzsch (II. 102), Ameis, and others with more reason retain the meaning *down from*.]

⁴ [Here many give *κατά* its other meaning, *in regard to* (Jelf 628. I. 3. c).]

63, H. vi. 13, 16) *κατὰ θεοῦ*¹ probably means *down from God*,—God being called down, as it were, as witness or avenger (Krüg. p. 330). Kühner (II. 284²) takes a different view. (Don. p. 511, Jelf 628.)

1. *ὑπέρ* has the local meaning of being *on the upper part of* (over) a place,—properly, without immediate contact, see Xen. *Mem.* 3. 8. 9, *ὁ ἥλιος τοῦ θερίου ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν καὶ τῶν στεγῶν πορευόμενος* (Herod. 2. 6. 19). Hence it is used in geographical language for *situation over* something, *imminere urbi*: Xen. *An.* 1. 10. 12, Thuc. 1. 137 (Dissen, *Pind.* p. 431). In the N. T. its meaning is always figurative.³

(1) The nearest approach to its local signification is in 1 C. iv. 6, *ἵνα μὴ εἰς ὑπὲρ τοῦ ἐνὸς φυσιοῦσθε*, if we render this, *that one may not be puffed up over the other* (so as to imagine himself elevated above the other).

(2) Still in connexion with the local sense, *ὑπέρ* denotes *for the benefit of, for* (the antithesis of *κατά*, Mk. ix. 40, Rom. viii. 31), e. g., to die, suffer, pray, care, exert oneself, *for* some one; ⁴ as Jo. x. 15, xi. 50, Rom. v. 6, ix. 3 (compare Xen. *An.* 7. 4. 9, Diod. S. 17. 15, Strabo 3. 165, Eurip. *Alc.* 700, 711), L. xxii. 19, 2 C. v. 21, Ph. iv. 10, H. v. 1, vii. 25, xiii. 17, Col. i. 7, 24, probably also 1 C. xv. 29; the original idea being that of bending *over* some one, as it were, protecting and warding off (compare *μάχεσθαι ὑπὲρ τινος*, Xen. *Cyr.* 2. 1. 21, Isocr. *Paneg.* 14).⁵

¹ Schäf. *Long.* p. 353 sq., Bernh. p. 238.

² [Jelf 628. 3. *d* (Don. p. 512). Bernhardt regards this usage as an incorrect extension of the classical *ὁμοῦσαι κατὰ* with genitive of *thing*. Whereas formerly this phrase was used in swearing *by a thing* ("because one holds the hand *over* it, or calls *down* the vengeance of the gods *upon* it:" Lidd. and Scott), it is applied in later Greek to swearing by a *deity*. Similarly Bleek (ou H. vi. 13).]

³ Unless we render 1 C. xv. 29, *βαπτίζεσθαι ὑπὲρ τῶν νεκρῶν* *have themselves baptised over the dead*. The passage only admits of an archæological explanation. But it is strange that Meyer should pronounce the above rendering grammatically inadmissible because *ὑπέρ* does not occur elsewhere in the N. T. in the local sense. Might not then the preposition be used with this most simple local meaning in one single passage only? Van Hengel's remark (*Cor.* p. 136) deserves attention, though even this contains an arbitrary limitation. [See Alford and Stanley *in loc.*, and Smith, *Dict. of Bible* s. v. Baptism.]

⁴ See Benseler, Isocr. *Areopag.* p. 164 sq.

⁵ Hence in strictness *ὑπέρ* differs from *περί*, which merely signifies *on account of some one*, he being viewed as the object, the cause of the dying, praying, etc.: see Schäf. *Demosth.* I. 189 sq., and compare Reitz, *Lucian* VI. 642, VII. 403 sq. (ed. Lehm.), Schoem. *Isæus* p. 234, Franke, *Dem.* p. 6 sq. The two prepositions are, however, frequently interchanged in the MSS. of the

So also εἶναι ὑπέρ τινος, *to be for some one*, Mk. ix. 40, Rom. viii. 31, x. 1¹ (Blume, *Lycurg.* p. 151). In most cases he who acts in behalf of another appears for him (1 Tim. ii. 6, 2 C. v. 15), and hence ὑπέρ sometimes borders on ἀντί, *instead of, loco* (see especially Eurip. *Alc.* 700), Phil. 13, Thuc. 1. 141, Polyb. 3. 67. 7.²

(3) Ὑπέρ denotes the subject *on* (about) which one speaks, writes, judges, etc.: e.g., Rom. ix. 27, Ph. i. 7, 2 C. viii. 23, Joel i. 3, Plutarch, *Brut.* 1, *Mar.* 3, Plat. *Apol.* 39 e, *Legg.* 6. 776, Demosth. 1. *Phil.* p. 20 a, Arrian, *Al.* 3. 3. 11, 6. 2. 6, Arrian, *Epict.* 1. 19. 26, Polyb. 1. 14. 1, Dion. H. V. 625, Æschin. *Dial.* 1. 8, Ælian, *Anim.* 11. 20, and frequently. Also that *over* (*for*) which one gives thanks or praise, as E. i. 16, v. 20, Rom. xv. 9; or *on* which one prides oneself, *of* which one boasts, as 2 C. vii. 4, ix. 2, xii. 5, 2 Th. i. 4: compare in Latin *super*, in Hebrew לְעַל,—"de aliqua re loqui" also is akin to this, see under περί.³ Hence, generally, *in regard to* a thing, as in 2 C. i. 6, 8, 2 Th. ii. 1, ἐρωτῶμεν ὑμᾶς ὑπὲρ τῆς παρουσίας τοῦ κυρίου; compare Xen. *Cyr.* 7. 1. 17, ὑπὲρ τινος θαρρῆν, *to have no fear in regard to some one*. Akin to this is the causal meaning *on account of, for the sake of*, 2 C. xii. 8,—Hebr. לְעַל, yet compare the Latin *gratia* and Xen. *Cyr.* 2. 2. 11, and even the German *für* [*for*], which we can often make use of in such passages, and which presents a different combination of meanings: Rom. xv. 8, ὑπὲρ ἀληθείας θεοῦ (Philostr. *Apoll.* 1. 35, Xen. *An.* 1. 7. 3, al.). To this class belong Jo. xi. 4, ὑπὲρ τῆς δόξης τοῦ θεοῦ, *for the glory of God, gloriæ divinæ illustrandæ causa*; 2 C. xii. 19, ὑπὲρ τῆς ὑμῶν οἰκοδομῆς, *for your edification*; Rom. i. 5, 3 Jo. 7; also, with a difference of application, Ph. ii. 13, θεός ἐστιν ὁ ἐνεργῶν . . . ὑπὲρ τῆς εὐδοκίας, *for the sake of his goodness*, in

N. T. (see G. i. 4, Rom. i. 8), as in those of Greek authors, and the writers themselves do not always observe the distinction. In 1 P. iii. 18 (E. vi. 18 sq.) ὑπὲρ and περί are suitably combined: compare Thuc. 6. 78. [See Ellicott on G. i. 4, Ph. i. 7, E. vi. 19, and Lightfoot on G. i. 4.]

¹ [Winer renders (with Fritz., al.), "... is for them, for their salvation."]

² When, however, in dogmatic passages such phrases as ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν are used in speaking of the death of Christ (G. iii. 13, Rom. v. 6, 8, xiv. 15, 1 P. iii. 18, al.), we are not justified in directly translating *for* by *instead of*, on the ground of such parallel passages as Mt. xx. 28 (Fritz. *Rom.* i. 267). *Instead of* is the more definite preposition; ὑπὲρ merely signifies *for* men, for their salvation, and leaves it undetermined in what sense Christ died *for* them. [See Ellicott on G. iii. 13, Phil. 13.]

³ So with αἰσχυρίζεσθαι, ἀγανακτεῖν, etc., Stallb. Plat. *Euthyd.* p. 119.

order to satisfy his goodness. In 2 C. v. 20, ὑπὲρ Χριστοῦ πρεσβεύομεν . . . δεόμεθα ὑπὲρ Χριστοῦ, the preposition probably means both times *for Christ*,¹ i. e., in his name and behalf (consequently in his stead). Compare Xen. *Cyr.* 3. 3. 14, Plat. *Gorg.* 515 c, Polyb. 21. 14. 9, Marle, *Floril.* p. 169 sq., and see above, no. 2 (at the close). Others take the second ὑπὲρ as in formulas of asseveration (Bernh. p. 244, whose explanation² however is certainly incorrect), *by Christ, per Christum*. We find πρεσβεύειν ὑπὲρ used in reference to a thing, in E. vi. 20, *io act as ambassador for the Gospel* (in the cause of the Gospel). compare Dion. H. IV. 2044, Lucian, *Toxar.* 34. (Don. p. 513, Jelf 630.)

SECTION XLVIII.

PREPOSITIONS GOVERNING THE DATIVE.

a. 'Εν.³

(1) In its *local* sense,⁴ this preposition refers to a space within the limits of which something is situated. Hence, according to the different views of this relation, ἐν denotes

a. In the first place, *in* or—when applied to surfaces, tracts, or heights—*on*; Mt. xxiv. 40 ἐν τῷ ἀγρῷ, xx. 3 ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ, L. xix. 36, Rev. iii. 21, Jo. iv. 20, 2 C. iii. 3. In many phrases of this kind it would be more exact to use ἐπὶ.

b. Next it denotes *amongst*, in reference to masses: Mt. xi. 11, A. ii. 29, iv. 34, xx. 25, Rom. i. 5, 1 C. v. 1, 1 P. v. 1 sq., ii. 12. Allied to this is the use of ἐν to denote accompaniment, as L. xiv. 31, ἐν δέκα χιλιάσιν ἀπαντῆσαι Jude 14 (Neh. xiii. 2, 1 S. i. 24.⁵ 1 Macc. i. 17); also clothing (and armour, compare E. vi. 16,

¹ See De Wette, against Meyer. [Meyer now renders the preposition (both times) in the same way as Winer.]

² ["Properly, *for the welfare of* the object named, ὑπὲρ τοκίων, but also ὑπὲρ Ζηνός, to implore *by parents, by Zeus*." Bernh. *l.c.* Compare Liddell and Scott, s. v.,—who however are mistaken in the statement that in Homer this formula is only found in conjunction with λίσσονται: see *Il.* 15. 665.]

³ In H. xi. 26, ἐν is (apparently) joined with the genitive, according to the reading of A and other MSS., received into the text by Lachm., τῶν ἐν Αἰγύπτου θησαυρῶν. Such combinations, by no means rare in Greek authors, are of course elliptical,—ἐν γῇ Αἰγύπτου. Usually, however, only such words as ναός, ἱερὴ, οἶκος, are thus left out; and in this passage the weight of MS. evidence is on the side of τῶν Αἰγύπτου θησαυρῶν. As to the most ancient use of this preposition (in Homer), see Giseke in Schneidewin's *Philolog.* VII. 77 sqq.

⁴ See Spohn, *Niceph. Blemmid.* p. 29 sqq.

⁵ [These two examples would come in better in the next sentence.]

Krebs, *Obs.* 26), Mt. vii. 15, Mk. xii. 38, Jo. xx. 12 (Ælian 9. 34, Her. 2. 159, Callim. *Diann.* 241, Matth. 577. 2). More generally ἐν is applied to that with which any one is furnished, which he carries with him: H. ix. 25, εἰσέρχεται ἐν αἵματι 1 C. iv. 21 v. 8, 2 C. x. 14, Rom. xv. 29 (Xen. *Cyr.* 2. 3. 14).

c. By a further extension of meaning, ἐν denotes *at, on*,—sometimes of immediate connexion, as in Jo. xv. 4, κλημα ἐὰν μὴ μένῃ ἐν τῇ ἀμπέλω, sometimes of mere proximity (*by, παρά*), as καθίζειν (εἶναι) ἐν δεξιᾷ θεοῦ, *on the right hand*, II. i. 3, viii. 1, E. i. 20, Plutarch *Lysimach.* 436 b, Dio C. 216. 50. This usage is much more common in Greek authors: see Xen. *Cyr.* 7. 1. 45, Isocr. *Panath.* p. 646, *Philipp.* p. 216, Plat. *Charm.* 153 b, Diod. S. 4. 78, 17. 10; and compare the commentators on Lucian VI. 640 (Lehm.), Jacob, Luc. *Alex.* p. 123.¹ But in Jo. x. 23 and L. ii. 7 ἐν signifies *in*, as it probably does in Jo. viii. 20 (where γαζοφυλάκιον denotes the treasury as a locality²), and in L. xiii. 4, as it was usual to say *in Siloam* because the fountain was surrounded with buildings: perhaps also in Mt. xxvii. 5, see Meyer *in loc.* It is obvious that the rendering *in* must be retained in formulas of quotation, e. g., ἐν Δαυίδ, II. iv. 7, Rom. ix. 25 (*in*, Cic. *Or.* 71, Quint. 9. 4. 8), and even Rom. xi. 2, ἐν Ἡλίᾳ (see Van Marle and Fritz. *in loc.*,³ and compare Diog. L. 6. 104).

d. *Before, apud, coram* (see Isocr. *Archid.* p. 276, Lysias, *Pro Mil.* 11, Arrian, *Epict.* 3. 22. 8, Ast, Plat. *Legg.* 285). This meaning is not needed in 1 Tim. iv. 15 (where however πᾶσιν—not ἐν πᾶσιν—is the true reading); but 1 C. ii. 6 (xiv. 11) must be referred to this head, see above § 31. 8; compare Dem. *Beot.* p. 336 a, Polyb. 17. 6. 1, 5. 29. 6, Appian, *Civ.*

¹ To render ἐν ᾧ in II. ix. 4 by *juxta quam* is a mere archæological makeshift.—Where the local ἐν is joined with personal names (in the plural), it is not so much *with* as *amongst* (a number, company, etc.). In 1 P. v. 2, we might (with Pott) render τὸ ἐν ὑμῶν τσίρῳν the flock which is *in your lands* (compare δια, Rom. xv. 28). Grammatically, it would also be possible to join τὸ ἐν ὑμῶν to ποιμάνεσσι, *quantum in vobis est, according to your power*: or (though this is certainly remote) to render τὸ ἐν ὑμῶν τσίρῳν, the church committed to you, as εἶναι or κτίζεσθαι ἐν τινι means *rely, depend on some one*.

² [Winer regards γαζοφυλάκιον as here denoting that part of the court in which the treasure-chests were placed. Meyer maintains that there is no authority for this meaning, and renders ἐν *by* or *near*. In Mt. xxvii. 5, Meyer's rendering (referred to in the text) is "in the temple-building, i. e., the holy place." See Trench, *Syn.* p. 11, Ellicott, *Hist. L.* p. 249. The true reading is, no doubt, εἰς τὸν ναόν.]

³ ["In narratione de Elia, quo loco libri sacri de Elia exponunt. Fritzsche.]

2. 137.¹ So also in 1 C. vi. 2, ἐν ὑμῖν κρίνεται ὁ κόσμος (as the orators frequently use ἐν ὑμῖν for *apud vos, judices*²); and the phrase ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖς τινός, *before the eyes of (ante oculos)*, see Palairot and Elsner on Mt. xxi. 42,—though in this passage (from the LXX) the phrase is used in a figurative sense.

(2) The transition to the expression of *temporal* relations is very simple. Here our rendering is sometimes *in*, sometimes *on* (e. g., of festivals), as Matt. xii. 2, Jo. ii. 23; sometimes *at* (with the name of an event), as Mt. xxii. 28, 1 P. i. 7,—also 1 C. xv. 52, ἐν τῇ ἐσχάτῃ σάλπιγγι, *at the last trumpet* (when it sounds), 1 Th. iv. 16, H. iii. 8, and with the infinitive of a verb, Mt. xiii. 25, L. ix. 36, xvii. 11. Where it denotes *within* (Wex, Soph. *Ant.* p. 167), as in Jo. ii. 19, our *in* is quite sufficient (Her. 2. 29): in this case ἐν manifestly differs from διά, for ἐν τρισὶν ἡμέραις (Plat. *Menex.* 240 b) does not indicate that the space of three days will be occupied with something, but merely that something is to take place within the limits of this period, consequently before the expiration of the three days. Compare further, ἐν ᾧ, *whilst*, Jo. v. 7, Mk. ii. 19, Thuc. 6. 55, Plat. *Theæt.* 190 e, Soph. *Trach.* 925 (ἐν τούτῳ, *interea*, Xen. *Cyr.* 1. 3. 17, 3. 2. 12), ἐν οἷς, *during which*, L. xii. 1. Most closely allied to the temporal ἐν is the ἐν of *existence* or *continuance*, as H. vi. 18, ἐν οἷς ἀδύνατον ψεύσασθαι θεόν, *with which*, there existing these two assurances etc., Rom. ii. 12, ἐν νόμῳ ἡμαρτον, *with the law* (existing,—in possession of the law);—of *state*, either physical (as L. viii. 43, γυνὴ οὖσα ἐν ῥύσει αἵματος; Rom. iv. 10, Ph. iv. 11³), or metaphysical (L. iv. 36, Tit. i. 6), and especially of *disposition*, *frame of mind*, 1 Tim. ii. 2, 2 C. ii. 1, viii. 2, L. i. 44, 75, E. i. 4 (H. xi. 2), 2 P. ii. 3;—and lastly of *occupation*, as 1 Tim. iv. 15, ἐν τούτοις ἔσθι; Col. iv. 2, compare E. vi. 20 (Meyer *in loc.*), and the neuter ἐν οἷς, A. xxvi. 12. Compare Xen. *Cyr.* 3. 1. 1, 5. 2. 17, Soph. *Ed. R.* 570, Plat. *Phaed.* 59 a and Stallb. *in loc.*

(3) The application of ἐν to express non-material relations, which has already been partially noticed, is very diversified, and exhibits both an extension in usage characteristic of later

¹ Rückert says that in 1 C. xiv. 11 ἐν ἐμοί stands for ἐμοί,—one of those superficial observations which one does not expect to find set down so nakedly by any scholar at the present day.

² See Kypke on 1 C. vi. 2 (Jelf 622. I. c).

³ See Elsner *in loc.*, Kühner II. 274 (Jelf 622. 3. d).

Greek, and also a Hebrew colouring. Not merely does *ἐν* indicate that in which something is (metaphysically) contained, in which it consists (consistit), or shows itself—as 1 P. iii. 4, E. iv. 3 (ii. 15), 2 Th. ii. 9 (1 C. xi. 25), Ph. i. 9,—but it also denotes, with great variety of application,

a. The substratum or the sphere (the range, personal or not personal) *on* which or *in* which a power acts. See 1 C. ix. 15, *ἵνα οὕτω* (ver. 13 sq.) *γένηται ἐν ἐμοί*, *that it should thus be done on me*; iv. 2, 6, *ἐν ἡμῖν μάθητε*, *learn on us*; Jo. xiii. 35, *ἐν τούτῳ γινώσκονται* Xen. *Cyr.* 1. 6. 41 (L. xxiv. 35, 1 Jo. iii. 19), Rom. xiv. 22, *ὁ μὴ κρίνων ἐν ᾧ* (*ἐν τούτῳ ὁ*) *δοκιμάζει* 1 Th. v. 12, *κοπιῶντες ἐν ὑμῖν*, *who labour on you*; Rom. i. 9, *λατρεύειν ἐν τῷ εὐαγγελίῳ* (1 Th. iii. 2 *v. l.*, *συνεργὸς ἐν τῷ εὐαγγελίῳ*), 1 C. vii. 15. It is used ethically in 2 C. iv. 2, *περιπατοῦντες ἐν πανουργίᾳ* (E. ii. 3, 10, v. 2), Rom. vi. 2, *ζῆν ἐν ἁμαρτίᾳ* (Fritz. *in loc.*), Col. iii. 7 (Cic. *Fam.* 9. 26): compare 1 C. vi. 20, 2 Th. i. 10, 1 Jo. ii. 8. *Ἐν* further denotes the object *on* (at, about) which one rejoices, prides himself, etc., as *χαίρειν ἐν*, *καυχᾶσθαι ἐν*: see § 33.

b. The measure or law (Thuc. 1. 77, 8. 89) *in* or *according to* which something is done, as E. iv. 16 (H. iv. 11): compare the Hebrew *בְּ*. Many thus explain the preposition in H. x. 10, *ἐν ᾧ θελήματι ἡγιασμένοι ἐσμέν*, *according to* (in conformity with) *which will*: here, however, *ἐν* is more precise than *κατά*,—our being sanctified through the sacrificial death of Christ has its foundation *in* God's will. In no other passage does *ἐν* signify *secundum*, though numerous examples of this meaning are given in even the most recent N. T. lexicons.¹ In 1 C. xiv. 11, *ἐν ἐμοί*, *according to my judgment*, is properly *with me* (in my conception²): in Rom. i. 24, viii. 15, xi. 25 *v. l.*, Ph. ii. 7, *ἐν* denotes the state, condition. 1 Th. iv. 15 must be rendered, *this I say to you in a word of the Lord*; ³ compare 1 C. ii. 7, xiv. 6. In such phrases as *περιπατεῖν ἐν σοφίᾳ*, *σοφία* is not represented as the law *according to which*, but as an ideal possession, or as the sphere *in which* one walks (see above). To explain *ἐν Χριστῷ*, *ἐν κυρίῳ*, as meaning *according to the will or example*

¹ [This language is now too strong, the latest N. T. lexicons—e. g., Schirlitz's *Wörterbuch* and Grimm's edition of Wilke's *Clavis*—not being chargeable with this. In the latter work the meaning *secundum* is not given at all.]

² Compare Wex, *Antig.* p. 187. [See above, 1. d.]

³ [Compare Ellicott *in loc.*]

of Christ, is to deprive the apostle's conception of its force. Lastly, 1 Tim. i. 18, ἵνα στρατεύῃ ἐν αὐταῖς (ταῖς προφητεῖαις) τὴν καλὴν στρατείαν, must probably be rendered in accordance with the figure, *in the prophecies*,—equipped with them, as it were, as the soldier fights *in armour*.

c. The (external) occasion: A. vii. 29, ἔφυγεν ἐν τῷ λόγῳ τούτῳ, *on this word* (at this word), Xen. *Equest.* 9. 11. Hence sometimes the ground, as in Mt. vi. 7, ἐν τῇ πολυλογίᾳ αὐτῶν εἰσακουσθήσονται, *on account of their much speaking* (properly, *with or at their much speaking*, compare Ælian, *Anim.* 11. 31, Dio. C. 25. 5); ἐν τούτῳ, *therefore*,¹ in Jo. xvi. 30 and probably in 1 C. iv. 4 (compare Plutarch, *Glor. Athen.* c. 7, ἐν τοῦτοις); ἐν ᾧ, for ἐν τούτῳ ὅτι, *because*, Rom. viii. 3 (see Fritz.). In several languages, however, expressions which denote that which takes place *with, by, or at* a thing are thus used in reference to the *ground or reason*. In Latin *propter* strictly means *near*; and the German *weil* [*because*] is properly a particle of time (*whilst*). Ἐν is never joined with names of persons in the sense of *propter* (see my note on G. i. 24,² and compare Ex. xiv. 4);³ and in general this meaning of ἐν has been intro-

¹ In H. xi. 2 ἐν ταύτῃ (τῇ πίστει) does not express the ground or reason, but the (spiritual) possession, *in hac (constituti)*; compare 1 Tim. v. 10 (Jo. viii. 21). In H. ii. 18, ἐν ᾧ πέπονθεν κ.τ.λ. is certainly to be resolved into ἐν τούτῳ ᾧ, *in eo quod*; see above, p. 198. Ἐν ᾧ has exactly the same meaning in 1 P. ii. 12. In H. vi. 17, ἐν ᾧ may be referred to the preceding ἄρκος; but the rendering *quapropter, quare* (in which sense ἐφ' ᾧ is sometimes used), would not be unsuitable. In Rom. ii. 1, ἐν ᾧ may be translated *dum*; or rather—with the Vulgate—in quo (in qua re) judicas, etc., which gives an appropriate sense; see Fritzsche. In L. x. 20, ἐν τούτῳ . . . ὅτι means (rejoice) *in this, that* etc.; compare Ph. i. 18. I do not know of any clear example in Greek authors of the use of ἐν τούτῳ, ἐν ᾧ, with the meaning *therefore, because*. The examples cited by Sturz (*Lexic. Xenoph.* II, 162) admit of a different explanation; and in Xen. *An.* 1. 3. 1, which Kypke (II. 194) brings in here, the better editions have ἐπὶ τούτῳ. Plat. *Rep.* 5. 455 b also, where Ast renders ἐν ᾧ *propterea quod*, may be otherwise explained; see Stallb. *in loc.*

² ["Celebriant Deum, ut qui in me invenissent celebrationis materiem." Winer *l. c.*]

³ In 2 C. xiii. 4, the words ἀσθενοῦμεν ἐν αὐτῷ—as frequently ἐν Χριστῷ (so variously explained by commentators)—must be understood of fellowship with Christ, the relation εἶναι ἐν Χριστῷ (see below, p. 486 sq.). The apostle is not *labouring for Christ's sake* (as if, from regard to the interest of Christ, lest the Corinthians might possibly fall away), but *in Christ*, i. e., *in and in accordance with his (apostolic) fellowship with Christ* (who was himself *labouring* in a certain sense,—see the previous part of the verse). These words concisely indicate a state of things which resulted from the εἶναι ἐν Χριστῷ, just as ζῆν and διακονεῖν εἶναι are referred to fellowship with Christ (σύν). As little reason is there for rendering ὁ δέσμιος ἐν κυρίῳ, E. iv. 1, *the prisoner*

duced into too many passages, e. g., E. iii. 13, Jo. viii. 21, Ja. i. 25, 2 C. vi. 12, H. iv. 11.

d. The instrument and means,—chiefly in the book of Revelation. In the better Greek prose writers ¹ this usage is confined to cases where we could use *in* (or *on*): e. g., *καίειν ἐν πυρί*, Rev. xvii. 16 (1 C. iii. 13),—compare 1 Macc. v. 44, vi. 31 (*δῆσαι ἐν πέδαις* Xen. *An.* 4. 3. 8,—compare Jud. xv. 13, xvi. 7, Ecclus. xxviii. 19, Stallb. Plat. *Crit.* p. 104, *καλύπτειν ἐν ἱματίῳ* Ael. *Anim.* 11. 15); *μετρεῖν ἐν μέτρῳ*, Mt. vii. 2; *ἀλλάζειν ἐν ἄλατι*, Mt. v. 13, Rev. vii. 14, Ja. iii. 9, H. ix. 22. Here, however, through the influence of the Hebrew *ב*, *ἐν* is thus used (especially in Revelation) where there is no such limitation, and where a Greek writer would have used the simple dative as the *casus instrumentalis*. See L. xxii. 19, *πατάσσειν ἐν μαχαίρᾳ*, Rev. vi. 8, *ἀποκτεῖναι ἐν ῥομφαίᾳ* xiii. 10, xiv. 15, *κράζειν ἐν μεγάλῃ φωνῇ* (2 P. ii. 16), Mt. vii. 6, *καταπατεῖν ἐν τοῖς ποσίν* L. i. 51, Mk. xiv. 1, Rom. xv. 6; and compare Jud. iv. 16, xv. 15, xx. 16, 48, 1 K. xii. 18, Jos. x. 35, Ex. xiv. 21, xvi. 3, xvii. 5, 13, xix. 13, Gen. xxxii. 20, xli. 36, xlviii. 22, Neh. i. 10, 1 Macc. iv. 15, Judith ii. 19, v. 9, vi. 4, 12, al.² Isolated examples of this kind are, however found in Greek writers: see Himer. *Eclog.* 4. 16, *ἐν ξίφεϊ* Hippocr. *ApHOR.* 2. 36, *ἐν φαρμακείῃσι καθαίρεσθαι* Malal. 2. p. 50.³ *Ἐν* is thus

for Christ's sake. Ph. i. 8, *ἐπιτιθεῖν πάντας ὑμᾶς ἐν σπλάγχνοις Χριστοῦ Ἰησοῦ*, is somewhat more remote: see Bengel.

¹ See Buttm. *Philol.* p. 69, Boeckh, *Pind.* III. 487, Poppo, Xen. *Cyr.* p. 195; and the uncritical collections in Schwarz, *Glossart.* p. 476, *ὁμοῖα*, *Pind.* p. 153 sq. [See Ellicott on 1 Th. iv. 18, Jelf 622. 3. a.]

² It would be wrong to give *ἐν* an instrumental sense in E. ii. 15 (p. 275) and E. vi. 4; in the latter passage *παιδεία καὶ νοθεύς* constitute the sphere in which the children are trained (comp. Polyb. 1. 65. 7). In the phrase *ἀλλάσσειν τι ἐν τινι*, Rom. i. 23, I cannot agree with Fritzsche in taking *ἐν* as *per*, nor do I believe that the Hebrew *ב* in *בַּחֶמֶץ* is to be thus explained. *To change something in gold* is either an example of brachylogy, or else the gold is regarded as that *in* which the exchange is accomplished. Akin to this is the *in* of price; see above, and p. 487.

³ Many passages which might be quoted from Greek writers as examples of this usage are to be otherwise explained: e. g., *ἐν ἐν ἑσθλαῖς*, Lucian, *Phalar.* 1. 5; *ἐν ἡμῶσιν ὑποβλίπιν*, Lucian, *Amor.* 29 (compare Wex, *Antig.* I. 270); Porphy. *de Antro Nymphar.* p. 261, *ἀμορῶν*, *ἐν οἷς* . . . *ἀρνόμεθα*; Lucian, *Asin.* 44, *ὡς τιθνηκώς ἐν ταῖς πληγαῖς* (in or amid the blows); Plat. *Tim.* 81 c, *τιθραμμένης ἐν γάλακτι*, brought up on milk (compare Jacobs, *Athen.* p. 57). In Lucian, *Conser.* *Hist.* 12, *ἐν ἀρνείῳ φουέειν*, the recent editors read *ἐν* for *ἐν*, on MS. authority. In Lucian, *Dial. Mort.* 23. 3, however, all MSS. but one have *καθιζόμενον ἐν τῇ ῥάβδῳ* (not exactly so in Aelian 2. 6); yet even here Lehmann regards the preposition as suspicious (compare Lucian, *Lapsul.* c. 26). See also Engelh., Plat. *Menex.* p. 261, Dissem, *Pind.* p. 487.

joined with personal names, as in Mt. ix. 34, ἐν τῷ ἄρχοντι τῶν δαιμονίων ἐκβάλλειν τὰ δαιμόνια. A. xvii. 31, κρίνειν ἐν ἀνδρί,¹ *in a man* (compare Thuc. 7. 8. 2, Matth. 577. 2); but not in Jo. xvii. 10, 2 Th. i. 10, and certainly not in A. xvii. 28.² The phrase ὁμόσαι ἐν τινι, Mt. v. 34 sqq., does not mean *jurare per* (see Fritz. *in loc.*), but, more simply, swear *by* (*near, on*) something. In other passages also ἐν is not properly *through*. In 1 C. vii. 14, ἡγιάσται ὁ ἀνὴρ ὁ ἄπιστος ἐν τῇ γυναικί means *he is sanctified in the wife*,—the basis rather than the means of the sanctification being indicated. In Rom. xv. 16, ἐν πνεύματι ἀγίῳ (not διὰ πνεύματος ἀγίου) is used designedly, *in the Holy Ghost*—an inward principle. Akin to 1 C. vii. 14 are 1 C. xv. 22, ἐν τῷ Ἀδὰμ πάντες ἀποθνήσκουσι. A. iv. 2, ἐν Ἰησοῦ τὴν ἀνάστασιν τὴν ἐκ νεκρῶν καταγγέλλειν. Least of all can ἐν Χριστῷ (κυρίῳ) ever be translated *per Christum* (Fritz. *Rom.* I. 397,—this is distinctly διὰ Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ): Rom. vi. 11, ζῶντες τῷ θεῷ ἐν Χριστῷ Ἰησοῦ (the Christian lives not merely *through Christ*, beneficio Christi, but *in Christ*, in a spiritually powerful fellowship with Christ), vi. 23, 2 C. ii. 14. Indeed this phrase always refers (usually in a concise, condensed manner) to εἶναι ἐν Χριστῷ, 1 Th. ii. 14, Rom. viii. 1, xvi. 11, 2 C. v. 17, G. i. 22; and Luther's "barbarous" rendering (Fritz. *Rom.* II. 85) must be retained.³ So also in 1 C. xii. 3, ἐν πνεύματι θεοῦ

¹ [These examples are not very clear. A. xvii. 31 may be simply rendered *in the person of* (Meyer, Alford): on Mt. ix. 34 see Green, *Gr.* p. 208.]

² In διδῶσμαι ἐν αὐτοῖς (Jo. xvii. 10), ἐν αὐτοῖς is certainly more than δι' αὐτῶν. He would be glorified *through them*, if they but effected objectively something which conduced to the glory of Christ; he is glorified *in them*, in so far as they glorify Christ *in themselves*, with their persons. So also, "to live and be *in God*" seems to express man's existing (being rooted, so to speak) in the divine power, with more precision than could have been conveyed by διὰ. When ἐν and διὰ are found in one sentence, διὰ expresses the external means, whilst ἐν refers to that which was effected *in* or *on* the person of some one, and which cleaves to it, as it were: E. i. 7, ἐν ᾧ (Χριστῷ) ἔχομεν τὴν ἀπολύτρωσιν διὰ τοῦ αἵματος αὐτοῦ (where Meyer is wrong), iii. 6. Even when the reference is to things, not persons, we can perceive the difference between ἐν (of metaphysical condition or power) and διὰ (of the means); e. g., 1 P. i. 5, τοῖς ἐν δυνάμει θεοῦ φρουρουμένοις διὰ πίστεως (see Steiger), i. 22 [*Rec.*], ἡγνιώτις ἐν τῇ ὑπακοῇ τῆς ἀληθείας διὰ πνεύματος. H. x. 10. Lastly, passages in which ἐν and διὰ are used in one sentence of material objects, as Col. i. 16 [?], 2 C. vi. 4-5, 1 C. xiv. 19 [*Rec.*], only show that the two prepositions are as regards sense of the same kind. In Mt. iv. 4 also ἐν παντὶ ῥήματι does not seem to be in meaning perfectly parallel to ἐπ' ἅρτω μόνῳ; but as ἐπὶ indicates the basis, so ἐν indicates the (spiritual) element of the life: in any case *through* or *by means of* would here be an inexact rendering.

³ As the Christian abides in a most living (most intimate, hence ἐν) fellowship with Christ (through faith), he will do everything in the consciousness of this fellowship, and by means of powers resulting from this fellowship,—i. e., *in*

λαλῶν has the strict meaning "speaking *in* the spirit of God," as the principle in which he lives (Rom. ix. 1, xiv. 17, Col. i. 8).

e. 'Εν is used (Hebraistically) of the *price*, in Rev. v. 9, ἀγοράζειν ἐν τῷ αἵματι (1 Chr. xxi. 24). The value of the thing purchased is contained in the price (to this answers the ἐκ of price). (Don. p. 508, Jelf 622.)

Even the most recent lexicographers have unduly multiplied the meanings of this preposition, or have wrongly applied its true meanings to N. T. passages. Especially Proteus-like have been the explanations of ἐν ὀνόματί τινος. Here however ἐν presents no difficulty, but simply signifies *in*. A thing comes to pass "in a person's name" when it is comprehended or inclosed *in* his name, is set to the account of his personal agency (compare A. iv. 7), and not to that of the man who is the nearest, the direct subject (compare Jo. v. 43). Only the various verbs which are defined by ἐν ὀνόματι demand attention from the commentator, that he may in all cases most simply trace back the varied senses to the literal meaning of the formula. This requirement has not yet been satisfactorily met,¹ even by Meyer. Ph. ii. 10 seems to need separate treatment. Here ὄνομα points back to ὄνομα in ver. 9, and ἐν ὀνόματι denotes the name *into* which those who bow the knee are united, united *into* which all (πάν γόνυ) offer worship: the name which Jesus has received unites them all to bow the knee. 'Εν does not indicate the *finis* or *consilium* in Tit. iii. 5; ἔργα τὰ ἐν δικαιοσύνῃ are works done in the spirit of a δίκαιος: on L. i. 17, 1 C. vii. 15, see below [§ 50. 5]. Nor do we need *erga* for Mk. ix. 50, εἰρηνεύετε ἐν ἀλλήλοις, for we also use *amongst* here. Still less tenable are the following interpretations:—

(a) *Ex*:² H. xiii. 9, ἐν οἷς οὐκ ὠφελήθησαν οἱ περιπατήσαντες, unde (Schott) *nilhil commodi perciperunt* (compare ὠφελεῖσθαι ἀπό, AEschin. Dial. 2. 11). If we joined ἐν οἷς with ὠφελήθησαν the preposition would denote the advantage which would have been founded *in them*,

Christ, in the Lord: the renderings frequently given, as a *Christian*, in a *Christian spirit*, etc., express much less than the pregnant phrase *in Christ*. So in Rom. xvi. 12, *who labour in the Lord*, conscious of their fellowship with the Lord (no worldly *κοπιᾶν* is meant); 1 C. xv. 18, *who fell asleep in Christ*, in conscious, enduring fellowship with Christ (compare 1 Th. iv. 16, Rev. xiv. 13), Rom. ix. 1 (which even Bengel misunderstood), *speak truth in Christ* (as one living in Christ); xiv. 14, *persuaded in the Lord* (in reference to a truth of which in his living union with Christ he is convinced). On 1 C. iv. 15 see Meyer. Εἰρηνισθεῖσθαι ἐν Χριστῷ, Ph. iii. 9, is evidently to be thus explained: see also Rom. xv. 17, xvi. 2, 22, 1 C. vii. 39, Ph. iv. 1 (E. vi. 1), 1 P. v. 10. Fritzsche (Rom. II. 82 sqq.) maintains substantially the right view, but not without misapprehensions and the introduction of unnecessary matter. See also Van Hengel, *Cor.* p. 81.

¹ Yet better by Harless (*Eph.* p. 484) than by Van Hengel (*Phil.* p. 161 sq.).

² Fischer (*Well.* p. 141) gives this meaning to ἐν in such phrases as πίνειν ἐν ἀργύρῳ, χρυσῷ (Isocr. *Paneg.* c. 30, Diog. L. 1. 104, *bibere in ossibus* Flor. 3. 4. 2). On this fashion we might say that our *auf* (on) means *von* (from); for we speak of eating *on* (*auf*) silver plates, which, according to the analogy of "drinking *out of* silver cups," is equivalent to *from* (*von*) silver plates.

or have clung to them (Xen. *Ath. Rep.* 1. 3, Dem. *Pantæn.* 631 a); but ἐν οἷς belongs to περιπατήσαντες. In Mt. i. 20, τὸ ἐν αὐτῇ γεννηθὲν means that which is begotten in her (in ejus utero).

(b) *Pro, loco*: Rom. xi. 17 (Schott), ἐνεκεντρίσθης ἐν αὐτοῖς (κλάδοις), is, grafted on the branches (which had been in part cut off).

(c) *Together with*: in A. xx. 32 ἐν τοῖς ἡγιασμένοις means amongst the sanctified. A. vii. 14, μετεκαλέσατο τὸν πατέρα αὐτοῦ Ἰακώβ . . . ἐν ψυχᾷς ἐβδόμηκοντα, means (consisting) in 70 souls: αἱ is thus used in Dt. x. 22, but I do not know any similar example in Greek. Fritzsche's explanation of the words (*Mark*, p. 604)¹ appears to me too artificial; Wahl also has rejected it. E. vi. 2, ἥτις ἐστὶν ἐντολὴ πρώτη ἐν ἐπαγγελίᾳ, certainly does not mean *annexu, addita promissione*, but, which is the first in promise, i. e., in point of promise ("not ἐν τάξει:" Chrysost.) ; so Meyer.

(d) *By [of the agent]*: E. iv. 21, εἶγε ἐν αὐτῷ ἐδιδάχθητε, if ye have been taught in him, is closely connected with the following ἀποθέσθαι κ.τ.λ., and hence the meaning is "conformably to fellowship with Christ," "as believers on Christ."—As to ἐν for εἰς see § 50. 4.

b. *Σύν, with*, as distinguished from *μετά*, points to a closer and stricter conjunction,² such as (among persons) association in calling, belief, lot, etc.: A. ii. 14, xiv. 4, 20, 1 C. xi. 32. Hence it is especially used of spiritual fellowship, as that of believers with Christ (Rom. vi. 8, Col. ii. 13, 20, iii. 3, 1 Th. iv. 17, v. 10), or that of believers with Abraham (G. iii. 9), σύν denoting in all these instances, not a mere resemblance, but a real association. Then, applied to things, it denotes powers which work with a person, uniting themselves with him: e. g., 1 C. v. 4, xv. 10. In 2 C. viii. 19 it would be used of a less close conjunction,—with the collection; but ἐν seems the preferable reading. Compare however L. xxiv. 21, σύν πᾶσι τούτοις τρίτην ταύτην ἡμέραν ἄγει σήμερον, with all this, i. e., joined with all this there is the fact that etc.; see Neh. v. 18, and compare Joseph. *Antt.* 17. 6. 5. (Don. p. 508, Jelf 623.)

c. *Ἐπὶ*. The primary meaning is upon, over (both of elevations and of level surfaces),³ in the local sense: Mt. xiv. 11,

¹ ["Per septuaginta quinque homines Josephus patrem suum et universam familiam in Ægyptum arcessivit, h. e., Josephus eo, quod septuaginta quinque homines in Ægyptum arcesseret, patrem suum et cognatos suos omnes eo traduxit:" Fritz. l. c. Meyer follows this explanation.]

² Krüger (p. 322): "σύν τινι denotes rather coherence, μετά τινος rather coexistence." [See also Ellicott on G. iii. 9, E. vi. 23.]

³ According to Krüger (p. 340), ἐπὶ with the genitive denotes a more accidental, free connexion; ἐπὶ with the dative denotes rather belonging to.

ἡνέχθη ἡ κεφαλὴ ἐπὶ πύρακι Mk. i. 45, ἐπ' ἐρήμοις τόποις (see above on ἐπί with the genitive, and compare ἀνάγειν εἰς τὴν ἔρημον Mt. iv. 1), Mk. vi. 39, L. xxi. 6, Rev. xix. 14; also Jo. iv. 6, ἐπὶ τῇ πηγῇ, *over* (on) *the well* (the margin of the well lying higher than the well itself), Rev. ix. 14, Xen. *An.* 1. 2. 8, 5. 3. 2, *Cyr.* 7. 5. 11, Isocr. *Paneg.* c. 40, Dio C. 177. 30 (see above, § 47. g).¹ Sometimes it signifies *at*, as in Jo. v. 2, ἐπὶ τῇ προβατικῇ, *at the sheep-gate*, A. iii. 10, 11, Mt. xxiv. 33, ἐπὶ θύραις (Xen. *Cyr.* 8. 1. 33, yet see note,² p. 468); and is thus applied to persons, A. v. 35, πρᾶσσειν τι ἐπὶ τινι, *to do something on*² *some one* (compare δρᾶν τι ἐπὶ τινι, Her. 3. 14, *Æl. Anim.* 11. 11). Lastly, ἐπί is *with*—both of place (*around*), as A. xxviii. 14, ἐπ' αὐτοῖς³ ἐπιμεῖναι, and of time, as H. ix. 26, ἐπὶ συντελείᾳ τῶν αἰώνων, *sub finem mundi*; further, Ph. i. 3, εὐχαριστῶ τῷ θεῷ ἐπὶ πάσῃ τῇ μνηαῖ ὑμῶν, *with every mention*, Mk. vi. 52, οὐ συνῆκαν ἐπὶ τοῖς ἄρτοις;⁴ 2 C. ix. 6, σπεῖρειν, θερίζειν ἐπ' εὐλογίαις, *with blessings*, so that blessings are associated therewith. So, with a different application, in H. ix. 15, τῶν ἐπὶ τῇ πρώτῃ διαθήκῃ παραβάσεων, *with* (under) *the first covenant*, during the continuance of the first covenant. It is thus applied to persons in H. x. 28 (from the LXX), ἐπὶ τρισὶ μάρτυσι, *with* (before) *three witnesses*, *adhibitis testibus*. 'Επί is also used of that which (in point of time) is directly annexed to, which follows *upon*, as in Xen. *Cyr.* 2. 3. 7, ἀέστη ἐπ' αὐτῷ Φεραύλας, *immediately after* (Appian, *Cir.* 5. 3, Pausan. 7. 25. 6, Dio C. 325. 89, 519. 99⁵). Some have thus explained A. xi. 19, ἀπὸ τῆς θλίψεως τῆς γενομένης ἐπὶ Στεφάνῳ (see Alberti *in loc.*), but

¹ The signification *upon* may also be traced in L. xii. 53, ἵσταται . . . πατὴρ ἐφ' υἱῷ καὶ υἱὸς ἐπὶ πατρί, *the father will be on him*, i. e., pressing on him, a load on him; as we say colloquially, *Vater und Sohn liegen sich auf dem Hals* [literally, *father and son lie on each other's neck*, i. e., plague each other]. Here however *against* correctly expresses the sense; but I cannot bring myself to give ἐπί this meaning in L. xxi. 32, as Wahl does. Rom. x. 19 is of an entirely different kind.

² [Here the German and the English prepositions do not agree: we say *at the gate*, but *on or to the man*, though the German *an* is used in both cases. Similarly in the next sentence we should not use *with* in rendering H. ix. 26.]

³ [We should probably read παρ' αὐτοῖς.]

⁴ [That is, *at the* (miracle of the) *loaves they understood not*: so Fritz., De W., Bleek, Meyer. Alford takes ἐπί as expressing basis, foundation.]

⁵ [Compare Wurm, *Dinarch.* p. 39 sq., Ellendt, *Arr. Al.* 1. 30 (Don. p. 518, Jelf 634. 2. b.).

here ἐπί rather means *over* (on account of) or *against* (Matthäi *in loc.*).¹

In a figurative sense, ἐπί denotes, in general, the basis on which an action or a state rests, as in Ph. iii. 9. So in Mt. iv. 4 (from the LXX), ζῆν ἐπ' ἄρτω (parallel with ἐν ῥήματι), after the Hebrew לֶחֶם נִתַּן, Dt. viii. 3,—though the phrase is also found in Greek writers, see Plat. *Alcib.* 1. 105 c, Alciph. 3. 7 (compare *sustentare vitam*). Under this head comes the phrase ἐπὶ τῷ ὀνόματι τινος (Lucian, *Pisc.* 15, compare Schoem. *Isæus* p. 463 sq.), to do something *on the name of* some one, i. e., to do it resting on, or having reference to, this name. In the N. T. we meet with ἐπὶ τῷ ὀνόματι Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ in different applications: e. g., *to teach on the name of Christ* (L. xxiv. 47, A. iv. 17, v. 28, 40), the teacher referring to Christ as the original Teacher, by whom he is delegated; *to cast out devils on the name of Christ* (L. ix. 49), making the power of exorcism to depend on his name (pronounced as a formula of exorcism); *to be baptised on the name of Christ*, the baptism being founded on the confession of his name (A. ii. 38); *to receive some one on the name of Christ* (Mt. xviii. 5), i. e., because he bears this name, confesses it, etc.—Ἐπί is then specially applied to denote

a. *Over*—of superintendence: L. xii. 44, ἐπὶ τοῖς ὑπάρχουσιν καταστήσει αὐτόν,² compare Xen. *Cyr.* 6. 3. 28 (as elsewhere ἐπί with genitive, Lob. *Phryn.* p. 474 sq.).

b. *Over and above, to*,—of addition to something already existing. See L. iii. 20, προσέθηκε καὶ τοῦτο ἐπὶ πᾶσι Mt. xxv. 20, ἄλλα πέντε τάλαντα ἐκέρδησα ἐπ' αὐτοῖς, *in addition to* those 5 talents (if ἐπ' αὐτοῖς is genuine³), L. xvi. 26, ἐπὶ πᾶσι τούτοις, *over and above* (besides) *all this*, Lucian, *Conscr. Hist.* 31, Aristoph. *Plut.* 628 (compare Wetstein and Kypke *in loc.*), Ph. ii. 17, Col. iii. 14, E. vi. 16 (compare Polyb. 6. 23. 12). Hence Jo. iv. 27, ἐπὶ τούτῳ ἦλθον οἱ μαθηταί, *on this*,—when Jesus was thus speaking with the Samaritan, the disciples came. The application is somewhat different in 2 C. vii. 13, ἐπὶ τῇ παρακλήσει περισσοτέρως μᾶλλον ἐχάρημεν, *in addition to*, i. e., *besides my comfort I rejoiced*, etc.

¹ Compare Schæfer, *Plutarch* V. 17, Maetzner, *Antiph.* p. 288.

² [This and Mt. xxiv. 47 seem the only N. T. examples (Jelf 634. II. 1. c.).]

³ [All recent editors omit these words.]

c. *Over* (at, about),—indicating the object after verbs denoting an emotion, as θαυμάζειν, ἀγαλλιᾶν, πενθεῖν, λυπεῖσθαι, ὀργιζεσθαι, μετανονεῖν: see L. i. 47, xviii. 7, Mk. iii. 5, xii. 17, Mt. vii. 28, Rom. x. 19, 2 C. xii. 21,¹ Rev. xii. 17, xviii. 11² (Plat. *Symp.* 217 a, 206 b, Isocr. *Paneg.* 22, Lucian, *Philops.* 14, Aristot. *Rhet.* 2. 10. 1, Palæph. 1. 8, Joseph. *Antt.* 5. 1. 26, al.). So with εὐχαριστεῖν, to give thanks over (for), 1 C. i. 4, 2 C. ix. 15, Ph. i. 3 sqq., Polyb. 18. 26. 4. Then with verbs of speaking, Rev. x. 11, προφητεύσαι ἐπὶ λαοῖς (xxii. 16 v. l.), Jo. xii. 16, ταῦτα ἦν ἐπ' αὐτῷ γεγραμμένα (Her. 1. 66, Paus. 3. 13. 3): compare Schoemann, *Plut. Agis* p. 71.

d. *On*,—of supposition and condition (Xen. *Symp.* 1. 5, Diod. S. 2. 24, Lucian, *Conscr. Hist.* 38, Æsop. 21. 1): ἐπ' ἐλπίδι, on hope,³ 1 C. ix. 10 (Plat. *Alcib.* 1. 105 b,—ἐπ' ἐλπίσι, Dio C. 1003. 21, Herod. 3. 12. 20), H. ix. 17, ἐπὶ νεκροῖς, over dead persons, i. e., not until there are dead persons, when death has taken place.⁴ Also of the motive: L. v. 5, ἐπὶ τῷ ῥήματί σου χαλάσω τὸ δίκτυον, on thy word, induced by thy word; A. iii. 16, ἐπὶ τῇ πίστει, on account of faith; A. xxvi. 6, Mt. xix. 9 (1 C. viii. 11 v. l.⁵); compare Xen. *Mem.* 3. 14. 2, *Cyr.* 1. 3. 16, 1. 4. 24, 4. 5. 14, Her. 1. 137, Lucian, *Hermot.* 80, Isocr. *Arceor.* 336, Dio Chr. 29. 293. Hence ἐφ' ᾧ, wherefore, Diod. S. 19. 98 (ἐφ' ᾧπερ, Dio C. 43. 95, al.), and because, 2 C. v. 4, Rom. v. 12, also probably Ph. iii. 12⁶ (on account of the fact that . . ., for ἐπὶ τούτῳ ὅτι, see Fritz. *Rom.* I. 299 sq.), eo quod.⁷

¹ [Winer connects ἐπὶ τῇ ἀκαθαρσίᾳ with μετανοήσαντων (as in A. V.), not with πινθήσω (Meyer). There is no other example of μετανοῖν ἐπὶ in the N. T.; in the LXX see Joel ii. 13, Jon. iii. 10, al. To the verbs given above, Lunemann adds μακροθυμεῖν.]

² [Here ἐπ' αἰτίᾳ appears the true reading: there is no other example of πινθεῖν ἐπὶ τινι in the N. T.]

³ [If "on hope" is not allowable in English, we must say resting on hope, with hope.]

⁴ Several of these passages, however, may be referred to the most general meaning with, by (see above): so Fritz. *Rom.* 1. 315. [With H. ix. 17 compare Soph. *El.* 237, also Eurip. *Ion* 228.]

⁵ Ἀπολείτα ὁ ἀσθεὶς ἀδελφὸς ἐπὶ τῇ σῇ γνώσει (where however good authorities read ἐν) is properly, he perishes over thy knowledge, i. e., because thy knowledge asserts itself,—in brief, through thy knowledge. But it does not follow that ἐπὶ by itself can mean through, as Grotius (on Rom. v. 12) maintains.

⁶ [The different meanings are examined by Bp. Ellicott: see also Bp. Lightfoot in *loc.*]

⁷ Greek writers commonly use the plural ἐφ' οἷς (but ἐπὶ τοῖς, Ellendt, *Arr. Al.* I. 211).—Rothe (*Versuch über Rom.* v. 12 sqq., p. 17 sqq.) has recently maintained that in the N. T. ἐφ' ᾧ always means on the supposition, under-

c. *To, for*,—of aim and of result:¹ 1 Th. iv. 7, οὐκ ἐκάλεσεν ἐπὶ ἀκαθαρσίᾳ, *to uncleanness*, G. v. 13 (like καλεῖν ἐπὶ ξενίᾳ, Xen. *An.* 7. 6. 3, and the like,—see Sintenis, *Plut. Them.* p. 147), 2 Tim. ii. 14, E. ii. 10. Compare Xen. *An.* 5. 7. 34, *Mcm.* 2. 3. 19, *Plat. Rep.* 3. 389 b, *Diod. S.* 2. 24, *Arrian, Al.* 1. 26. 4, 2. 18. 9, *Diog. L.* 1. 7. 2, and the index to *Dio C.* p. 148 sq. (ed. Sturz). So also, according to some, ἐφ' ᾧ in *Ph.* iii. 12, *to which (for which)*.

f. *According to*,—of the norm or rule: *L.* i. 59, καλεῖν ἐπὶ τῷ ὀνόματι, *after the name* (*Neh.* vii. 63). Under this head probably comes *Rom.* v. 14, ἐπὶ τῷ ὁμοιώματι τῆς παραβάσεως Ἀδάμ, *ad (Vulg. in) similitudinem peccati Adami*; for other explanations see Meyer *in loc.* 2 *C.* ix. 6, however, cannot be taken thus (as by Philippi, *Röm. Br.* p. 172); see above, p. 489. (*Don.* p. 518, *Jelf* 634.)

When ἐπὶ with the dative, in the local sense, is joined with a verb of direction or motion (*Mt.* ix. 16, *Jo.* viii. 7,—but not *Mt.* xvi. 18, *A.* iii. 11), the notion of *remaining and resting at* is implied.

d. *Παρά, by* (i. e., properly, *beside, by the side of*, in a local sense), is found once only with a dative of the thing, in *Jo.* xix. 25 (*Soph. Œd. C.* 1160, *Plat. Ion* 535 b). Elsewhere it is always joined with the dative of the person (*Krüg.* p. 335), and

a. Sometimes denotes the external *by, beside* (*L.* ix. 47), or in some one's vicinity, circle, or care: 2 *Tim.* iv. 13, φερόνῃν ἀπέλιπον παρὰ Κάρπῳ 1 *C.* xvi. 2 (*Aristot. Pol.* 1. 7), *L.* xix. 7 (where παρὰ ἁμαρτωλῶ belongs to καταλῆσαι), *Col.* iv. 16, *Rev.* ii. 13, *A.* x. 6, xviii. 3.

b. Sometimes, and more frequently, it refers to that which is *by* or *with* some one in a *metaphysical* sense, that which is in the possession, power, etc., of some one (*penes*). See *Mt.* xix. 26, παρὰ ἀνθρώποις τοῦτο ἀδύνατόν ἐστιν, παρὰ δὲ θεῷ πάντα δυνατά: *Rom.* ii. 11, οὐ γάρ ἐστι προσωποληψία παρὰ θεῷ ix. 14, *L.* i. 37 (where παρὰ τοῦ θεοῦ is a mere error of transcription²), compare *Demosth. Cor.* 352 a, εἴ ἐστι παρ' ἐμοί τις

standing, condition, that,—in so far as; but there is no passage which will admit this meaning without a forced interpretation; compare *Rückert, Comment. zu Röm.* I. 262 (2 Aufl.).

¹ [See *Ellicott* on 2 *Tim.* ii. 14.]

² [The genitive is now received into the best texts on strong MS. evidence. Meyer renders "on the part of God no word shall be powerless." Compare *Shilleto, Dem. F. L.* p. 37; also *Riddell, Plat. Apol.* p. 164 sq.]

ἐμπειρία; Ja. i. 17, 2 C. i. 17. It is especially used to signify *in the judgment of*, as A. xxvi. 8, τί ἄπιστον κρίνεται παρ' ὑμῶν κ.τ.λ. (*apud vos*); Rom. xii. 16, μὴ γινέσθε φρόνιμοι παρ' ἑαυτοῖς (Pr. iii. 7), *with yourselves*, i. e. *in your own opinion*, 1 C. iii. 19, 2 P. iii. 8 (Her. 1. 32, Plat. *Theat.* 170 d, Soph. *Trach.* 586, Eurip. *Bacch.* 399, *Electr.* 737, Bernh. p. 257). So also in 2 P. ii. 11, οὐ φέρουσι κατ' αὐτῶν παρὰ κυρίῳ (before him, as Judge) βλάσφημον κρίσιν, if the words παρὰ κυρίῳ were genuine;¹ and substantially in 1 U. vii. 24, ἕκαστος ἐν ᾧ ἐκλήθη, ἐν τούτῳ μενέτω παρὰ θεῷ, *with, before God*, from the point of view of God's judgment. That παρὰ with the dative can directly signify *direction towards*² is not proved (Wahl in *Thais*) by L. ix. 47, and still less by L. xix. 7 (see above, p. 492). (Don. p. 521, Jelf 637.)

e. Πρὸς has the same primary meaning, but in the N. T. is used only in its local sense, *by, at, on, in the* (immediate) *neighbourhood of*, e. g., Jo. xviii. 16, πρὸς τῇ θύρᾳ; xx. 11, 12, Mk. v. 11. No illustration from Greek authors is needed here.³ So also in Rev. i. 13, περιέζωσμένος πρὸς τοῖς μαστοῖς ζώνην, *girt at the breast with a girdle* (Xen. *Cyr.* 7. 1. 33). L. xix. 37, ἐγγίζοντος ἤδη πρὸς τῇ καταβάσει τοῦ ὄρους τῶν ἐλαιῶν, must be rendered, *when he was already near by etc.*⁴—Πρὸς with the dative occurs far more frequently in the LXX than in the N. T. (Don. p. 523, Jelf 638.)

f. Περὶ and ὑπὸ are not found with the dative in the N. T.

¹ [N is now added to the authorities in favour of the words: Tregelles, Westcott and Hort, insert them within brackets.]

² If παρὰ with the dative were found joined to a verb of motion, we should have to consider it an example of attraction, as in the similar case with ἐν. In Xen. *An.* 2. 5. 27, however, which even Kühner cites as the only instance, later editors read παρὰ Τισσαφέρνην, on MS. authority. On the other hand see Plutarch, *Themist.* c. 5, and Sintenis *in loc.* Yet it is not to be denied that the notion of *whither* is originally contained in the dative itself (p. 268); compare Hartung, *Ueber de Causis*, p. 81. [Kühner now reads the accusative in Xen. *An.* 2. 5. 27.]

³ For there is no truth in Münter's remark, *Synbola ad interpretationem evangelii Johannis*, p. 31.

⁴ [Meyer says: "πρὸς does not denote motion towards (De Wette), but we have a pregnant combination of the direction (ἐγγίζοντας) with the 'where:'" Kühner II. p. 316" (Jelf 645. 1. d). Compare A. Buttmann, *Gr.* p. 340.]

SECTION XLIX.

PREPOSITIONS WITH THE ACCUSATIVE.

a. *Εἰς*: the antithesis of *ἐκ*, Rom. i. 17, v. 16.

a. In a local sense, *εἰς* denotes not merely *into* and *in among* (L. x. 36, A. iv. 17, also Mk. xiii. 14, *εἰς τὰ ὄρη*, as we say *into the mountains*), or *to*, of countries and cities, as in Mt. xxviii. 16, A. x. 5, xii. 19, al.;—but also (of level surfaces) *on*, as Mk. xi. 8, *ἔστρωσαν εἰς τὴν ὁδόν* A. xxvi. 14, Rev. ix. 3, and even simply *to (ad), towards* (of motion or direction), e. g., Mk. iii. 7¹ (Polyb. 2. 23. 1), Mt. xxi. 1, Jo. xi. 38, *ἔρχεται εἰς τὸ μνημεῖον*, *he comes to the tomb* (compare ver. 41), Jo. iv. 5 (compare ver. 28), xx. 1 (compare ver. 11), A. ix. 2, L. vi. 20, *ἐπάρας τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς εἰς τοὺς μαθητάς*, *towards the disciples*, Rev. x. 5 (*εἰς τὸν οὐρανόν*), Xen. *Cyr.* 1. 4. 11, Æschin. *Dial.* 2. 2. Where *εἰς* is joined with names of persons, it does not often mean *to* (*πρός*, or *ὡς*, Madv. 28, Bernh. p. 215), but *amongst, inter*, as in A. xx. 29, xxii. 21, L. xi. 49, Rom. v. 12, xvi. 26, Plat. *Prot.* 349 a, *Gorg.* 526 b. In this case it sometimes borders on the dative, as in L. xxiv. 47: see above, § 31 5.² Once it signifies *into the house of*, in A. xvi. 40, *εἰσηλθόν· εἰς τὴν Αὐδίαν* (as several³ MSS. read):⁴ compare Lys. *Orat.* 2 *in.*, Strabo 17. 796. The better MSS. however have *πρός*.

b. In a temporal sense, *εἰς* denotes sometimes a point of time *for* which, A. iv. 3 (Herod. 3. 5. 2), or *until* which, Jo. xiii. 1, 2 Tim. i. 12;⁵ sometimes a period (*for, on*, like *ἐπί*), L. xii. 19, *εἰς πολλὰ ἔτη* (Xen. *Mem.* 3. 6. 13).

c. When transferred to metaphysical relations, *εἰς* is used to express a mark or aim of any kind; e. g., A. xxviii. 6, *μηδὲν*

¹ [We should probably read *πρός* in Mk. iii. 7.]

² Likewise in 1 C. xiv. 36, 2 C. x. 14, *εἰς* is a more choice expression than *πρός*, since in all these passages it is a metaphysical reaching to some one (into the knowledge of him, or into intercourse with him) that is spoken of.

³ [No uncial MS. : Tischendorf says that *Rec.* has *εἰς* "cum minuentis ut videtur paucis."]

⁴ See Valcken. *in loc.* : compare Fischer, *Well.* III. ii. p. 150, Schoem. *Isæus* 363, and on Plut. *Agis.* p. 124 (Jelf 625, l. a).

⁵ In this sense the more expressive *ἕως* (or *μέχρι*) is more commonly used, and several passages quoted by the lexicographers for the meaning *usque ad* are not purely temporal, but contain the *εἰς* of destination or aim, as G. iii. 17 [with the reading *εἰς Χριστόν*], iii. 23, E. iv. 30.

ἀτοπον εἰς αὐτὸν γινόμενον, *towards* (on) *him*; compare Plut. *Moral.* p. 786 c. Hence εἰς denotes

(α) The measure (Bernh. p. 218) to which something comes up: 2 C. x. 13, εἰς τὰ ἄμετρα καυχᾶσθαι iv. 17¹ (Lucian, *Dial. Mort.* 27. 7). Compare also the familiar phrases εἰς μάλιστα and εἰς τρίς.

(β) The state into which something passes: A. ii. 20, Rev. xi. 6, H. vi. 6. Compare also E. ii. 21 sq.

(γ) The result: Rom. x. 10 (xiii. 14), 1 C. xi. 17, εἰς τὸ κρεῖττον συνέρχεσθε.

(δ) The direction of the mind, feeling, or conduct *towards* (*erga* and *contra*): 1 P. iv. 9, φιλόξενοι εἰς ἀλλήλους. Rom. viii. 7 (Her. 6. 65), xii. 16, Mt. xxvi. 10, 3 Jo. 5, Col. iii. 9, 2 C. viii. 24, x. 1, L. xii. 10. Col. i. 20 also, ἀποκαταλλάττειν τι εἰς αὐτόν, reduces itself to this; compare διαλλάττειν πρὸς τινα, Demosth. *Ep.* 3. p. 114, Thuc. 4. 59, al.² Εἰς is further applied to the direction of the thought, as A. ii. 25, Δαυὶδ λέγει εἰς αὐτόν, *aiming at him* (dicere *in* aliquem, compare Kypke *in loc.*), E. i. 10, v. 32, H. vii. 14, compare A. xxvi. 6,³—of the desire (*after* something), Ph. i. 23,—and of the will generally. Then to the occasion, Mt. xii. 41, εἰς τὸ κήρυγμα Ἰωνᾶ, *at the preaching*; and to the destination and purpose (Bernh. p. 219), as L. v. 4, χαλάσατε τὰ δίκτυα ὑμῶν εἰς ἄγρην, *for the draught*; 2 C. ii. 12, ἐλθὼν εἰς τὴν Τρωάδα εἰς τὸ εὐαγγέλιον, *for the Gospel*, i. e., in order to preach the Gospel; A. ii. 38, vii. 5, Rom. v. 21, vi. 20,⁴ viii. 15, ix. 21, xiii. 14,⁵ xvi. 19, H. x. 24, xii. 7,⁶ 1 P. iv. 7, 2 P. ii. 12, 2 C. ii. 16, vii. 9, G. ii. 8, Ph. i. 25; εἰς ὃ, *for which*, Col. i. 29, 2 Th. i. 11 (compare 1 P. ii. 8); εἰς τι, Mt. xxvi. 8. By this are explained the phrases ἐλπίζειν, πιστεύειν εἰς τινα; also the passages in which εἰς, joined with personal words, signifies *for*, as Rom. x. 12, πλουτῶν εἰς πάντας. L. xii. 21, 1 C. xvi. 1,

¹ [Corrected (for iv. 14) from ed. 5.]

² It is not necessary to regard this (with Fritz. *Rom.* I. 278) as a pregnant expression. It is obvious that this phrase and that which Greek writers preferred, διαλλάττειν πρὸς τινα, are founded on the same conception. [Compare Ellicott on Col. i. c.]

³ Likewise ἰμῶσαι εἰς Ἱεροσόλυμα, Mt. v. 35, must substantially be referred to this head: see Fritz. *in loc.*

⁴ [Probably vi. 19.]

⁵ [This is quoted by Winer for both *result* and *purpose*: see below.]

⁶ [With the reading εἰς παιδείαν, found in all the uncial MSS. See Alford *in loc.*, but correct the assertion that Tischendorf had returned to εἰ παιδείαν: this is true of 1849, but in his 7th and 8th editions Tischendorf reads εἰς.]

al. (and hence borders on the dative, see above) ; and, lastly, the looser combinations in which εἰς is rendered *in reference to, as regards, with respect to* (Bernh. p. 220, Bornem. Xen. *Cyr.* p. 484), as A. xxv. 20, 2 P. i. 8, Rom. iv. 20, xv. 2 (of things, Xen. *Mem.* 3. 5. 1, Philostr. *Apoll.* 1. 16), and 2 C. xi. 10, E. iii. 16,¹ iv. 15, Rom. xvi. 5 (of persons). Objective and subjective destination, result and purpose, are sometimes not to be separated, e. g., in H. iv. 16, L. ii. 34, Rom. xiv. 1, Jude 21. Our own *zu* (*for*) also includes both.²—See further § 29. 3. Rem. (Don. p. 509, Jelf 625).

Εἰς does *not* bear the following meanings.—*Sub*: Rom. xi. 32 (compare G. iii. 22) ; here εἰς retains the meaning *into*, for we can just as well say *shut up into* (*in*) something.—*With* (of the instrument) : in A. xix. 3, εἰς τὸ Ἰωάννου βάπτισμα (ἐβαπτίσθημεν) is a direct answer to the question, εἰς τί οὖν ἐβαπτίσθητε ; The strict answer would have been, *unto that unto which John baptised* : hence the expression is abbreviated, or rather inexact.—Nor does this preposition properly mean *before, coram*, in A. xxii. 30 (see Kühnöl) :³ ἔστησεν (αὐτοῖς) εἰς αὐτοῖς means *he placed him amongst them*, in the midst of them (εἰς μέσον). 2 C. xi. 6, ἐν παντὶ φανερωθέντες εἰς ὑμᾶς, is strictly *towards you* (erga), in the same sense as πρὸς elsewhere. That εἰς is ever equivalent to διὰ with the genitive is a mere fiction : εἰς διαταγὰς ἀγγέλων, A. vii. 53, most simply means *on or at injunctions of angels* (which indeed *in sense* amounts to *in consequence of* such injunctions), unless the explanation mentioned in § 32. 4. *b* be preferred.—As to εἰς for ἐν see § 50.

b. Ἀνά, denoting (motion) *on, up* ⁴ (Bernh. p. 233 sq.) occurs in the N. T.,

(1) In the phrase ἀνὰ μέσον, joined with the genitive of a place, *in the midst of, in between*, Mk. vii. 31, Mt. xiii. 25 ; and, in a figurative sense, with the genitive of a person, in 1 C. vi. 5, διακρίναι ἀνὰ μέσον τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ.

(2) With numerals, in a distributive sense : Jo. ii. 6, ὑδρίαί

¹ [Compare however Ellicott *in loc.*, and on iv. 15. On πιστεύειν εἰς see p. 267, and Ellicott on G. ii. 16, 1 Tim. i. 16. On βαπτίζεῖν εἰς (below) see Ellicott on G. iii. 27.]

² In Jo. iv. 14, however, ἀλλομένου εἰς ζωὴν αἰώνου is 'probably (against Baumg.-Crusius) to be rendered *into*.

³ Compare Heind. *Protay.* 471, Stallb. *Plat. Symp.* p. 43 sq.

⁴ Herm. *De Partic.* § p. 5 : Primum ac proprium usum habet in iis, quæ in al. rei superficie ab imo ad summum eundo conspiciuntur : motus enim significationem ei adherere quum ex eo intelligitur, quod non est apta visa quæ cum verbo εἶναι componeretur, tum docet usus ejus adverbialis, ut ἀλλ' ἀνα ἔξ Ἰερύσαν. Compare also Spitzner, *De vi et usu prepositionum ἀνά et κατὰ* (Viteb. 1831).

χωροῦσαι ἀνὰ μετρητὰς δύο ἢ τρεῖς, *containing two or three μετρηταί apiece*, L. ix. 3. x. 1, Mk. vi. 40 (where Lachmann reads κατά. with B¹). This usage is common in Greek writers, and the preposition thus gradually assumes the nature of an adverb (Bernh. p. 234). The distributive meaning probably grew out of such phrases as ἀνὰ πᾶν ἔτος, *on every year, year by year*. (Don. p. 514, Jelf 624.)

Hug maintains (*Freiburg. Zeitschr.* vi. 41 sq.) that Jo. ii. 6 must be rendered *containing towards, about, two or three μετρηταί*; but he has not succeeded in proving that ἀνά was used in this sense. In Polyb. 2. 10. 3, Dio Cass. 59. 2, ἀρά manifestly has its distributive meaning: in Polyb. 1. 16. 2 no one will believe that the writer intends merely to state the strength of the Roman legion indefinitely, as *towards* 4,000 foot and 300 horse. In Her. 7. 184, ἀνά διηκοσίους ἄνδρας λογιζόμενοισι ἐν ἐκάστη νηὶ is a pleonastic expression, such as we meet with frequently: we ourselves could say without any difficulty, 200 *apiece* *in every ship*: Rev. iv. 8, ἐν καθ' ἐν αὐτῶν ἔχον ἀνά πτέρυγας ἕξ, is a similar example. To express *towards, about, amounting to* a number, the Greeks use ἐπί with the accusative.

c. Διὰ with the accusative is the preposition which denotes the *ground* (ratio), not the *purpose* (not even in 1 C. vii. 2).² It answers to *on account of* (so in Jo. vii. 43, x. 19, xv. 3, al.); or, where the motive of an action is intended, to *from*, as Mt. xxvii. 18, διὰ φθόνον, *from envy*, E. ii. 4, διὰ τὴν πολλὴν ἀγαπὴν (Diod. S. 19. 54, διὰ τὴν πρὸς τοὺς ἡτυχηκότας ἔλεον. Aristot. *Rhet.* 2. 13, Demosth. *Canon* 730 c). Rom. iii. 25, which even Reiche has misunderstood, was correctly explained by Bengel.³ In H. v. 12, διὰ τὸν χρόνον means *on account of the time*, considering the time (during which you have enjoyed Christian instruction)⁴—not, as Schulz renders, *after so long*

¹ [Tisch.; Westcott and Hort, read κατά. In L. ix. 3 ἀνά is doubtful. Lünemann adds Mt. xx. 9.]

² It is only *per consequens* that the notion of purpose is implied in διὰ τὰς περιτίαις, *on account of the fornications let every man have his own wife*: the fornications are the ground of this injunction, inasmuch as the design is that they may be prevented. In Greek writers also *purpose* is sometimes thus linked with διὰ; see the commentators on Thuc. 4. 40, 102. [Winer's view that διὰ does not directly denote purpose seems to be held by most grammarians. On the other side see Jelf 627. 3. a, Liddell and Scott s. v., Arnold and Poppo on Thuc. 4. 40, Poppo on Thuc. 2. 89, Skilleto, Demosth. *Fals. Leg.* pp. 3, 153.]

³ [Bengel's rendering is *propter praemissionem peccatorum*: see Trench, *Syn.* § xxxiii., Alford *in loc.*]

⁴ The phrase occurs with substantially the same meaning in Polyb. 2. 21. 2, and frequently: see Bleek *in loc.*—Schulz would introduce the temporal meaning of διὰ into H. ii. 9; but διὰ τὸ πάθος τοῦ ἐναντίου means *on account of*

a time. Sometimes *διά* with the accusative appears to indicate the means, as indeed the ground or motive and the means are in themselves very nearly akin (comp. Demosth. *Cor.* 354 a, Xen. *Mem.* 3. 3. 15, Liv. 8. 53), and the poets sometimes join the accusative with *διά* even when it is used in a local sense, see Bernh. p. 236. See e.g. Jo. vi. 57, *καὶ γὰρ ζῶ διὰ τὸν πατέρα καὶ ὁ τρώγων με ζήσεται δι' ἐμέ;* which exactly resembles Long. *Pastor.* 2. p. 62 (Schæf.) *διὰ τὰς νύμφας ἔζησε* Plut. *Alex.* 668 e. Here, however, the proper meaning is, *I live by reason of the Father*, i. e., because the Father lives. Compare Plat. *Conv.* 283 e; and see Fritz. *Rom.* I. 197, who quotes as parallel Cic. *Rose. Am.* 22. 63, ut, *propter quos* hanc suavissimam lucem adspexerit, eos indignissime luce privarit. More or less similar are Demosth. *Zenoth.* 576 a, Aristoph. *Plut.* 470, Æschin. *Dial.* 1. 2, Dion. H. III. 1579.¹ H. v. 14 and vi. 7, however, certainly have no place here. The same may be said (against Ewald and De Wette) of Rev. xii. 11, *ἐνίκησαν διὰ τὸ αἷμα*: compare vii. 14, and the words which immediately follow, *καὶ οὐκ ἠγάπησάν τὴν ψυχὴν κ.τ.λ.* As to Rom. viii. 11 (where it is true the reading is uncertain), see Fritzsche;² and as to Jo. xv. 3, Meyer *in loc.* In 2 Cor. iv. 5, H. ii. 9, 2 P. ii. 2 (where Schott still renders *διά* by *per*, which even gives a false sense,—see on the other hand Bengel *in loc.*), and in Rev. iv. 11, *on account of* is altogether suitable. The same may be said of Rom. viii. 20 (where Schott still has *per*):³ in Rom. xv. 15, *διὰ τὴν χάριν τὴν δοθείσάν μοι*, it will not be supposed that *διά* denotes the means because we find in xii. 3 *διὰ τῆς χάριτος τῆς δοθείσης μοι*; both expressions are appropriate. 1 Jo. ii. 12 is rightly translated by Lücke. 2 P. ii. 2 is clear of itself. In 2 P. iii. 12, *δι' ἣν* may be referred to *ἡ τοῦ θεοῦ ἡμέρα*, and rendered *on account of*; but is not without meaning if joined (as by Bengel) with *παρουσία*.

the suffering of death, and is explained by the well-known connexion which the apostolic writers assume between the sufferings and the exaltation of Christ.

¹ Compare Wytenbach, Plut. *Mor.* II. p. 2 (Lips.), Sintenis, Plut. *Themist.* 121, Poppo, *Thuc.* III. ii. 517.

² ["*Propter ejus qui in vobis habitat spiritum*, i. q. *quoniam ejus spiritus domicilium in vobis collocavit*." Fritzsche. — is now added to the authorities for the genitive, which is received by Tischendorf and Westcott and Hort.]

³ Here *διὰ τὸν ὑποτάξαντα* forms an antithesis to *οὐχ ἐκούσα*, *not voluntarily, but by reason of him who subjected*,—at the will and command of God. Probably Paul designedly avoided saying *διὰ τοῦ ὑποτάξαντος*, as if ὁ θεὸς ὑπέταξεν αὐτόν. The proper and immediate cause of the *ματαιότης* was Adam's sin.

Lastly, in G. iv. 13 δι' ἀσθένειαν τῆς σαρκός is probably not to be understood (Schott) as expressing state, condition (δι' ἀσθενείας) but means *on account of, by occasion of* an infirmity: see Meyer *in loc.* (Don. p. 510, Jelf 627.)

d. Κατά in its local primary sense denotes

a. Motion *down upon* (compare Æschin. *Dial.* 3. 19), or *in, through, over* (Xen. *Cyr.* 6. 2. 22): L. viii. 39, ἀπῆλθε καθ' ὅλην τὴν πόλιν κηρύσσων xv. 14, λιμὸς κατὰ τὴν χώραν, *through the land, over the whole land*; A. viii. 1 (2 Macc. iii. 14, Strabo 3. 163); A. v. 15, ἐκφέρειν κατὰ¹ τὰς πλατείας, *through the streets, along the streets*; A. viii. 36 (Xen. *An.* 4. 6. 11), L. ix. 6, xiii. 22, A. xi. 1, xxvii. 2 (Xen. *Cyr.* 8. 1. 6, Raphael on Acts *l. c.*)² In all cases it is applied to levels and extended surfaces. So also in A. xxvi. 3, τὰ κατὰ τοὺς Ἰουδαίους ἔθη καὶ ζητήματα, *the customs . . . which extend through (are usual amongst) the Jews.*³

b. Motion *upon or towards*, as Ph. iii. 14 (κατὰ σκοπόν, *towards the mark*), A. viii. 26, xvi. 7, L. x. 32 (Æsop 88. 4, Xen. *Cyr.* 8. 5. 17); also mere direction towards (geographical situation, *versus*), A. ii. 10, τῆς Διβύης τῆς κατὰ Κυρήνην xxvii. 12, λιμένα βλέποντα κατὰ λίβα⁴ (Xen. *An.* 7. 2. 1). Thus κατὰ πρόσωπόν τινος means *towards the face of, i.e., before the eyes of*, L. ii. 31, A. iii. 13; similarly κατ' ὀφθαλμούς, G. iii. 1, Xen. *Hiero* 1. 14, like κατ' ὄμμα, Eurip. *Androm.* 1064, and κατ' ὄμματα, Soph. *Ant.* 756. In Rom. viii. 27, also, κατὰ θεὸν ἐντυγχάνειν does not mean *apud Deum* (in a local sense), but strictly *towards God, before God.*⁵ Akin to this is the use of

¹ [Lachm., Tisch., Treg., Westcott and Hort, read καὶ εἰς for κατὰ.]

² Κατὰ in its local sense is not really synonymous with ἐν (as is maintained by Kühnöl on A. xi. 1): κατὰ τὴν πόλιν means *throughout the city, καθ' ὁδὸν along the road, on the road* (as a line). Even κατ' οἶκον, where the primary meaning of κατὰ is most concealed, differs in its conception from ἐν οἴκῳ (as *at the house* differs from *in the house*).—In several phrases in which ἐν might have been employed κατὰ has established itself by usage.

³ Hence arises the meaning *with*, as in οἱ καθ' ἑμᾶς ποιηταί, A. xvii. 23 (compare xiii. 1), and other phrases; see above, p. 241 [and 193]. Κατὰ with a personal pronoun thus forms, mainly in later writers, a mere periphrasis for the possessive pronoun: see Hase, *Leo Diac.* p. 230.

⁴ [See Alford *in loc.*, Conyb. and Howson, *St. Paul* II. 400, Smith, *Dict. of Bible* II. 830.]

⁵ Against this explanation (which has been adopted by Fritz., Krehl, al.) various objections have recently been raised, especially by Meyer and Philippi. The least important of these is, that in this case we should have had κατ' αὐτόν:

the preposition in regard to time : either as in A. xvi. 25, *κατὰ τὸ μεσονύκτιον*, towards midnight ; or as in Mt. xxvii. 15, *καθ' ἑορτήν*, during the feast,¹ Mt. i. 20, *κατ' ὄναρ*, during the dream, *secundum quietem* (Herod. 2. 7. 6, *κατὰ φῶς* by day Xen. *Cyr.* 3. 3. 25, *κατὰ βίον* Plat. *Gorg.* 488 a), H. ix. 9,²—also H. iii. 8 (from the LXX), *κατὰ τὴν ἡμέραν τοῦ πειρασμοῦ*, at the day, etc., and *κατὰ τὸ αὐτό*, at the same time, A. xiv. 1. Next it is used of both place and time in a distributive sense ;—in the first instance with plural nouns, as *κατὰ φυλάς*, by tribes, Matt. xxiv. 7, *κατὰ τόπους* (A. xxii. 19), *κατὰ δύο*, by two, 1 C. xiv. 27 (Plat. *Ep.* 6. 323 c), Mk. vi. 40 *v. l.* ; then very frequently with a singular noun, as A. xv. 21, *κατὰ πόλιν*, from city to city (Diod. S. 19. 77, Plut. *Cleom.* 25, Dio Chr. 16. 461, Palæph. 52. 7), *κατ' ἐνιαυτόν*, year by year, H. ix. 25 (Plat. *Pol.* 298 e, Xen. *Cyr.* 8. 6. 16 ; *κατὰ μῆνα*, Xen. *An.* 1. 9. 17, Dio C. 750. 74), *καθ' ἡμέραν*, daily, A. ii. 46, 1 C. xvi. 2 (Herm. *Vig.* p. 860).³

In its figurative use, *κατά* is the preposition of relation and reference to something. Sometimes in a general sense, as in E. vi. 21, *τὰ κατ' ἐμέ*, *quæ ad me pertinent*, A. xxv. 14 ; or to define a general expression more exactly (Her. 1. 49, Soph. *Trach.* 102, 379), E. vi. 5, *οἱ κατὰ σάρκα κύριοι*, in respect of the flesh, as regards the flesh ; Rom. ix. 5, *ἐξ ὧν (Ἰουδαίων) ὁ Χριστὸς τὸ κατὰ σάρκα* (1 P. iv. 14), A. iii. 22, Rom. vii. 22,—also Rom. xi. 28 and xvi. 25. Sometimes in a special sense, to denote

(a) The standard, rule, law,—according to or in conformity with : E. iv. 7, Mt. xxv. 15, Jo. ii. 6, L. ii. 22, *κατὰ νόμον*, H. ix. 19 (Xen. *Cyr.* 5. 5. 6), A. xxvi. 5, Rom. xi. 21, *κατὰ φύσιν* Mt. ix. 29, *κατὰ τὴν πίστιν ὑμῶν*, suitably to your

it is not difficult to feel the emphasis which lies in the substantive, and such an emphasis is also visibly marked by the position of *κατὰ ἐόν*, though *ὅπρις ἁγίων* contains the principal moment of thought. The rendering according to God introduces an entirely superfluous thought into the passage, for certainly from the *πνεῦμα* no intercession different from this could be expected.

¹ [This is taken distributively by Fritzsche and Grimm.—*Κατ' ὄναρ* Meyer regards as simply adverbial, in the way of a dream, dream-wise (§ 51. 2. g).]

² [Winer in all probability refers here to the reading *καθ' ὧν* (*Rec.*, Tischendorf ed. 2) : recent editors (including Tischendorf) read *καθ' ἧν*.]

³ *Καθ' ἑαυτόν*, by oneself, is commonly referred to this usage (see e. g. Passow), but wrongly, for the formula is not distributive. *Καθ' ἑαυτόν* properly means in reference to oneself, and thus confines something to a single subject ; hence the meaning by oneself, adv. *seorsum*. On *ἔχειν καθ' ἑαυτόν* see Fritz. *Rom.* III. 212.

faith, as it deserves; 2 C. iv. 13, Rom. ii. 2, *κατὰ ἀλήθειαν* Mt. ii. 16, *κατὰ [τὸν] χρόνον*, *according to the time*. Hence it denotes similarity, kind (pattern)· II. viii. 8 sq., *συντελέσω . . . διαθήκην καινὴν, οὐ κατὰ τὴν διαθήκην, ἣν ἐποίησα κ.τ.λ.* (1 K. xi. 10), A. xviii. 14. When joined with names of persons *κατὰ* commonly denotes *according to some one's mind*, Col. ii. 8 (E. ii. 2), 2 C. xi. 17,—and *will*, Rom. xv. 5, 1 C. xii. 8,¹—or *according to the model and example* of some one, as G. iv. 28, *κατὰ Ἰσαάκ*, *after the manner of Isaac, ad exemplum Isaaci*, 1 P. i. 15, E. iv. 23² (Plat. *Parm.* 126 c, Lucian, *Pisc.* 6. 12, *Eunuch.* 13, Dio C. 376. 59³). It is also used of authors: *τὸ κατὰ Ματθαίου εὐαγγέλιον* is *the Gospel* (the Gospel history) *as written down by Matthew* (as apprehended and exhibited by Matthew). On εἶναι *κατὰ σάρκα, κατὰ πνεῦμα*, Rom. viii. 5, see the commentators. Of a more general kind is the (Pauline) formula *κατ' ἀνθρώπων*, *after the fashion of man, in the ordinary manner of men*⁴ (in various contexts), Rom. iii. 5, G. i. 11, iii. 15, 1 C. ix. 8, 1 P. iv. 6 (see Wiesinger *in loc.*): see Fritz. *Rom.* I. 159 sq.⁵ Compare, in the same direction, Rom. iv. 4, *κατὰ χάριν*, *in the way of grace*; 1 C. ii. 1, *καθ' ὑπεροχὴν λόγον* Ph. iii. 6, E. vi. 6, Rom. xiv. 15, A. xxv. 23, *ἀνδράσι τοῖς κατ' ἔξοχὴν τῆς πόλεως*.

(b) The occasion⁶ (and the motive)—a meaning very nearly related to the preceding (hence in Rom. iv. 4 *κατὰ χάριν* may also be *from grace*): Mt. xiii. 3, *ἀπολῦσαι τὴν γυναῖκα κατὰ πᾶσαν αἰτίαν*, *on any ground* (Kypke *in loc.*, compare Pausan. 5. 10. 2, 6. 18, 2. 7), Rom. ii. 5, A. iii. 17, *κατὰ ἀγνοίαν ἐπράξατε*, *in consequence of ignorance* (Raphel *in loc.*), Ph. iv. 11, *οὐχ ὅτι*

¹ Compare Stallb. Plat. *Gorg.* p. 91.

² [This should be either iv. 22 or iv. 24.]

³ Compare Kypke and Wetstein on G. iv. 28, Marle, *Floril.* p. 64 sq.

⁴ [See Ellicott on G. i. 11, Lightfoot on G. iii. 15.]

⁵ In 2 C. vii. 9, 10, *λυπῆσθαι κατὰ θεόν* and *λύπη κατὰ θεόν* do not mean *sorrow produced by God* (Kypke *in loc.*), but, as Bengel strikingly says, “*animi Deum spectantis et sequentis*,”—*sorrow according to God*, i. e., according to God's mind and will. In the next sentence, Paul might have written in the same way *ἡ κατὰ τὸν κόσμον λύπη*. But *ἡ τοῦ κόσμου λύπη* has a somewhat different meaning, *sorrow of the world*, i. e., such as the world (those who belong to the world) has and feels (naturally, respecting things of the *κόσμος*). This difference in the expressions was also rightly estimated by Bengel. In 1 P. iv. 6 *κατὰ ἀνθρώπων* means *after the manner of men*, and is defined more exactly by the annexed *σαρκί*, as *κατὰ θεοῦ* means *after the manner of God*, and is more exactly defined by *πνεύματι* (for God is *πνεῦμα*).

⁶ [Ellicott on Tit. iii. 5, Jelf 629. 3. e.]

καθ' ὑστέρησιν λέγω, *from want* (in consequence of my suffering want), Tit. iii. 5, 1 P. i. 3, κατὰ τὸ αὐτοῦ ἔλεος¹ E. i. 5, Her. 9. 17 (κατὰ τὸ ἔχθος), al. Compare Diog. L. 6. 10, Arrian, *Al.* 1. 17. 13. Also H. xi. 7, ἡ κατὰ πίστιν δικαιοσύνη, *the righteousness which is in consequence of faith.*

(c) Destination *for* or *to* (Jo. ii. 6), 2 Tim. i. 1,² Tit. i. 1 (compare Rom. i. 5, εἰς); and (necessary) result, 2 C. xi. 21, κατ' ἀτιμίαν λέγω, *for dishonour* (Her. 2. 152, Thuc. 5. 7, 6. 31). The meaning *cum* must be given up, though κατὰ may sometimes be rendered *with*. In Rom. x. 2, ζῆλος θεοῦ ἀλλ' οὐ κατ' ἐπίγνωσιν is *zeal of³ God, but not according to* (in accordance with) *knowledge*, i. e., such as manifests itself in consequence of knowledge (compare above κατ' ἄγνοιαν) 1 P. iii. 7. In H. xi. 13, κατὰ πίστιν ἀπέθανον κ.τ.λ. means, *they died in conformity with faith, without having received, etc.*: it was in conformity with faith (with the nature of πίστις) that they died as those who had only seen from afar the fulfilment of the promises, for the thought which belongs to κατὰ πίστιν is contained in the second participial clause. (Don. p. 511, Jelf 629.)

e. Ὑπέρ denotes motion *over* and *beyond* (Her. 4. 188, Plat. *Crit.* 108 e, Plut. *Virt. Mul.* p. 231 Lips.). In the N. T. κατὰ never has this *local* meaning, but is always used figuratively, to denote *beyond, above*, in number, rank, or quality. See A. xxvi. 13, φῶς περιλάμψαν . . . ὑπὲρ τὴν λαμπρότητα τοῦ ἡλίου Mt. x. 24, οὐκ ἔστι μαθητὴς ὑπὲρ τὸν διδάσκαλον Phil. 16, Mt. x. 37, ὁ φιλῶν πατέρα ὑπὲρ ἐμέ (Æsch. *Dial.* 3. 6), 2 C. i. 8 (Epict. 31, 37), G. i. 14; also 2 C. xii. 13, τί γάρ ἐστιν ὁ ἡττήθητε ὑπὲρ τὰς λοιπὰς ἐκκλησίας, *small beyond the other churches* (gradation downwards). As to ὑπὲρ after comparatives, see § 35. 1. (Don. p. 513, Jelf 630.)

f. Μετά denotes motion *in amongst* (*Iliad* 2. 376); then motion *behind, after* something. In prose however it is more

¹ Accordingly κατὰ is sometimes found in parallelism with the (instrumental) dative, as in Arrian, *Al.* 5. 21. 4, κατ' ἔχθος τὸ Πάριον μᾶλλον ἢ φιλίᾳ τῇ Ἀλεξάνδρου. See Fritz. *Rom.* I. 99.

² Matthies gives an artificial explanation, remarking that it cannot be lexically shown that κατὰ denotes the *aim*. But this meaning is very simply contained in the nature of this preposition. See further Matth. 581. b. α, ε. [See Ellicott on Tit. i. 1, 2 Tim. i. 1, Jelf 629. 3. d.]

³ [Winer here renders the genitive literally: in § 30. 1 he gives the explanation "zeal for God."]]

frequently used for (rest) *behind*,—*post*: II. ix. 3, μετὰ τὸ δεύτερον καταπέτασμα (Paus. 3. 1. 1). In all other passages of the N. T. μετά is the temporal *after* (as the antithesis of πρό). This is its meaning in Mt. xxvii. 63, where the popular expression can present no difficulty (see Krebs, *Obs.* p. 87 sq.); and in 1 C. xi. 25, μετὰ τὸ δειπνήσαι, which we have no right to render *whilst they were eating* on account of Mt. xxvi. 26 (ἐσθιόντων αὐτῶν),—compare on the other side L. xxii. 20. Indeed even the familiar μεθ' ἡμέραν, *interdiu*,¹ properly means *post lucem*, after daybreak. (Don. p. 520, Jelf 636.)

g. Παρά in its primary sense denotes motion *beside*, *by*, in reference to a line or extended surface: Mt. iv. 18, περιπατῶν παρὰ τὴν θάλασσαν . . . εἶδε κ.τ.λ., *walking along the seashore* (Xen. *Cyr.* 5. 4. 41, *An.* 4. 6. 4, 6. 2. 1, Plat. *Gorg.* 511 e), Mt. xiii. 4, ἔπεσε παρὰ τὴν ὁδόν, *fell by the side of (along) the road*. It is then applied to a point in space, which belongs however to an extended object, as ἔρχεσθαι παρὰ τὴν θάλασσαν *to the sea*, Mt. xv. 29, A. xvi. 13; ῥίπτειν or τιθέναι παρὰ τοὺς πόδας τινός, *by the feet*, Mt. xv. 30, A. iv. 35.² But παρά is also thus used with verbs of rest,³ e. g., το sit, stand, lie, παρὰ τὴν θάλασσαν or τὴν λίμνην or παρὰ τὴν ὁδόν (*propter mare, viam*), Mt. xx. 30, L. v. 1 sq., xviii. 35, H. xi. 12, A. x. 6, ὃ ἐστὶν οἰκία παρὰ θάλασσαν (*ver. 32*); compare Xen. *An.* 3. 5. 1, 7. 2. 11, Paus. 1. 38. 9, Æsop. 44. 1.⁴

Further παρά indicates that something has not hit the mark, but has fallen *beside* the mark; and hence, according to the nature of the words with which it is connected, it sometimes signifies *beyond* (as Rom. xii. 3, with which Fritzsche compares Plutarch, *Mor.* 83 sq., θαυμασται παρ' ὃ δεῖ), sometimes *below*, as in 2 C. xi. 24, πεντάκις τεσσαράκοντα παρὰ μίαν, *forty passing over one, forty save one* (Joseph. *Antt.* 4. 8. 1,—compare H. ii. 7, from the LXX). See Bernhardy, p. 258.

In the former sense παρά is used figuratively,

(a) In comparisons: L. xiii. 2, ἀμαρτωλοὶ παρὰ πάντας, *beyond all (more than all)*,—see ὑπέρ, and compare § 35. 2),

¹ Ellendt, *Arr. Alex.* 4. 13. 10 (Jelf 636. 2).

² Compare Held, *Plut. Timol.* 356.

³ The transition to this usage is found in such expressions as Polyb. 1. 55. 7, ἐν τῇ παρὰ τὴν Ἰταλίαν κυμίνη πλειυρῇ τῆς Σικελίας, *lying (extending) by (towards) Italy*.

⁴ Härtung, *Die Casus* p. 83.

iii. 13, H. i. 9 (from the LXX), iii. 3 (Dio Cass. 152. 16). Analogous to this is ἄλλος παρά, 1 C. iii. 11, *other than*, just as ἄλλος ἢ is used elsewhere.¹ Rom. xiv. 5, κρίνειν ἡμέραν παρ' ἡμέραν, *to judge (esteem) day before day*, i. e., prefer one day to another.

(b) With the meaning *against, contrary to*: A. xviii. 13, παρὰ νόμον (Xen. Mem. 1. 1. 18, Lucian, Demon. 49); Rom. i. 26, παρὰ φύσιν, *præter naturam* (Plat. Rep. 5. 466 d, Plut. Educ. 4. 9); Rom. iv. 18, παρ' ἐλπίδα, *præter spem* (Plat. Pol. 295 d); Rom. xvi. 17, H. xi. 11 (Thuc. 3. 54, Xen. An. 2. 5. 41, 5. 8. 17, 6. 4. 28, Philostr. Apoll. 1. 38): we also speak of *overstepping, transgressing*, the law. The opposite would be κατὰ φύσιν κ.τ.λ.; compare Xen. Mem. l. c., Plut. Educ. 4. 9.

(c) Rom. i. 25, παρὰ τὸν κτίσαντα, *passing over the Creator*: consequently, instead of the Creator.

Once παρά indicates the ground or reason: in 1 C. xii. 15, παρὰ τοῦτο, *on this account*,—properly, *by the side of this*, since this is so² (Plut. Camill. 28, Dio C. 171. 96, Lucian, Paras. 12, and often). In Latin *propter*, from *prope* (compare *propter flumen*), has become the ordinary causal preposition.³ (Don. p. 521, Jelf 637.)

h. Πρός, *to, towards*, with verbs of motion or of mere direction: see A. iv. 24, E. iii. 14, 1 C. xiii. 12, πρόσωπον πρὸς πρόσωπον, *face turned towards face*. Sometimes the import of the accusative is apparently lost, πρὸς signifying *with*,—particularly in connexion with names of persons, Mt. xiii. 56, Jo. i. 1,⁴ 1 C. xvi. 6 (Demosth. Apat. 579 a); but here πρὸς indicates (ideal) *annexation*. The appropriateness of this case is still discernible in Mk. iv. 1, ὁ ὄχλος πρὸς τὴν θάλασσαν ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς ἦν, *towards the sea (by the sea) on the land*, Mk. ii. 2, and still more so in A. v. 10, xiii. 31, Ph. iv. 6: see Fritz. Mark, p. 201 sq., and compare Schoem. Isæus, p. 244. The Latin *ad* unites both meanings.

¹ Compare Stallb. Plat. Phileb. p. 51 (Jelf. 503. Obs. 2).

² Weber, Demosth. p. 521 (Don. p. 522, Jelf 637. 3. d).

³ Vig. p. 862, V., Fritzsche, Quæst. Lucian. p. 124 sq., Matzner, Antiph. p. 182.

⁴ [Compare Huther on 1 Jo. i. 2: "In the N. T. πρὸς with the accusative has frequently the meaning *with*, but differs from πρός with the dative in that it indicates *being with* as not merely a *being near* or *beside*, but as a living union,"—implying rather the active notion of intercourse, than a mere passive idea. Similarly Luthardt, Das Johann.-Evangel. I. 290, Meyer and Westcott on Jo. i. 1.]

The temporal applications of *πρός* justify themselves at the first glance: *πρός καιρόν* for *a time*, L. viii. 13, Jo. v. 35, H. xii. 10 sq., and *πρός ἑσπέραν* *towards evening*, L. xxiv. 29 (Wetstein I. 826). Compare above,¹ s. v. *ἐπί*.

In its figurative use *πρός* indicates the point towards which something is directed. Hence the result and issue, as 2 P. iii. 16, ἀ . . . στρεβλοῦσιν . . . *πρός τὴν ἰδίαν αὐτῶν ἀπώλειαν* H. v. 14, ix. 13, 1 Tim. iv. 7 (Simplicius in *Epict.* 13. p. 146), Jo. xi. 4. This preposition, however, particularly indicates the direction of the mind towards something; e. g., H. i. 7, *πρός τοὺς ἀγγέλους λέγει*, in reference to (pointing to them in what he says), L. xx. 19, Rom. x. 21 (but not H. xi. 18), like *dicere in aliquem*. Compare Plutarch, *De ei ap. Delph.* c. 21, Xen. *Mem.* 4. 2. 15. Specially, *πρός* denotes

(a) The state of feeling *towards* some one, *erga* and *contra*:² L. xxiii. 12, 1 Th. v. 14, 2 C. iv. 2, vii. 12, A. vi. 1, H. xii. 4, Col. iv. 5, Rev. xiii. 6.

(b) Design (direction of the will), and aim (purpose): 1 C. x. 11, xii. 7, Mt. vi. 1, H. vi. 11, A. xxvii. 12, 2 C. xi. 8, 1 P. iv. 12. Hence *πρός τί, for what purpose* (*quo consilio*), Jo. xiii. 28; compare Soph. *Aj.* 40.

(c) Consideration of, regard to something: Mt. xix. 8, *Μωσῆς πρὸς τὴν σκληροκαρδίαν ὑμῶν ἐπέτρεψεν κ.τ.λ.*, having regard to, *on account of* your stubbornness (Polyb. 5. 27. 4, 38. 3. 10).

(d) The rule or law *according to* which one guides himself, *in conformity with*: L. xii. 47, G. ii. 14, 2 C. v. 10, Lucian, *Conser. Hist.* 38, Plat. *Apol.* 40 e, Æschin. *Dial.* 3. 17. Hence also the standard *according to* which a comparison is made: Rom. viii. 18, *οὐκ ἄξια τὰ παθήματα τοῦ νῦν κυροῦ πρὸς τὴν μέλλουσιν δόξαν ἀποκαλυφθῆναι*, compared with,—as if, held to, or by, Bar. iii. 36 (Thuc. 6. 31, Plat. *Gorg.* 471 e, *Hipp. Maj.* 281 d, Isocr. *Big.* p. 842, Aristot. *Pol.* 2. 9. 1, Demosth. *Ep.* 4. 119 a.³ (Don. p. 523, Jelf 638.)

¹ [Probably “below,”—referring to what is said of *ἐπί* with *accusative*.]

² This meaning (*against*) is but rarely found with verbs which do not themselves contain the notion of hostility, as Sext. Empir. 3. 2 (Dio C. 250. 92). This is added in qualification of what is said in my *Observations in epist. Jac.* p. 16. [Winer *loc. cit.* had denied that *πρός* itself ever has the meaning *contra*. Compare Lightfoot, *Colossians*, p. 272 sq.]

³ Compare Wolf, *Leptin.* p. 251, Jacobs, *Æl. Anim.* II. 340.

That in such phrases as διατίθεσθαι διαθήκην πρὸς τινα, διακρίνεσθαι πρὸς τινα, εἰρήνην ἔχειν πρὸς τινα (Rom. v. 1), κοινωνία πρὸς τι, 2 C. vi. 14 (comp. Philo, *ad Caj.* 1007, Himer. *Eclog.* 18. 3), etc.,¹ πρὸς does not signify *cum*,² but has the simple meaning "towards," has been already admitted by Bretschneider and by Wahl. In H. iv. 13 also, πρὸς ὃν ἡμῖν ὁ λόγος, the preposition expresses direction, and Kühnöl might have spared his remark "πρὸς significat *cum*" (compare Elsner *in loc.*).—Schleusner's explanation of the phrase εὔχεσθαι πρὸς θεόν, *precari a deo*, only deserves notice as a striking example of unlimited empiricism.

i. *Περί*, *about* (*round about*), is used in the first instance of place: as A. xxii. 6, περιαστράψαι φῶς περὶ ἐμέ, *to shine round about me*, to encircle me with light, L. xiii. 8; also with verbs of rest, Mk. iii. 34, οἱ περὶ αὐτὸν καθήμενοι Mt. iii. 4, εἶχε ζώνην περὶ τὴν ὀσφύν, *about the loins* (encircling them). Then of time: Mk. vi. 48 περὶ τετάρτην φυλακὴν, *about the fourth night-watch* (*circa* in Latin), Mt. xx. 3 (Æschin. *Ep.* 1. 121 b), A. xxii. 6. Lastly, of the object around which an action or a state moves, so to speak: A. xix. 25, οἱ περὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα ἐργάται (Xen. *Vectig.* 4. 28), L. x. 40 (Lucian, *Indoct.* 6), 1 Tim. vi. 4, νοσῶν περὶ ζητήσεις (Plat. *Phædr.* 228 e). Hence it is sometimes equivalent to *in regard to*,³ as Tit. ii. 7, 1 Tim. i. 19, 2 Tim. iii. 8, Xen. *Mem.* 4. 3. 2, Isocr. *Evag.* 4; compare *errorem circa literas habuit*, and the like, in Quintilian and Suetonius. See above, § 30. 3. Rem. 5, and Ast, Plat. *Legg.* p. 37, but especially *Glossar. Theodoret.* p. 317 sqq.

The phrase οἱ περὶ τὸν Παῦλον, *Paul and his companions*, A. xiii. 13,⁴ is worthy of note: compare οἱ περὶ Ξενοφῶντα, Xen. *An.* 7. 4. 16, οἱ περὶ Κέκροπα, Xen. *Mem.* 3. 5. 10. In later writers this formula is also used to denote the principal person alone (Herm. *Vig.* p. 700); and it is probable that Jo. xi. 19, αἱ περὶ Μάρθαν καὶ Μαρίαν, should be thus understood, for

¹ See Alberti, *Observ.* p. 303, Fritz. *Rom.* I. 252.

² The Greeks also use μετὰ in such phrases, but apparently it was rather in the later language that this became common: Malal. 2. 52, ἐπολέμησαν μετ' ἀλλήλων 13. p. 317, 337, 18. p. 457. [See above, s. v. μετὰ (with genitive).]

³ [Ellicott on 1 Tim. i. 19.]

⁴ Greek writers, as is well known, form a similar periphrasis with ἀμφί, but in plain prose περί is much more common. The fact that οἱ περὶ τὸν Παῦλον denotes, not merely those surrounding Paul (companions, etc.), but together with these the principal person himself, probably arises from the graphic power of the preposition: περί indicates that which *incloses*, and hence the phrase means the *Paul-company*, so to speak. Somewhat analogous is the German Müllers (genitive), in the sense of Müller and his household: in Franconia they say instead die Müllerschen,—still including the head of the family.

the following *αὐταῖς* can only refer to the two sisters.¹ Examples, not however clearly distinguished, may be found in Wetstein I. 915 sq., Schwarz, *Commentar*. p. 1074, Schweigh. *Lexic. Polyb.* p. 463. See also Bernh. p. 263. (Don. p. 516, Jelf 632.)

k. Ὑπό primarily denotes local motion *under*: Mt. viii. 8, ἵνα μου ὑπὸ τὴν στέγην εἰσέλθῃς L. xiii. 34, ἐπισυνάξει τὴν νοσοσιὰν ὑπὸ τὰς πτέρυγας (Xen. *Cyr.* 5. 4. 43, Plutarch, *Thes.* 3). It is also used of rest, i.e., of being (extending) *under* a surface, as in A. ii. 5, οἱ ὑπο τὸν οὐρανόν L. xvii. 24 (Plat. *Ep.* 7. 326 c), 1 C. x. 1 (Her. 2. 127, Plut. *Themist.* 26, Æsop. 36. 3);² also Rom. iii. 13 (from the LXX), ἰὸς ἀσπίδων ὑπὸ τὰ χεῖλη αὐτῶν, *under* (behind) *their lips*,—compare Her. 1. 12, κατακρύπτειν ὑπὸ τὴν θύρην. Thence in a figurative sense:³ Rom. vii. 14, πεπραμένος ὑπὸ τὴν ἁμαρτίαν, *sold under sin*—into the power of sin; Mt. viii. 9, ἔχων ὑπ' ἐμαυτὸν στρατιώτας (Xen. *Cyr.* 8. 8. 5), *under me*, i.e., subjected to me (to my power); 1 P. v. 6; and frequently εἶναι or γίνεσθαι ὑπὸ τι, *to be placed in subjection to*, Mt. viii. 9, Rom. iii. 9, 1 Tim. vi. 1, G. iii. 10, iv. 2, 21 (Lucian, *Abdic.* 23). It is used of time in A. v. 21, ὑπὸ τὸν ὄρθρον (Lucian, *Amor.* 1), *close upon, towards* (like the local ὑπὸ τὸ τεῖχος): in this sense ὑπό is frequently used in Greek, e.g., ὑπὸ νύκτα, ὑπὸ τὴν ἑω, etc.,⁴ and *sub* in Latin. (Don. p. 525, Jelf 639.)

l. Ἐπί. 1. Of place. Motion *over* (over a surface): Mt. xxvii. 45, σκότος ἐγένετο ἐπὶ πᾶσαν τὴν γῆν xiv. 19, ἀνακλιθῆναι ἐπὶ τοὺς χόρτους.⁵ A. vii. 11 (xvii. 26). Motion *upon* or *to*, either from above or from below; hence, down *upon*, as Mt. x. 29, ἐπὶ γῆν, A. iv. 33; up *on*, A. x. 9, ἀνέβη ἐπὶ τὸ δῶμα Mt. xxiv. 16, 1 P. ii. 24 (Xen. *Cyr.* 3. 1. 4); also *on* (motion on), Jo. xiii. 25, ἐπιπίπτειν ἐπὶ τὸ στήθος, *on* the breast (Jo. xxi. 20): *up before* (a high tribunal), Mt. x. 18, L. xii. 11. Ἐπί

¹ [Lachm., Treg., Westcott and Hort, read τὴν M. for τὰς περὶ M.—Meyer argues against the opinion that the sisters alone are meant: see also Alford *in loc.*]

² Thus in Eur. *Alc.* 907, λῦπαί τε φίλων τῶν ὑπὸ γαῖαν (changed by Monk into ὑπὸ γαίας) would be admissible. Compare Matthiæ, Eur. *Hec.* 144. The phrase certainly does not belong to later Greek merely (Pakoph. 10. 1).

³ Bernh. p. 267, Boissonade, *Nic.* p. 56.

⁴ See Alberti, *Obsc.* p. 224, Ellendt, Arr. *Al.* I. 146, Schweigh. *Lexic. Polyb.* p. 633.

⁵ [Here, and also A. xvii. 26, recent editors receive the genitive.]

also denotes generally the mark or aim *towards, on, to* which (one goes, strives, comes, etc.): L. xv. 4, xxii. 52, A. viii. 36, Ph. iii. 14 *v. l.*, Xen. *Cyr.* 1. 6. 39, *An.* 6. 2. 2 (Kypke *in loc.*). It is seldom merely *to* (of persons), Mk. v. 21, A. i. 21.¹ From the primary meaning may easily be explained A. x. 10, ἔπεσεν ἐπ' αὐτὸν ἔκστασις (v. 5), A. i. 26, ἔπεσεν ὁ κλήρος ἐπὶ Μαθθίαν· v. 28, ἐπαγαγεῖν ἐπὶ τινα τὸ αἷμα ἀνθρώπου τινός· Jo i. 33, αἰ. Our *auf* (*υρον*), which is almost always applicable as a rendering for ἐπί, represents the same view: only in Mt. xxvii. 29, ἐπέθηκαν κάλαμον ἐπὶ τὴν δεξιάν, we should say *into*, not *υρον*; here however better MSS. have ἐν τῇ δεξιᾷ, and the common reading is not justified by Rev. xx. 1. It is only in appearance that ἐπί is joined with verbs of rest: Mt. xiii. 2, ὁ ὄχλος ἐπὶ τὸν αἰγιαλὸν εἰστήκει, *stood* (had played itself) *over the shore*; compare *Odyss.* 11. 577, Diod. S. 20. 7. Mt. xix. 28, καθίσεσθε ἐπὶ δώδεκα θρόνους (Paus. 1. 35. 2), 2 C. iii. 15, κάλυμμα ἐπὶ τὴν καρδίαν κεῖται· A. x. 17, xi. 11, must be judged of in the same way as the similar examples of εἰς. See § 50. 4, Ellendt, *Arr. Alex.* II. 91.²

2. When applied to time, ἐπί denotes the period *over* which something extends, as in L. iv. 25 ἐπὶ ἔτη τρία, *over, during*,

¹ We must not class with such passages L. x. 9, ἡγγικεν ἰφ' ὧμῶς ἡ βασιλεία τοῦ εἰνῶ. Here a gift from heaven is spoken of, which comes *down* on men. Compare A. i. 8.

² Ja. v. 14, προσευξάσθωσαν ἐπ' αὐτόν, may mean, *let them pray over him* (pray, folding their hands over him,—compare A. xix. 13), or *pray down upon, towards, him*; but it may also signify *pray over, or above him* [expressing a relation of *rest*, not of *motion*], for we very often find ἐπί with the accusative where we might have expected ἐπὶ with the genitive or dative. A recent commentator should not have dismissed this explanation so lightly. In L. v. 25, ἰφ' ὃ κατέκειτο (the reading of the best MSS.) may either be explained in accordance with the above remark, or be rendered *on which he lay stretched* (the reference is to a *surface*). What has been said will entirely justify ἔστη ἐπὶ τὸν αἰγιαλόν, which is received in Jo. xxi. 4 by Lachm. [and Tisch. in ed. 8] on good authority; compare Xen. *Cyr.* 3. 3. 68, and see above in the text. Matthäi is wrong in calling this a *semigræcam correctionem*. Certainly the difference between ἐπὶ with the accusative and ἐπὶ with the genitive and dative is sometimes but small. If however it is supposed that the accusative *stands for* the genitive or dative in Mk. xv. 24 (we also say *über die Kleidung* *loosen*, cast lots *over* the clothing), Ph. ii. 27 (receive sorrow *upon* sorrow, one sorrow coming upon that which already exists), a closer examination of the passages will soon show that this view is incorrect. On the other hand, the dative might certainly have been used in L. xxiii. 28, Rev. xviii. 11,—compare L. xix. 41, Rev. xviii. 20; and in Rev. v. 1 the accusative [?] would even have been more correct. But the two constructions [ἐπὶ τινι and ἐπὶ τι with *e. g.* *κλαίω*] express conceptions somewhat different, as indeed we also say *sich über eine Sache freuen*. [In L. xix. 41 recent editors receive αὐτόν. On Rev. v. 1 see Alford.]

three years, A. xiii. 31, xix. 10, H. xi. 30 (compare Her. 3. 59, 6. 101, Thuc. 2. 25, Xen. *Cyr.* 6. 2. 34, Plat. *Legg.* 12. 945 b, Strabo 9. 401) : hence ἐφ' ὅσον, Mt. ix. 15, 2 P. i. 13 (Polyæn. 6. 22), *as long as*. More rarely ἐπί indicates the point of time *towards* or *about* which something happens, as in A. iii. 1 (see Alberti *in loc.*).

3. In a figurative sense, ἐπί denotes

(a) The number and the degree up to which something comes : Rev. xxi. 16, ἐπὶ σταδίους δώδεκα χιλιάδων¹ (Her. 4. 198, Xen. *Cyr.* 7. 5. 8, Polyb. 4. 39. 4, Rom. xi. 13, ἐφ' ὅσον, *in quantum*, i. e., *quatenus*).

(b) Superintendence and power over : Rev. xiii. 7, ἐδόθη αὐτῷ ἐξουσία ἐπὶ πᾶσαν φυλήν H. iii. 6, x. 21 (Xen. *Cyr.* 4. 5. 58). Compare L. ii. 8, xii. 14, βασιλεύειν ἐπὶ τινα, L. i. 33, Rom. v. 14, also Malal. 5. p. 143.

(c) The direction of the mind (feeling),—hence *towards*,² *erga* and *contra* : Mt. x. 21, L. vi. 35, 2 C. x. 2, Rom. ix. 23 (but not 1 P. iii. 12), Sturz, *Ind. to Dio Cass.* p. 151. Hence with verbs of *trusting*, *setting hope upon*, Mt. xxvii. 43, 2 C. ii. 3, 1 Tim. v. 5, 1 P. i. 13 ; also σπλαγχνίζεσθαι ἐπὶ τινα, *to have compassion upon* (towards), Mt. xv. 32, Mk. viii. 2.

(d) The direction of thought and of discourse, as Mk. ix. 12, H. vii. 13 (Rom. iv. 9³). Direction of will : hence we find ἐπί where design and aim are expressed, L. xxiii. 48 (Plat. *Crito* 52 b), Mt. iii. 7 (Xen. *Mem.* 2. 3. 13, *Cyr.* 7. 2. 14, Fischer, *Ind. ad Palaph.* s. v. ἐπί), Mt. xxvi. 50, ἐφ' ὃ (Plat. *Gorg.* 447 b) ; and also where aim and result coincide, as H. xii. 10. Lastly, the preposition assumes an entirely general sense, *in regard to*, as Mt. xxv. 40, 45 : for Rom. xi. 13, see above, (a). As to πιστὸς ἐπὶ τι, Mt. xxv. 21, see Fritz. *in loc.*⁴

¹ Here we also say *an*, *auf*.

² Franke, *Demosth.* 127.

³ [That is, if λίγεται be supplied (§ 64. 2, Fritz., Alford).]

⁴ ["Rarior est constructio πιστὸν εἶναι ἐπὶ τι. Noli autem putare, acutissime coherere ἐπὶ cum voce πιστός, sed significat fidelem esse ratione rei habita." Fritz. l. c.]

SECTION L.

INTERCHANGE, ACCUMULATION, AND REPETITION OF
PREPOSITIONS.

1. The same preposition may be found in the same sentence, or in parallel passages (especially of the synoptical Gospels), joined with different cases and expressing different relations: H. ii. 10, δι' ὧν τὰ πάντα καὶ δι' οὗ τὰ πάντα Rev. v. 1, xi. 10, xiv. 6; compare 1 C. xi. 9, 12, οὐκ ἀνὴρ διὰ τὴν γυναῖκα, ἀνὴρ διὰ τῆς γυναικός. Compare Demosth. *Philipp.* 2. p. 25 c. A more remote example of this kind is H. xi. 29, διέβησαν τὴν ἐρυθρὰν θάλασσαν ὡς διὰ ξηρᾶς; where the compound διαβαίνειν is followed by the accusative, and then διὰ itself by the genitive. Compare Jos. xxiv. 17, οὓς παρήλθομεν δι' αὐτῶν; Wis. x. 18.

A nice distinction between the meanings of a preposition when thus joined to different cases sometimes almost entirely disappears in usage: Mt. xix. 28, ὅταν καθίσῃ . . ἐπὶ θρόνου δόξης αὐτοῦ, καθίσεσθε καὶ ὑμεῖς ἐπὶ δώδεκα θρόνους; xxiv. 2, οὐ μὴ ἀφεθῇ λίθος ἐπὶ λίθον and Mk. xiii. 2,¹ οὐ μὴ ἀφεθῇ λίθος ἐπὶ λίθῳ. Compare Jos. v. 15, where we find in one sentence ἐφ' ᾧ νῦν ἕστηκας ἐπ' αὐτοῦ; Gen. xxxix. 5, xlix. 26, Ex. viii. 3, xii. 7, Jon. iv. 10. See also Rev. v. 1, 13, vi. 2, 16, vii. 1, xiii. 16. Thus the Greeks use with equal frequency ἀναβαίνειν ἐπὶ τοὺς ἵππους and ἐπὶ τῶν ἵππων:² in the LXX we even find ἀναβαίνειν ἐπὶ ταῖς οἰκίαις, Joel ii. 9. In Rev. xiv. 9 we have λαμβάνει τὸ χάραγμα ἐπὶ τοῦ μετώπου αὐτοῦ ἢ ἐπὶ τὴν χεῖρα αὐτοῦ: see also xiii. 1. Compare further Diog. L. 2. 77, . . ἐπὶ τί ἥκου; ἔφη ἐπὶ τῷ μεταδώσειν κ.τ.λ.; Pol. 6. 7. 2, τραφέντας ὑπὸ τοιούτοις; but in 10. 25. 1, τραφεῖς καὶ παιδευθεῖς ὑπὸ Κλέανδρον; and on the whole matter see Jacobs, *Anthol.* III. 194, 286, Bernh. p. 200 sq. (Jelf 648). It is in connexion with ἐπὶ that we most frequently meet with this apparent indifference as to case.³ Compare ἐλπίζειν ἐπὶ τινι and τινι, 1 Tim. iv. 10, v. 5; πεποιθέναι ἐπὶ τινι and τινι, 2 C. i. 9, ii. 3; καταστήσαι ἐπὶ τινος and τινι, L. xii. 42, 44 (κόπτεσθαι ἐπὶ τινι in Rev. i. 7, and ἐπὶ τινι in xviii. 9 v. l.); ὁ ἐπὶ τοῦ κοιτῶνος, A. xii. 20, and ὁ ἐπὶ ταῖς ἄρκυσι,

¹ [Better L. xxi. 6: in Mk. l. c. the most probable reading is λίθον.]

² Bornem. Xen. *Conv.* p. 272.

³ Schneider, Plat. *Civ.* I. 74.

Xen. *Cyr.* 2. 4. 25 : see Lob. *Phryg.* p. 474 sq. Moreover, on ἐπί expressing *aim* with the genitive see Bremi, *Æsch.* p. 412, with the dative and accusative, Stallb. *Plat. Gorg.* p. 59 : on ἐφ' αὐτοῦ and ἐφ' αὐτῶ, Schoem. *Isæus* p. 349 ; on παρά with the genitive instead of the dative, Schæf. *Dion.* p. 118 sq. Hence in particular cases in which Greek writers do not happen to furnish exact parallels (as L. i. 59, καλεῖν ἐπὶ τινι compare Ezr. ii. 61, Neh. vii. 63, al.) we should not be justified in pronouncing the construction un-Greek, particularly if something analogous is met with (Matth. 586. η), or if the case employed can very well be *conceived* in combination with the preposition. On the other hand, the N. T. writers never write ἐπὶ Κλαυδίῳ or Κλαύδιον in the place of ἐπὶ Κλαυδίου ; nor do they ever join ἐπί expressing *condition* with the genitive or accusative. It was not until a later period that the interchange of cases joined in different senses to a preposition (e. g., the use of μετά with genitive and accusative without alteration of meaning), began to appear in the written language : see above, p. 455.

That in one and the same sentence the same preposition with the same case should be used to express different relations and meanings, cannot be considered strange in Greek any more than in other languages. See, for example, L. xi. 50, ἵνα ἐκζητηθῇ το αἷμα πάντων τῶν προφητῶν . . . ἀπὸ τῆς γενεᾶς ταύτης ἀπὸ τοῦ αἵματος Ἀβελ κ.τ.λ. ; Rom. xv. 13, εἰς τὸ περισσεύειν ὑμᾶς ἐν τῇ ἐλπίδι ἐν δυνάμει πνεύματος ἁγίου ; Jo. ii. 23, ἣν ἐν τοῖς Ἱεροσολύμοις ἐν τῷ πάσχα ἐν τῇ ἑορτῇ ; 2 C. vii. 16, χαίρω ὅτι ἐν παντὶ θαρρῶ ἐν ὑμῖν ; xii. 12, 1 C. iii. 18, Rom. i. 9, E. i. 3, 14. ii. 3, 7, iv. 22, vi. 18, Ph. i. 26, ii. 16, 1 Th. ii. 14, 2 Th. i. 4, Col. i. 29, ii. 2, iv. 2, H. v. 3. ix. 11 sq., Jo. iv. 45 (xvii. 15¹), A. xvii. 31, 2 P. i. 4 (Philostr. *Her.* 4. 1, Arrian, *Epict.* 4, 13. 1).

2. The two *different* prepositions in the same sentence in Phil. 5, ἀκούων σου τὴν ἀγάπην καὶ τὴν πίστιν, ἣν ἔχεις πρὸς τὸν κύριον Ἰησοῦν καὶ εἰς πάντας τοὺς ἁγίους, are usually explained by referring the words πρὸς τὸν κύριον, as regards the sense, to πίστιν, and εἰς πάντας τοὺς ἁγίους to ἀγάπην. Such a *chiasmus*² would not be at all strange in itself : compare Plat. *Legg.* 9. 868 b (see Ast, *Animadv.* p. 16), Horat. *Serm.* 1. 3. 51, and the commentators *in loc.* It is simpler however to take πίστις

¹ [Placed within brackets probably because of the two explanations of τοῦ ποικροῦ, the evil one (Meyer, Luthardt, al.), the evil (Olshausen, al.).]

² [Jeif 904. 3.—See Ellicott *in loc.* ; also on E. iv. 12.]

in the sense of *fidelity*, and to consider both prepositional clauses *πρὸς τὸν κύριον καὶ εἰς πάντας τοὺς ἁγίους*, as equally dependent on *πίστις*, making no distinction between the prepositions: see Meyer. Some MSS. have *εἰς* in the place of *πρὸς*, but this is a mere correction, occasioned by the tendency towards making the phraseology uniform, and by observation of the fact that elsewhere faith in Christ is always *πίστις ἢ εἰς Χριστόν*: the expression *πίστιν ἔχειν πρὸς τινα*, however, presents no difficulty whatever, and it occurs at least in Epiphan. *Opp.* II. 335 d. As to L. v. 15,¹ Jo. vii. 42, 2 C. x. 3, 1 Th. ii. 3, Rom. iv. 18, x. 17, E. iv. 12, 1 Jo. iii. 24, 1 Th. iv. 7, 1 P. ii. 12, no remark is required: on 1 C. iv. 10, 2 C. iv. 17, iii. 5, xiii. 3, 1 C. xii. 8, see the more recent commentators. On the other hand, in 1 Th. ii. 6, *οὔτε ζητοῦντες ἐξ ἀνθρώπων δόξαν οὔτε ἀφ' ἑμῶν οὔτε ἀπ' ἄλλων*, the two prepositions are entirely synonymous, as also in Jo. xi. 1, A. xix. 23.² In Rom. iii. 30 Paul certainly intended no distinction in sense, for from a dogmatic point of view *πίστις* may with equal propriety be conceived of either as the source or as the means of blessedness (G. iii. 8, E. ii. 8). From Greek writers compare Paus. 7. 7. 1, *αἱ ἐκ πολέμων καὶ ἀπὸ τῆς νόσου συμφοραί*; Isocr. *Permut.* 738, Arrian, *Al.* 2. 18. 9, Diod. S. 5. 30.³ There is just as little distinction between the prepositions in 2 Jo. 2, *τὴν ἀλήθειαν τὴν μένουσαν ἐν ἡμῖν καὶ μεθ' ἡμῶν ἔσται*; and in Ex. vi. 4, *ἐν ᾗ (γῇ) καὶ παρῴκησαν ἐπ' αὐτῆς*; Jon. iv. 10. Lastly, the distinction which Billroth makes between *διὰ δόξης* and *ἐν δόξῃ* in 2 C. iii. 11 can hardly stand when confronted with actual usage: see above, p. 482, and on *διά* expressing *state*, p. 474. On the other hand, the difference in meaning between *κατά* and *ἐπί* in 1 C. xi. 4, 10, and between *ἐκ* and *διά* in 1 P. i. 23, is obvious.

3. Prepositions of kindred meaning are interchanged in parallel passages of the Gospels and elsewhere. Thus in Mt. xxvi. 28 (Mk. xiv. 24⁴) we find *αἷμα τὸ περὶ πολλῶν ἐκχυνόμενον*, but in L. xxii. 20, *τὸ ὑπὲρ πολλῶν ἐκχ.*; Mt. vii. 16, *μή τι συλλέγουσιν ἀπὸ ἀκανθῶν σταφυλήν*, but L. vi. 44, *οὐκ ἐξ ἀκανθῶν συλλέ-*

¹ [Recent editors omit *ὑπ' αὐτοῦ*.]

² [A mistaken reference: perhaps A. xxiii. 34.]

³ Schæf. *Gnom.* p. 203, and *Soph.* I. 248, Bornem. Xen. *Mem.* p. 45.

⁴ [Here recent editors read *ὑπὲρ*.]

γουσι ὄρη; Mt. xxiv. 16, φευγέτωσαν ἐπὶ τὰ ὄρη (υποὶ the mountains,—compare Pakeph. l. 10), but Mk. xiii. 14, φευγέτωσαν εἰς τὰ ὄρη (into the mountains); Jo. x. 32, διὰ ποῖον αὐτῶν ἔργον λιθάζετε με; but in ver. 33, περὶ καλοῦ ἔργου οὐ λιθάζομέν σε; H. vii. 2, ᾧ καὶ δεκάτην ἀπὸ πάντων ἐμέρισεν Ἀβραάμ, but ver. 4, ᾧ καὶ δεκάτην Ἀβραάμ ἔδωκεν ἐκ τῶν ἀκροθινίων; Rom. iii. 25, εἰς ἔνδειξιν τῆς δικαιοσύνης αὐτοῦ, but ver. 26, πρὸς τὴν ἔνδειξιν τῆς δικαιοσύνης αὐτοῦ. Compare Xen. Cyr. 5. 4. 43, πρὸς αὐτὸ τὸ τεῖχος προσήγαγον . . . οὐκ ἐθέλω ὑπ' αὐτὰ τὰ τεῖχη ἄγειν. To this head belong also H. xi. 2, ἐν ταύτῃ (τῇ πίστει) ἐμαρτυρήθησαν οἱ πρεσβύτεροι, but ver. 39, πάντες μαρτυρηθέντες διὰ τῆς πίστεως ("in faith,"¹ meaning *ut instructi fide*); the phrases εὐχεσθαι, προσεύχεσθαι, εὐχαριστεῖν, δέησις, περί or ὑπέρ τινος (Rom. x. 1, 2 C. i. 11, E. vi. 18, Col. i. 3, 9, 1 C. i. 4, E. i. 16, compare *Acta Apocr.* p. 53); and the expressions *suffer* or *die* περὶ or ὑπὲρ ἁμαρτιῶν (the former *on account of*, the latter *for sins*), 1 C. xv. 3, 1 P. iii. 18. Sometimes even good MSS. are divided between ὑπὲρ and περί (G. i. 4), as indeed these prepositions were often interchanged by the transcribers: compare Weber, *Dem.* p. 129. In Eurip. *Alc.* 180, where οὐ θνήσκειν πέρι occurs instead of the more usual ὑπέρ, some recent editors have proposed to correct the text (see Monk *in loc.*), but certainly without sufficient reason.

Sometimes we find a preposition used in one of two parallel phrases and omitted in the other: e. g., 1 P. iv. 1, παθόντος ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν σαρκί, immediately followed by ὁ παθὼν ἐν σαρκί;² in L. iii. 16, A. i. 5, and xi. 16, βαπτίζειν ὕδατι, but βαπτίζειν ἐν ὕδατι in Mt. iii. 11, Jo. i. 26, 33.³ This difference does not affect the sense, but the two phrases were in the first instance differently conceived. Πάσχειν ἐν σαρκί means *to suffer in the flesh* (body), but πάσχειν σαρκί *to suffer according to* (§ 31. 6) *the flesh*; βαπτίζειν ἐν ὕδατι, *to baptise* (by immersing) *in water*, but βαπτίζειν ὕδατι, *to baptise with water*. Here and in most other passages it is obvious that the expressions are equivalent in sense,⁴ but it is not to be supposed that one is used for the other. Compare further E. ii. 1, νεκροὶ τοῖς παραπτώμασι,

¹ [See above, p. 484: Delitzsch connects ἐν ταύτῃ closely with the verb.]

² [Recent editors omit ἐν, on strong MS. authority.]

³ But always βαπτίζειν ἐν πνύματι, never βαπτίζειν πνύματι. [The latter is received by Westcott and Hort in Mk. i. 8.]

⁴ So in Aristot. *Anim.* 4. 10. p. 111 (Sylb.) λαμβάνεσθαι τριόδοντι is *to be caught with a trident* (like τῇ χειρὶ with the hand), but ληφῆναι ἐν τῷ τριόδοντι, which immediately follows, is *to have been caught on the trident*. Schneider and Bekker however read ἔν for ἐν after ληφῆναι.

but Col. ii. 13, νεκροὶ ἐν τοῖς παραπτώμασι; 2 C. iv. 7, ἵνα ἡ ὑπερβολὴ τῆς δυνάμεως ἧ τ ο ὦ θ ε ο ὦ καὶ μὴ ἐξ ἡ μ ὦ ν; Mt. vii. 2, compared with L. vi. 38, 1 Jo. iii. 18.

4. It was at one time supposed that, in the N. T.,¹ the prepositions ἐν and εἰς in particular² are directly and without distinction used for each other. It was maintained that, in virtue of the Hebrew idiom, ἐν with verbs of motion or direction is equivalent to *in* with the accusative: e. g., Mt. x. 16, ἐγὼ ἀποστέλλω ὑμᾶς ὡς πρόβατα ἐν μέσῳ λύκων; Jo. v. 4, ἄγγελος κατέβαινεν ἐν τῇ κολυμβήθρα; L. vii. 17, ἐξῆλθεν ὁ λόγος ἐν ὅλῃ τῇ Ἰουδαίᾳ; Mk. v. 30, ἐπιστραφεὶς ἐν τῷ ὄχλῳ; Rom. v. 5, ἡ ἀγάπη τοῦ θεοῦ ἐκκέχυται ἐν ταῖς καρδίαις ἡμῶν; L. v. 16, Jo. viii. 37, 1 C. xi. 18, al. (In Rev. xi. 11 the reading is very doubtful; and Mk. i. 16 and 1 Tim. iii. 16 certainly have no place here.) It was also held that εἰς in combination with verbs of rest is *in* with the ablative: e. g., A. vii. 4, (ἡ γῆ) εἰς ἣν ὑμεῖς νῦν κατοικεῖτε; Mk. ii. 1, εἰς οἶκόν³ ἐστι; Jo. i. 18, ὁ ὢν εἰς τὸν κόλπον τοῦ πατρός; ix. 7, νύφαι εἰς τὴν κολυμβήθραν, and elsewhere.⁴

a. To begin with ἐν: Greek writers—in the first place Homer—are accustomed sometimes to join this preposition with verbs of motion in order to indicate at the same time the result of the motion, that is, *rest*.⁵ This usage (the result of a love of conciseness peculiar to the Greek nation) is not found in the earlier prose writers; for in Thuc. 4. 42, 7. 17, Xen. *Hell.* 7. 5. 10, the readings are now corrected on MS. authority⁶ (Matth. 577).

¹ Glassii *Philol. S. I.* 412 sq. (ed. Dathe).

² See also Sturz, *Lexic. Xen.* II. 68, 166.

³ [Ἐν οἴκῳ, Lachm., Treg., Tisch. (ed. 8), Westcott and Hort.]

⁴ To these two cases the above observation must here be limited; for where either *in* or *eis* might equally well be used, according to the view taken of the relation, it cannot be said that one stands for the other: e. g., τοῦτο ἰγίνετό μοι and τοῦτο ἰγίνετο εἰς ἐμέ.

⁵ The same may be said of the Hebrew עַל, when it occurs in conjunction with verbs of motion: see my *Exeget. Studien* I. 49. sqq., [Ewald, *Lehrb.* p. 556]. Compare further Krebs, *Obs.* 78 sq.—Ἦκω ἐν does not come under this head (Lucian, *Paras.* 34, compare Poppo, *Thuc.* III. ii. 891). Nor can perfects or pluperfects with ἐν, as καταπεφυγίνας ἐν πότι, Plat. *Soph.* 260 c, Thuc. 4. 14, etc., be considered parallel to the examples given above. They show however the origin of this usage (compare Bernh. p. 208), and in good writers the usage is in general confined to such cases (Krüg. p. 321). Lastly, the (not uncommon) combination ἔρχεσθαι ἐν, L. ix. 46, xxiii. 42, Rev. xi. 11, al., is perhaps also to be excepted, when it means *to arise in*. [In Rev. xi. 11 Lachm., Tisch., and Düsterd. read ἐν αὐτοῖς; B has εἰς αὐτούς.]

⁶ [There is still some difference of opinion on this point. In Thuc. 4. 42 the

In later writers see e. g. Ælian 4. 18, κατήλθε Πλάτων ἐν Σικελίᾳ, i. e., *he came (and remained) in Sicily*; Paus. 6. 20. 4, αὐτοὶ κομίσαι φασὶ τῆς Ἱπποδαμείας τὰ ὅσῳ ἐν Ὀλυμπίᾳ: 7. 4. 3, al., Alciph. 2. 3. p. 227 (Wagn.), Xen. Eph. 2. 12, Arrian, *Epict.* 1. 11. 32, Æsop 16, 127, 343 (De Fur.), Dio Cass. 1288. 23.¹ This may be applied to Mt. x. 16,² Rev. xi. 11.³ Perhaps also (with Baumg.-Crusius) to Jo. v. 4, especially if these words are a later addition; for the other explanation, *he went down in the pool* (into its depths, in order to produce the παραχή, see Lücke), has this against it, that in so circumstantial a narrative the angel's descent from heaven must have been mentioned before anything else. In all the other passages it is only in appearance that ἐν stands for εἰς: L. vii. 17 means *went forth* (spread abroad) *in all Judæa*; Mk. v. 30, *he turned round in the crowd*: L. v. 16, *he was in the deserts, withdrawing himself*. In Mt. xiv. 3, ἔθετο ἐν φυλακῇ, if the word⁴ is genuine, is conceived exactly in the same way as the Latin *ponere in loco* (for which we in German say *put into*, taking a different but still a correct view of the relation): a similar case is Jo. iii. 35, πάντα δέδωκεν ἐν τῇ χειρὶ αὐτοῦ: 2 C. viii. 16 (*Iliad* 1. 441, 5. 574,—compare also Ellendt, *Lexic. Soph.* I. 598). So also in Mt. xxvi. 23, ὁ ἐμβάψας ἐν τῷ τρυβλίῳ, *who dips in the dish*, just as accurate an expression as our *dip into the dish* (compare Æsop 124. 1): 1 C. xi. 18, συνέρχεσθαι ἐν ἐκκλησίᾳ means *come together in an assembly* (as we speak of meeting *in the market, in society*); Ph. iv. 16, ὅτι καὶ ἐν Θεσσαλονίκῃ . . . εἰς τὴν χρεῖαν μου ἐπέμψατε, is an instance of brachylogy,—*ye sent to me in Thessalonica*, i. e., to me when I was in Thessalonica (compare Thuc. 4. 27, and Poppo *in loc.*). In Jo. viii. 37 we

reading ἐν Λευκαδίᾳ ἀπήσαν is retained by Poppo,—also by Kühner (*Gr.* II. 469: ed. 2) and Jelf (645. 1. a). Poppo says: Bekkerus invitit omnibus membranis ἀπήσαν; sed ἀπήσαν ἐν videntur valere posse ἀπῆλθον καὶ ἀπῆσαν ἐν (ed. min. II. ii. p. 68).]

¹ Compare Heind. *Plat. Soph.* p. 427 sq., Poppo, *Thuc.* I. i. 178 sq., Schef. *Demosth.* III. p. 505.

² [Meyer closely connects together πρόβατα ἐν μίσῳ λύκων: “ye as my messengers will be in the situation of sheep who are in the midst of wolves.”]

³ The fact that εἰσέρχεσθαι ἐν appears to be an imitation of כָּ וְכִבֹּד does not affect the question, for the Hebrew phrase is undoubtedly to be explained in the same way.

⁴ [That is, the verb ἔθετο. In ed. 2 Tisch. omitted καὶ ἔθετο: in ed. 8 he reads καὶ ἐν φυλακῇ ἀπέθετο (Westcott and Hort,—also Lachm. and Treg., with addition of τῇ).]

may be in doubt how to take *ἐν ὑμῶν* (see Lücke), but there is no doubt that *ἐν* does not stand for *εἰς*. On Ja. v. 5 see De Wette.¹ In Mt. xxvii. 5, *ἐν τῷ ναῷ* is *in the temple*. In Rom. v. 5 the use of the perfect tense might of itself have led to the true explanation: compare Poppo on Thuc. 4. 14.²

b. The passages quoted as examples of the use of *εἰς* for *ἐν* are more singular. In Greek authors, however, *εἰς* is not unfrequently joined to verbs of rest. Such combinations originally included the additional idea of the (preceding or accompanying) *motion*, in accordance with the principle of breviloquence referred to above.³ See e. g. Xen. *Cyr.* 1. 2. 4, νόμῳ εἰς τὰς ἑαυτῶν χώρας ἕκαστοι τούτων πάρεισιν· Ælian 7. 8, Ἡφαιστίων εἰς Ἐκβάτανα ἀπέθανε· Isæus 5. 46 (compare A. xxi. 13),⁴ Diod. S. 5. 84, διατρίβων εἰς τὰς νήσους· Paus. 7. 4. 3. (The combination of *εἰς* with such verbs as ἵζειν, καθέζεσθαι—καθῆσθαι—Mk. xiii. 3, compare Eurip. *Iph. T.* 620, is of a somewhat different kind.⁵) By this may be explained: Mk. ii. 1, where we also say *er ist ins Haus* [*he is into the house* ⁶], i. e., he has gone into the house, and is there now (Her. 1. 21, Arrian, *Al.* 4. 22. 3, Paus. 8. 10. 4 and Siebelis *in loc.*, Liv. 37. 18 ?, Curt. 3. 5. 10, Vechner, *Hellenol.* p. 258 sq.),—compare Mk. xiii. 16, L. xi. 7; A. viii. 40, Φίλιππος εὐρέθη εἰς Ἀζωτον, *Philip was found carried away to Azotus* (compare ver. 39, πνεῦμα κυρίου ἤρπασε τὸν Φίλιππον)⁷—compare Esth. i. 5, *Evang. Apocr.* p.

¹ [This passage is explained below, no. 5. In Mt. xxvii. 5 we should probably read *εἰς τὸν ναόν*.]

² Passages of Greek authors in which *ἐν* has been wrongly supposed to stand for *εἰς* are more correctly explained by Ellendt, *Arr. Al.* I. 247. On *εἰς* for *ἐν* see *ib.* II. 91. On Latin phrases in which *in* with the ablative has appeared to stand for *in* with the accusative, see Kritze, *Sallust.* II. 31 sq.

³ Heind. Plat. *Protag.* p. 467, *Acta Monac.* I. 64 sq., II. 47, Schæf. *Demosth.* I. 194 sq., Schoem. *Plut. Agis.* 162 sq., Herm. *Soph. Aj.* 80, Jacobs, *Æl. Anim.* p. 406 (Jelf 646). As to Latin see Hartung, *Ueber die Causus*, p. 68 sqq.

⁴ *Εἰς χωρίον τῆς Ἀρχαδίας ἀνέσκει*, Steph. Byz. p. 495 (Mein.), is different.

⁵ See Buttm. *Demosth. Mid.* p. 175, Schweigh. *Lexic. Herod.* I. 282, Valcken. *Herod.* 8. 71, al., Poppo, *Thuc.* III. i. p. 659, Fritz. *Mark.* p. 558. [Fritzsche renders Mk. xiii. 3, *quum in montem olivarum consedisset*; adding “nam καθῆσθαι est sedere, consequens verbi considerare καθίζην (ἑαυτὸν).”]

⁶ [Compare the English provincial expression to *home*, for *at home*. The use of *to* for *at* with names of places is very common in Devonshire and Cornwall; see Stoddart, *Philos. of Language*, p. 173, Farmer, *Gr. Synt.* p. 98, Halliwell, *Arch. Dict.* s. v. “to.” Comp. Janneson, *Dict.* s. v. “intill.”—In Mk. ii. 1 we must read *ἐν αἵματι*.]

⁷ Wesseling, *Diod. Sic.* II. 581.

447; A. vii. 4, εἰς ἣν ὑμεῖς νῦν κατοικεῖτε (Xen. An. 1. 2. 24, Xen. Eph. 2. 12, Theodoret, Opp. I. 594); Mk. x. 10, where the arrangement of the words must be remarked; also probably A. xviii. 21, δὲ με τὴν ἐορτὴν τὴν ἐρχομένην ποιῆσαι εἰς Ἱεροσόλυμα, —but the genuineness of these words has been suspected, and they are rejected by the recent editors; Jo. xx. 7, ἐντετυλιγμένον εἰς ἓνα τόπον, *wrapped together* (and put) *into one place*. In A. xii. 19, however, εἰς Καισάρειαν belongs grammatically to κατελθών: in A. xx. 14, εἰς is *to*. In A. xix. 22, ἐπέσχε χρόνον εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν is probably not simply local, *he remained behind in Asia*, but, *he remained behind for Asia*, in order to labour there still. In A. iv. 5, συναχθῆναι αὐτῶν τοὺς ἄρχοντας . . . εἰς Ἱεροσόλυμα, Beza's is the only admissible explanation:¹ here however the good MSS. have ἐν. In A. ii. 39, οἱ εἰς μακράν are those who dwell *far away in the distance*.² Jo. i. 18, ὁ ὢν εἰς τὸν κόλπον (although here said in reference to God), must probably be traced back to the originally local meaning of the phrase, —“who rests placed on or against the bosom.”³ In Jo. ix. 7, εἰς τὴν κολυμβήθραν belongs, as regards the sense, to ὑπαγε as well as to νίψαι (compare ver. 11), *go down and wash into the pool* (compare L. xxi. 37), see Lücke; though in itself νίπτεσθαι εἰς ὕδωρ is as correct an expression as *in aquam macerare* (Cato, R. rust. 156. 5) or our *sich in ein Becken waschen* (Arrian, Epict. 3. 22. 71).⁴ Still easier is Mk. i. 9, ἐβαπτίσθη εἰς τὸν Ἰορδάνην. In L. viii. 34, ἀπήγγειλαν εἰς τὴν πόλιν κ.τ.λ. means *they carried word of it into the city*: Mt. viii. 33 is more circumstantial, ἀπελθόντες εἰς τὴν πόλιν ἀπήγγειλαν πάντα κ.τ.λ. Not unlike this is Mk. i. 39; compare Jo. viii. 26. In Mk. xiii. 9, καὶ εἰς συναγωγὰς δαρήσεσθε, —where the weakly supported ἐν is ob-

¹ [“Arcessitis videlicet qui urbe aberant, ut sollemnis esset hic conventus.”]

² [The German can imitate the accusative case, *die ins Weite hin Wohnenden*, —into the distance.]

³ Compare as analogous expressions *in aurem, oculum dormire*, Terent. Heaut. 2. 2. 101, Plin. Epp. 4. 29, Plaut. Pseud. 1. 1. 121. De Wette rejects the above explanation “as being altogether unsuitable here.” But why should not figurative expressions of this kind, transferred from human relations to God, be taken in the sense which was originally inherent in them, in which they took their rise? The phrase already exists; and when we apply it to what is not material, we take it just as it is, without thinking of the physical relation which was its starting point. [See Westcott's note on Jo. i. 18.]

⁴ Jer. xli. (xlviii.) 7, רָבַחַּרְתָּם בְּרִמְיָהּ יִשְׂרָאֵלִים אֲנֵיהֶם עַד בְּרִמְיָהּ, *he slew* (and cast) *them into the well*. Comp. 1 Macc. vii. 19.

viciously a correction,—the words εἰς συναγωγάς cannot well be joined with the preceding παραδώσουσι (Meyer) without entirely destroying the parallelism. The simplest rendering, *ye shall be scourged into the synagogues*, presents no archaeological difficulty, but we should rather have expected to read of scourging *in the synagogues*: the pregnant construction, (taken) *into the synagogues ye shall be scourged*, would still be harsh for Mark. L. iv. 23, ὅσα ἠκούσαμεν γενόμενα εἰς Καπερναούμ, may very well mean, *done (towards) on Capernaum*,—compare A. xxviii. 6; and ἐν, which is the reading of some good MSS., is certainly a correction.¹ See on the whole Beyer, *De Præpositionum ἐν et εἰς in N. T. permutatione*² (Lips. 1824).³

5. Let us now turn to some passages of the N. T. Epistles, in which it is said that these prepositions are interchanged, and especially that ἐν is used for εἰς, in the expression of *metaphysical* relations.⁴ No one will find any difficulty in 2 Tim. iii. 16, H. iii. 12, 2 P. ii. 13, or in E. i. 17, vi. 15. Ph. i. 9, ἵνα ἡ ἀγάπη

¹ Soph. *Aj.* 80, ἐμὲ ἀρκεῖ τοῦτον ἐς δόμους μένειν, can no longer be quoted as a parallel, for Lobeck has shown that the true reading is ἐν δόμοις; see also Wunder, *Ueber Lobecks Ausg.* p. 92 sq. As to Xen. *Cyr.* 2. 1. 9, however, see Bornem. in *Index*, s. v. εἰς. So also Lycurg. 20. 3, διακαρτερεῖν εἰς τὴν πατρίδα, is not "they held out in their country."

² Ἐν and εἰς (εἰς) may have originally been the same preposition, as indeed Pindar, following the Æolic dialect, uses ἐν with the accusative for εἰς: see Pindar (ed. Böckh) I. pp. 294, 378, al. (Don. p. 509, Jelf 625.) But we can no more found on this an argument for the interchange of the two prepositions in the Greek written language when more fully developed and fixed in its forms, than we can now arbitrarily interchange *vor* und *für* in German, on the ground that in the earlier language they were really the same word.

³ [See also Green p. 209, Webster p. 161, and especially A. Buttmann p. 332 sqq. A. Buttmann divides the examples in which εἰς has been supposed to stand for ἐν into four classes, as follows:—(1) There is in the clause a verb of motion, to which εἰς belongs in part, so that this is a case of attraction (a σχῆμα ἁπλῶς κινήσεως): almost all the examples of this classical usage are found in St. Luke's writings, see L. xxi. 37, A. ii. 39 (ἰσαγγελία), vii. 4, xii. 19, Mt. ii. 23, al. (2) The verb of rest is one which includes the idea of previous motion (Mk. xiii. 3, A. xx. 14, Mk. xiv. 60, al.). (3) The verb with εἰς is εἶναι or γίνεσθαι: these verbs, expressing notions which are perfectly general and therefore easily definable, receive through their union with εἰς the meaning of equally general verbs of motion, e.g., *come, go*: compare Her. 1. 21, 5. 38, Thuc. 6. 62, al. (L. xi. 7, Jo. i. 18, Mk. ii. 1 *Rec.*, L. i. 44, al.). (4) In the remaining instances, he says, "we are compelled either to supply the missing idea of motion, or to admit a more negligent use of εἰς, recognising in these examples the first steps towards the ultimate confusion of the two prepositions:" the latter he regards as the more probable alternative in most cases. Under the last head he quotes A. viii. 40, xix. 22, xxi. 13, xxv. 4, Mk. i. 9, 39, al. It is noteworthy that in most of these passages εἰς is joined with a proper name of place.]

⁴ Compare also Rückert on G. i. 6.

. . . . περισσεύη ἐν ἐπιγνώσει, is *in knowledge*,—the end is not expressed until ver. 10, εἰς τὸ δοκιμάζειν. So also in Phil. 6, ὅπως ἡ κοινωνία τῆς πίστεώς σου ἐνεργῆς γένηται ἐν ἐπιγνώσει. In Ja. v. 5, ἐν ἡμέρᾳ σφαγῆς, the parallelism with ἐθησαυρίσατε ἐν ἐσχάταις ἡμέραις (ver. 3) of itself requires the rendering *on the day of slaughter*; and this yields a good sense,—see Theile *in loc.*¹ In E. ii. 16, ἐν ἐνὶ σώματι points to εἰς ἓνα καινὸν ἄνθρωπον (ver. 15): the κτισθέντας εἰς ἓνα ἄνθρωπον he accordingly reconciles ἐν ἐνὶ σώματι with God. In Rom. i. 24, εἰς ἀκαθαρσίαν belongs directly to παρέδωκεν, and ἐν ταῖς ἐπιθυμίαις is *in their lusts*; compare ver. 27, ἐν τῇ ὀρέξει αὐτῶν. In 1 C. i. 8, ἐν τῇ ἡμέρᾳ must be construed with ἀνεγκλήτους, and this in apposition to ὑμᾶς; so also in 1 Th. iii. 13, ἐν τῇ παρουσίᾳ, parallel with ἔμπροσθεν τοῦ θεοῦ, is directly dependent upon ἀμέμπτους. 2 Th. ii. 13, εἴλατο ὑμᾶς ὁ θεὸς . . . εἰς σωτηρίαν ἐν ἁγιασμῷ πνεύματος κ.τ.λ., means, *chosen to salvation in holiness of the Spirit*:² the ἁγιασμὸς πνεύματος is the spiritual state in which the “being chosen to salvation” is realised. 1 Jo. iv. 9 is simply *therein manifested itself the love of God on us*.³ In Rom. ii. 5, however, θησαυρίζεις σεαυτῷ ὀργὴν ἐν ἡμέρᾳ ὀργῆς is an example of brachylogy,—*thou art treasuring up for thyself wrath* (which will break forth) *on the day of wrath*: 1 Th. iv. 7, οὐκ ἐκάλεσεν ἡμᾶς ὁ θεὸς ἐπὶ ἀκαθαρσία ἀλλὰ ἐν ἁγιασμῷ,—for ὥστε εἶναι (ἡμᾶς) ἐν ἁγιασμῷ.⁴ In the same way might 1 C. vii. 15 and E. iv. 4 be explained: others however understand ἐν as specifying the ethical character of the κλήσις,—see especially Harless on the latter passage. In 1 C. *l. c.* the perfect tense must not be overlooked. Διδόναι ἐν ταῖς καρδίαις (2 C. i. 22), and the like (Rom. v. 5), need no remark after what has been said above, p. 515. Lastly, εἰς does not stand for ἐν in Rom. vi. 22, ἔχετε τὸν καρπὸν ὑμῶν εἰς ἁγιασμόν; here εἰς obviously indicates the ethical end. Rom. xiii. 14 is a similar case. In

¹ [“Similes sunt pecudibus quæ ipso adeo mactationis die se pascunt saginantque lætæ ac securæ.” Theile *in loc.* De W., referred to in § 50. 4. a, takes the same view.]

² [Winer’s words may mean either *of the Spirit* or *of the spirit*.]

³ [Winer seems intentionally to leave it an open question whether ἐν ἡμῖν shall be connected with ἡ ἀγάπη (Huther, Ewald), or with ἰφανία (Dusterdieck, Brückner, Alford). In ed. 5 Winer expressly rejected the former view of the connexion.]

⁴ [See below, § 66. 3.]

E. iii. 16, *κραταιοῦσθαι εἰς τὸν ἔσω ἄνθρωπον* is to become strong for (in reference to) the inner man.

It is in itself improbable that the apostles, in expressing clearly conceived dogmatic relations, would use *ἐν* for *εἰς* or *εἰς* for *ἐν*, to the perplexity of their readers. At all events it would have been as easy for them to write *εἰς* as it is for the commentators who wish to smuggle in this preposition.

The canon of an arbitrary interchange of these prepositions is not sustained by an appeal to Suidas and the Fathers:¹ or by the fact that *ἐν* and *εἰς* sometimes alternate in parallel passages,—e. g., Mt. xxi. 8, *ἔστρωσαν τὰ ἱμάτια ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ*, but Mk. xi. 8, *εἰς τὴν ὁδόν*; Mt. xxiv. 18, *ὁ ἐν τῷ ἀγρῷ μὴ ἐπιστρεφάτω*, Mk. xiii. 16, *ὁ εἰς τὸν ἀγρόν κ.τ.λ.*; Mk. i. 16, *ἀμφιβάλλοντας ἀμφίβληστρον ἐν τῇ θαλάσῃ*, Mt. iv. 18, *βάλλοντας ἀμφίβληστρον εἰς τὴν θάλασσαν*,—the former, they cast about (turned about) the net in the sea, the latter they cast it into the sea, different points of time and different acts in their occupation being indicated. In Rom. v. 21, *ἐβασίλευσεν ἡ ἁμαρτία ἐν τῷ θανάτῳ* is in death—which is actually existent, but *ἵνα ἡ χάρις βασιλεύσῃ διὰ δικαιοσύνης εἰς ζωὴν αἰώνιον*, to life—as the end to be attained: *εἰς ζωὴν αἰώνιον* however probably depends directly on *δικαιοσύνης* (see Fritzsche). Compare also 2 C. xiii. 3.

It cannot however be denied that the principle according to which *εἰς* is joined with verbs of rest, as *vice versa* *ἐν* with verbs of motion, was overlooked by the writers of later times, particularly the Scholiasts² and the Byzantine writers. By these *εἰς* and *ἐν* are used promiscuously, and in fact *ἐν* begins to predominate with verbs of motion: see Leo Diac. p. xii. (ed. Hase), Blume, *Lycurg.* p. 56, Niebuhr's index to Agathias, also the indices to Theophanes and to Menandri *Hist.* in the Bonn edition.³ In modern Greek, indeed, one only of the two prepositions is retained.⁴ Compare further *Argum. ad Demosth. Androt.* § 17, Theodoret, *Opp.* II. 466, 804, III. 869, Epiphan. *Hær.* 46. 5, *Pseudepiph. Vit. Proph.* p. 241, 248, 332, 334, 340, 341, *Basili.* I. 150, II. 496. The same may be noticed in the LXX, the Apocrypha, and the *Libri Pseudepigraphi*,⁵ in many passages. In the N. T., however, there is at all events no example

¹ 2 C. xii. 2, *ἀρπαγέντα ἕως τρίτου οὐρανοῦ*, is thus quoted by Clem. Alex. (*Pædag.* I. p. 44, ed. Sylb.), *ἐν τρίτῳ ἀρπαγέντες οὐρανῶν*. On the other hand, Pr. xvii. 3, *δοκιμάζεται ἐν καμίνῳ ἄργυρος κ.τ.λ.*, runs thus in *Strom.* II. p. 172, *δοκιμ. . . . εἰς κάμινον*.

² Compare Hermann on Böckh's *Behandl. d. Inschrift.*, p. 181 sq.

³ Niceph. Const. p. 48, *τυφλώσας ἐν τῇ 'Ρώμῃ ἐξέτιμψε* Theophan. p. 105, *Γρηγόριος παῖρρησιαστικῶς τιμον ἐδίδασκιν . . . εἰς τὸ ἐκτίμιον τῆς ἁγίας ἀναστάσεως* pp. 62, 65, 68, Malal. 18. 467.

⁴ ["*Ἐν* is very seldom used, though it is becoming more common. It occurs regularly in several phrases, as *ἐν ποσούτῳ*, *ἐν τῇ Ἑλλάδι*, etc." J. Donalds. *Mod. Greek Gr.* p. 32. See also Mullach, *Vulg.* p. 380.]

⁵ Compare Wahl, *Clav. Apocr.* p. 165, 195, Fabric. *Pseudepigr.* I. 598, 629,

more singular than those which are found in the earlier writers of the *κοινή*.

6. It is an especial peculiarity of Paul's style to use different prepositions in reference to one noun, that by means of these prepositions collectively the idea may be defined on every side. See e.g. G. i. 1, Παῦλος ἀπόστολος οὐκ ἀπ' ἀνθρώπων οὐδὲ δι' ἀνθρώπου, ἀλλὰ διὰ Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ καὶ θεοῦ πατρός κ.τ.λ.; i.e., in no respect an apostle who comes forward under human authority (not *from men* as the ultimate authority, nor *through a man* as medium or mediator). Rom. iii. 22, (πεφανέρωται) δικαιοσύνη θεοῦ διὰ πίστεως Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ εἰς πάντας καὶ ἐπὶ πάντας;¹ i.e., it is most completely bestowed on all believers (it reveals itself *into* all and *over* all),—Syr. ܐܠܝܬܐ ܕܝܠܐ ܕܝܠܐ: Bengel *in loc.* is arbitrary, following the ancient expositors,—Rückert is in perplexity. Rom. xi. 36, ἐξ αὐτοῦ (θεοῦ) καὶ δι' αὐτοῦ καὶ εἰς αὐτὸν τὰ πάντα: i. e., the world stands in connexion with God in all relations. It is *out of him*, inasmuch as he has created it (the ultimate cause); *through him*, inasmuch as he (continually) operates upon it; *to him*, inasmuch as he is the end and aim to which everything in the world has reference.² Col. i. 16, ἐν αὐτῷ (Χριστῷ) ἐκτίσθη τὰ πάντα . . . τὰ πάντα δι' αὐτοῦ καὶ εἰς αὐτὸν ἔκτισται: i.e., the universe stands in a necessary and all-sided relation to Christ. First, of the past (by the aorist): *in him* was the world created, inasmuch as he, the Divine λόγος, was the personal ground of the Divine creative act (just as “*in Christ*” God redeemed the world). Then of the existing world (the perfect): all is created *through him*, as the personal medium, and *to (for) him*, as κύριος πάντων in the most comprehensive sense. In ver. 17, πρὸ πάντων points back to δι' αὐτοῦ, and ἐν αὐτῷ συνέστηκεν is explanatory of εἰς αὐτόν. E. iv. 6, εἰς θεὸς καὶ πατὴρ πάντων ὁ ἐπὶ πάντων καὶ διὰ πάντων καὶ ἐν πᾶσιν ἡμῖν:³ i. e., (God is the God and Father of all in every conceivable respect,—ruling *over* all,

Bretschneider, *Lexic. Man.* p. 139, *Acta Apocr.* pp. 5, 13, 38, 65, 66, 68, 71, 88, 91, 93, 94, 263, and almost on every page.

¹ [The last three words are omitted by recent editors.]

² Theodoret thus explains the passage: αὐτὸς τὰ πάντα πιστοῖκεν, αὐτὸς τὰ γιγνόμενα διατιλεῖ κυβερνῶν . . . εἰς αὐτὸν ἀφορᾷ ἅπαντας προσήκει ὑπὲρ μὲν τῶν ὑπαρξάντων χάριν ὁμολογοῦντας, αἰτοῦντας δὲ τὴν ἔπιτα προμήθειαν, αὐτῷ οἱ χρεὶ καὶ τὴν προσήκουσαν ἀναπέμπειν δόξαν.

³ [So Scholz: *Rec. ἡμῖν*. The pronoun is omitted in the best texts.]

working *through all*, dwelling *in all* (filling them with his Spirit). 2 P. iii. 5, γῆ ἐξ ὕδατος καὶ δι' ὕδατος συνεστῶσα τῷ θεοῦ λόγῳ: *out of water* (as the matter in which it lay inclosed) and *through water*,—i. e., through the agency of the water, which partly retired into the lower parts, and partly formed the clouds in the sky. In 1 C. xii. 8 sq. the prepositions *διά*, *κατά*, *ἐν*, in parallel members, refer the Spirit's gifts to the πνεῦμα from whom they are all derived: *διά* indicates the Spirit as the medium, *κατά* as the disposer (ver. 11), *ἐν* as the *continers*. It is easy to understand the antithesis of *ἐκ* (or *ἀπό*) and *εἰς*—starting point and goal, Rom. i. 17, 2 C. iii. 18 (compare in a *local* sense Mt. xxiii. 34).

In 1 C. viii. 6, where the parallel prepositions are referred to different subjects, *θεὸς ἐξ οὗ*, and *κύριος Ἰησοῦς Χριστὸς δι' οὗ*, there cannot be a moment's doubt respecting the choice of the prepositions and their meaning.

The following parallels may be quoted from Greek writers: Marc. Anton. 4. 23, ἐκ σοῦ (ὦ φύσις) πάντα, ἐν σοὶ πάντα, εἰς σὲ πάντα; Heliod. 2. 25, πρὸ πάντων καὶ ἐπὶ πᾶσιν; Philostr. *Apoll.* 3. 25, τοὺς ἐπὶ θαλάττῃ τε καὶ ἐν θαλάττῃ; Isocr. *Big.* p. 846, τὰ μὲν ὑφ' ὑμῶν, τὰ δὲ μεθ' ὑμῶν, τὰ δὲ δι' ὑμᾶς, τὰ δ' ὑπὲρ ὑμῶν; *Acta Ignat.* p. 368, δι' οὗ καὶ μεθ' οὗ τῷ πατρὶ ἡ δόξα. Other passages may be found in Wetstein II. 77, and Fritz. *Rom.* II. 556.

7. If two or more nouns depending on the same preposition are directly joined together by a copula, the preposition is most naturally *repeated* when these nouns denote objects which are to be taken by themselves, as independent,¹ and *not repeated* when these reduce themselves to a single main idea, or (if they are proper names) to one common class;

a.² L. xxiv. 27, ἀρξάμενος ἀπὸ Μωσέως καὶ ἀπὸ πάντων τῶν προφητῶν (A. xv. 4), 1 Th. i. 5, ἐν δυνάμει καὶ ἐν πνεύματι ἀγίῳ καὶ ἐν πληροφορίᾳ πολλῇ; Jo. xx. 2,³ 2 Tim. iii. 11, A. xxviii. 2, Mk. vi. 4, x. 29, xii. 33, Rev. vi. 9. Hence the preposition is almost always repeated when two nouns are connected

¹ Weber, *Demosth.* p. 189 (Jelf 650): as to Latin see Kritiz, *Sallust.* I. 226, Zumpt, *Gr.* 745. [Madvig, *Lat. Gr.* 470.]

² [There are some mistakes in the examples quoted in this paragraph. A. xv. 4 and xxv. 23 are instances of the *non-repetition* of the preposition; in 2 Tim. iii. 11 there is no copula; A. xvii. 9 does not contain καὶ . . . καί,—in ed. 5 it is quoted under (b), with A. xvii. 15.]

³ On this passage Bengel remarks: Ex prepositione repetita colligi potest, non una fuisse utrumque discipulum.

by καὶ . . . καί¹, or τε καί: A. xxvi. 29, καὶ ἐν ὀλίγῳ καὶ ἐν πολλῷ (two circumstances which cannot coexist), L. xxii. 33, 1 C. ii. 3, Phil. 16, A. xvii. 9 (compare Xen. *Hier.* 1. 5, but contrast Soph. *Trach.* 379); Ph. i. 7, ἐν τε τοῖς δεσμοῖς μου καὶ ἐν τῇ ἀπολογίᾳ A. xxv. 23, al. Compare Xen. *Cyr.* 1. 6. 16, Thuc. 8. 97, Diod. S. 19. 86, 20. 15, Paus. 4. 8. 2.²

b. Jo. iv. 23, ἐν πνεύματι καὶ ἀληθείᾳ (two sides of one main idea),—see Lücke; L. xxi. 26, ἀπὸ φόβου καὶ προσδοκίας τῶν ἐπερχομένων (essentially *one* state of mind), E. i. 21, 1 Th. i. 8,³ A. xvi. 2, xvii. 15 (compare Xen. *Cyr.* 1. 2. 7, Aristot. *Eth. Nic.* 7. 11 *init.*, Thuc. 3. 72, 2. 83, Paus. 10. 20. 2). Also with τε . . . καί, A. xxviii. 23, ἀπὸ τε τοῦ νόμου Μωσέως καὶ τῶν προφητῶν i. 8, xxvi. 20 (Franke, *Demosth.* p. 65), Paus. 10. 37. 2, 25. 23, Xen. *Hell.* 1. 1. 3, Herod. 6. 3. 2. For examples with proper names see A. vi. 9, τῶν ἀπὸ Κιλικίας καὶ Ἀσίας xiv. 21, ὑπέστρεψαν εἰς τὴν Λύστραν καὶ Ἰκόνιον καὶ Ἀντιόχειαν⁴ xvi. 2, ix. 31, Mt. iv. 25.

If the connexion is *disjunctive* the preposition is usually repeated; if *antithetical*, invariably. See Col. iii. 17, ὃ τι εἰὼν ποιῆτε ἐν λόγῳ ἢ ἐν ἔργῳ ii. 16, Mt. vii. 16, xvii. 25,⁵ L. xx. 4, Jo. vii. 48, A. iv. 7, viii. 34, Rom. iv. 9, 1 C. iv. 3, 21, xiv. 6, Rev. xiii. 16,—compare Paus. 7. 10. 1 (on the other hand, only H. x. 28, ἐπὶ δυσὶν ἢ τρισὶ μάρτυσιν 1 Tim. v. 19⁶); Rom. iv. 10, οὐκ ἐν περιτομῇ, ἀλλ' ἐν ἀκροβυστίᾳ vi. 15, viii. 4, ix. 24, 1 C. ii. 5, xi. 17, 2 C. i. 12, iii. 3, E. i. 21, vi. 12, Jo. vii. 22, xvii. 9, al. (Aleiphr. 1. 31).⁷ Lastly, in comparative combinations the preposition is always repeated: A. xi. 15, Rom. v. 19, 1 C. xv. 22, 2 Th. ii. 2, H. iv. 10.⁸ In general, the tendency towards the repetition of the preposition is stronger in the N. T. than in

¹ Bremi, *Lys.* p. 3 sq.

² As to the different cases in which Greek prose writers repeat the preposition after τε καί, see Sommer in *Jahrb. f. Philol.* 1831, p. 408 sq.; compare Stallb. *Phileb.* p. 156, Weber, *Dem.* p. 189.

³ [Lachm. and Tischendorf repeat ἐν. In A. i. 8, quoted below, the reading is uncertain.]

⁴ [Here recent editors repeat εἰς.]

⁵ [Corrected for vii. 16, 25: also below, A. xi. 15 for xi. 18.]

⁶ [Add Mk. xiii. 32 (where the best texts have ἢ), 1 Tim. ii. 9,—and with an adjective, 1 P. i. 11. (A. Buttm. p. 342.)]

⁷ The preposition is not repeated with an adjective in an antithesis of this kind: 1 P. i. 23, οὐκ ἐκ σποράς φθαρτῆς ἀλλὰ ἀφθαρτον.

⁸ As to the usage of Greek writers see Schæf. *Julian*, p. 19 sq., Held, *Plut. Æm.* 124, Krüg. p. 319 (Jelf 650. 6).

Greek prose writers (Bernh. p. 201, Krüg p. 319 sq., Schoem. Plut. *Cleom.* p. 229), who either frequently or usually neglect to repeat the preposition not merely in the case of substantives which are simply connected,¹ but also after ἀλλά or ἤ,² before words in apposition,³ and in answers.⁴ In the N. T., on the other hand, the omission of the preposition is even singular in A. xxvi. 18, ἐπιστρέψαι ἀπὸ σκοτόντος εἰς φῶς καὶ τῆς ἐξουσίας τοῦ σατανᾶ ἐπὶ τὸν θεόν vii. 38, 1 C. x. 28, H. vii. 27; but compare Aristot. *Eth. Nicom.* 10. 9. 1, περί τε τούτων καὶ τῶν ἀρετῶν, ἔτι δὲ καὶ φιλίας κ.τ.λ.,⁵ Lysias, 1. in *Thomnest.* 7, Dion. H. IV. 2223. 1, Diog. L. *Proem.* 6, Strabo 16. 778, Diod. S. 5. 31, Plutarch, *Sol.* c. 3.

In Jude 1 we must not repeat ἐν from the preceding clause before Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ.—this would be harsh: the dative is a *dativus commodi*, kept for Christ. The preposition is not, as a rule, repeated before a noun in apposition, L. xxiii. 51, Rom. ix. 3, E. i. 19, 1 P. ii. 4; it is only in the case of expegetical apposition that the repetition can take place, as in Rom. ii. 28, ἡ ἐν τῷ φανερωῖ ἐν σαρκὶ περιτομή· Jo. xi. 54 (in 1 Jo. v. 20 there is no apposition). We find the same in Greek writers, but the repetition is not usual unless the word in apposition is separated from the principal word.⁶

The repetition of the preposition before each of a series of nouns which follow one another without any conjunction—as in E. vi. 12, ἀλλὰ πρὸς τὰς ἀρχάς, πρὸς τὰς ἐξουσίας, πρὸς τοὺς κοσμοκράτορας . . . πρὸς τὰ πνευματικά κ.τ.λ., Jo. xvi. 8 (compare Aristot. *Rhet.* 2. 10. 2)—is of a rhetorical nature, or serves to give greater prominence to the several notions. See Dissen, *Pind.* p. 519.

Greek writers do not, as a rule, repeat before the relative the preposition by which its antecedent is governed: Plat. *Legg.* 10. 909 d, ἀπὸ τῆς ἡμέρας, ἧς ἂν ὁ πατήρ αὐτῶν ὅφλη τὴν δίκην· 12. 955 b, ἐν ἱεροῖς . . . οἷς ἂν ἐθέλῃ· 2. 659 b, ἐκ ταῦτοῦ στόματος, οὐ περ τοὺς θεοὺς ἐπεκαλέσατο κ.τ.λ., Plat. *Phaed.* 21, *Gorg.* 453 e, *Lach.* 192 b, Thuc. 1. 28, Xen. *Conv.* 4. 1, *An.* 5. 7. 17, *Hiero.* 1. 11, Aristot. *Probl.* 26. 4, 16, Paus. 9. 39. 4 (Bernh. p. 203 sq., Don. p. 363, Jelf 650. 3). So also in the N. T., in A. xiii. 39, ἀπὸ πάντων, ὧν οὐκ ἠδυνήθητε . . . δικαιωθῆναι, δικαιούται xiii. 2

¹ Bornem. Xen. *Conv.* 159.

² Schæf. *Demosth.* V. 569, 760. Plutarch IV. 291, Poppo, Thuc. III. iv. 493, Weber, *Dem.* p. 389, Franke, *Dem.* 6.

³ Stallb. Plat. *Gorg.* p. 112, 247; compare Bornem. *Schol.* p. 173.

⁴ Stallb. Plat. *Sympos.* p. 104 sq., *Gorg.* p. 38, *Rep.* I. 227.

⁵ See Zell, Aristot. *Eth.* p. 442.

⁶ Fritzsche, *Quaest. Lucian.* p. 127, Matth. 594 d.

⁷ Compare Bremi, *Lys.* p. 201, Schæf. *Soph.* III. 317, Dion. *Comp.* p. 325, Meletem. p. 124, *Demosth.* II. 200, Heller, *Soph. Ed. C.* p. 420, Ast, Plat. *Legg.* p. 108, Wurm, *Dinarch.* p. 93, Stallb. Plat. *Rep.* II. 291.

ἀφορίσατε . . . εἰς τὸ ἔργον, ὃ προσκέκλημαι αὐτοῖς. L. i. 25, xii. 46, Mt. xxiv. 50, Rev. ii. 13¹ (not 1 C. vii. 20) ; but not in Jo. iv. 53, ἐν ἐκείνῃ τῇ ὥρᾳ, ἐν ᾗ εἶπεν. A. vii. 4, xx. 18 (Jon. iv. 10). With the latter examples compare Demosth. *Timoth.* 705 b, ἐν τοῖς χρόνοις, ἐν οἷς γέγραπται τὴν τιμὴν τῶν φιαλῶν ὀφείλων. Aristot. *Anim.* 5. 30, Plat. *Soph.* 257 d, Xen. *Cyr.* 1. 2. 4, Diog. L. 8. 68, Heinich. *Euseb.* II. 252. As to Latin, see Ramshorn p. 378.² If antecedent and relative are separated by several words, the Greek writers also prefer to repeat the preposition : Her. 1. 47, Xen. *Vectig.* 4. 13, Lucian, *Necyom.* 9, Dio Chr. 17. 247.

In Greek writers, and especially the poets, a preposition which belongs to two successive nouns is sometimes expressed before the second only ; see Herm. *Vig.* p. 854, Lob. *Soph. Aj.* v. 397 sq., the commentators on Anacr. 9. 22, Kühner II. 320 [477 : ed. 2] al. (Jelf 650. 2.) It was supposed that an example of this kind had been discovered in the N. T. (Heinich. *Euseb.* II. 252) : Ph. ii. 22, ὅτι, ὡς πατρὶ τέκνον, σὺν ἐμοὶ ἐδοῦλευσεν κ.τ.λ. Here however there is rather a *variatio structure* : Paul says σὺν ἐμοὶ recollecting that he could not well write ἐμοὶ ἐδοῦλευσεν,—“he has, like a son serving his father, served *with me* etc.” See on the whole the counter-remarks of Bernhardy (p. 202), but compare Franke, *Demosth.* p. 30. [§ 63. II. 1.]

Rem. 1. It is an especial peculiarity of later Greek to combine prepositions with adverbs, particularly adverbs of place and time (Krüger p. 300 sq., Jelf 644),—either so as to modify the meaning of the adverb by means of the preposition, as ἀπὸ πρῶτ A. xxviii. 23, ἀπὸ πέρυσι 2 C. viii. 10, ix. 2, ἀπ’ ἄρτι Mt. xxvi. 29, ἀπὸ τότε Mt. iv. 17, xxvi. 16,³ ἔκπαλαι 2 P. ii. 3, ὑπερλίαν 2 C. xi. 5, xii. 11 (compare ὑπέρην, Xen. *Hiero* 6. 9) ; or so that the preposition, because it appeared weakened by diversified use, was blended with an expressive adverb,⁴ as ὑποκάτω, ὑπεράνω, κατέναντι. Sometimes also the adverb is strengthened by the preposition, as παρὰντίκα. To the former class belong also numeral adverbs, such as ἐφάπαξ Rom. vi. 10, al. (Dio Cass. 1091. 91, 1156. 13, analogous to ἐπάπαξ Franke, *Demosth.* p. 30, πρὸς ἅπαξ Malal. 7. p. 178), ἐπὶ τρίς A. x. 16, xi. 10 ; the examples cited by Kypke (Vol. II. p. 48) have the similar εἰς τρίς, which occurs as early as Her. 1. 86, Xen. *Cyr.* 7. 1. 4,—compare Herm. *Vig.* p. 857. Many of these compounds are only to be found in writers later than Alexander,⁵ some only in the Scholiasts ;⁶ others, as ἀπὸ πέρυσι (for which was used προπέρυσι or

¹ [Here the reading is doubtful.—In Jo. iv. 53, quoted immediately below, the first *iv* is doubtful.]

² Beier, Cic. *Offic.* I. 123. [Madvig, *Lat. Gr. Obs.* 1, Zumpt 778.]

³ [Lünemann adds Mt. xvi. 21, L. xvi. 16.]

⁴ Compare in German, *oben auf dem Dache*.

⁵ Yet *εἰς αἰῶνα*, *εἰς ἑταῖρα*, *εἰς ἡψέ*, and the like, occur in Thucydides (1. 129, 130, 4. 63, 8. 23). On ἀπὸ μακρόθεν and similar expressions see § 65. 2.

⁶ Lob. *Phryn.* p. 46 sqq. : compare however Kühner II. 315 [463 : ed. 2].

ἐκέρυσσι) are not to be met with even there. Compare also in the LXX ἀπὸ ὀπισθεν (מֵאַחֲרַי), 1 S. xii. 20, and Thilo, *Act. Thom.* p. 25.—In the orthography of these compounds, whether connected (Krüg. p. 300) or separate, even the most recent N. T. editors observe no consistency.¹

Rem. 2. The ancient use of (the simple) prepositions without case for *adverbs* maintained itself, with certain restrictions, in the prose of all periods (Bernh. p. 196, Jelf. 640). In the N. T. we find but one example of this: 2 C. xi. 23, διάκονοι Χριστοῦ εἰσὶν; —ὅτι ἐρ ἐγώ, *I more*. The examples adduced by Kypke *in loc.* are not all of the same kind. In prose, the preposition when thus used is commonly supported by δέ or γέ (Bernh. p. 198, Jelf. 640): μετὰ δέ is particularly common. The example just quoted (2 Cor. xi.) may perhaps be best compared with the use of πρὸς for *besides*, e. g., Demosth. 1. *Aphob.* 556 a, Franke, *Demosth.* p. 94.² The form ἐνι with accent thrown back, for ἐνί (ἐν), including the verb substantive, occurs sometimes in the N. T.; see p. 96. Bornemann³ wished to introduce ἄπο, *far from* (Buttm. II. 378), into Mt. xxiv. 1, but on insufficient grounds.

SECTION LI.

USE OF PREPOSITIONS TO FORM PERIPHRASES.

1. When prepositions in combination with nouns serve as periphrases for adverbs or (mostly with the aid of the article) for adjectives, the admissibility of this usage must be shown from the fundamental meanings of the preposition,⁴ lest a merely empirical procedure should lead to errors. We notice therefore:—

a. Ἀπό: as ἀπὸ μέρους, Rom. xi. 25, 2 C. i. 14, *in part*, —(looked at) *from the part*; ἀπὸ μιᾶς (γνώμης), L. xiv. 18,⁵ *unanimously* (proceeding from one opinion).

b. Διὰ with the genitive usually denotes a state of mind,

¹ [See Lipsius, *Gramm. Untersuch.* p. 125 sqq., and above, § 5. 2.—Krüger is in favour of writing the words separately.]

² [“We find in Greek authors no certain example of this use of ὑπέρ, except *Soph. Ant.* 514.” Meyer on 2 C. i. c. In ed. 5 Winer added: Bengel takes ὑπέρ adverbially in E. iii. 20, but the arrangement of the words would then be too artificial for Paul, and the sentence would after all be tautological.]

³ *Stud. u. Krit.* 1843, p. 108 sq.

⁴ This is not altogether free from difficulty, especially as different views of a relation prevail in different languages: e. g., ἀπὸ μέρους, *in part*; ἐκ δεξιῶν, *on the right*; ἀβ oriente, *towards the East*. At the root of several such phrases there lies some contraction or condensation of expression.

⁵ [See below, § 64. 5.]

viewed as a medium or means. Thus δι' ὑπομονῆς, H. xii. 1, may be rendered *perseveringly, assidue* (similarly, Rom. viii. 25, δι' ὑπομονῆς ἀπεκδεχόμεθα κ.τ.λ.,—compare δι' ἀφροσύνης, *imprudenter*, Xen. Cyr. 3. 1. 18, and δι' εὐλαβείας, *timide*, Dion. H. III. 1360¹); compare also e.g. δι' ἀσφαλείας, Thuc. 1. 17. Of a different nature is H. xiii. 22, διὰ βραχέων ἐπέστειλα ὑμῖν, *breviter*,—strictly, *by means of few* (words), *paucis*; compare διὰ βραχυτάτων, Dem. Pant. 624 c, and see below, § 64. 5. In 2 C. iii. 11, εἰ τὸ καταργούμενον διὰ δόξης κ.τ.λ. (see above, p. 474), διὰ δόξης is adjectival, and denotes a quality with which something is invested.

c. Εἰς denotes a degree *up to* which something comes: I. xiii. 11, εἰς τὸ παντελές, *up to completeness, most completely* (Ælian 7. 2, εἰς κάλλιστον Plat. Euthyd. 275 b, ἐς τὸ ἀκριβές Thuc. 6. 82). This however can hardly be called a periphrasis for the adverb.

d. Ἐκ: e. g., ἐκ μέρους, 1 C. xii. 27, *ex parte*,—looked at from the part. Ἐκ is then used principally of the *standard* (*secundum*); as in ἐκ τῶν νόμων, *secundum leges, legibus convenienter* (as if, receiving its direction from). Hence ἐξ ἰσότητος, *according to equality, equally*, 2 C. viii. 13; ἐκ μέτρου, *according to measure, moderately*, Jo. iii. 34. Compare ἐξ ἀδίκου, *injuste*, Xen. Cyr. 8. 8. 18; ἐξ ἴσου, Her. 7. 135, Plat. Rep. 8. 561 b; ἐκ προσηκόντων, Thuc. 3. 67; and see Ast, Plat. Legg. p. 267, Bernh. p. 230 (Jelf 621. 3. c). It also expresses the *source*; as ἐξ ἀνάγκης, H. vii. 12, compare Thuc. 3. 40, 7. 27, Dio C. 853. 93,—(proceeding) *out of necessity*, i. e., *necessarily*; similarly ἐκ συμφώνου, 1 C. vii. 5, *ex composito*, which however, differently turned (*according to an agreement*), approaches the previous class. In the phrases οἱ ἐκ πίστεως (G. iii. 7), οἱ ἐκ περιτομῆς (A. x. 45), ὁ ἐξ ἐναντίας (Tit. ii. 8), οἱ ἐξ ἐριθείας (Rom. ii. 8), and the like, ἐκ denotes *party* (dependence), and consequently *belonging to*,—*those of faith*, those who belong to faith, who stand (as it were) on the side of faith. Compare Polyb. 10. 16. 6, Thuc. 8. 92. The relation is purely material in Mk. xi. 20, ἐκ ῥιζῶν, *out from the roots, radicatus*. The temporal ἐκ τρίτου, Mt. xxvi. 44 (1 Macc. ix. 1, Babr. 95. 97, 107.

¹ See Pflugk, Eur. Hel. p. 41.

16, *Evang. Apoc.* p. 439, compare ἐξ ὑστέρου *Her.* 1. 108), and similar expressions—for which we, on the contrary, say *zum Dritten* [to instead of from]—are probably explained most simply as “(beginning) *from* or *out of* the third time.” In later writers we find likewise ἐκ πρώτης (*Babr.* 71. 2), ἐκ δευτέρης (114. 5).

c. *Ἐν*. The cases in which ἐν with a substantive may be taken adverbially—as ἐν ἀληθείᾳ, ἐν ἐκτενείᾳ, ἐν δικαιοσύνῃ, *Mt.* xxii. 16, *Mk.* xiv. 1, *Col.* iv. 5, *A.* xvii. 31 (ἐν δίκῃ, *Plat. Crat.* p. 419 d, ἐν τάχει, *Thuc.* 1. 90)¹—the less require explanation, as we ourselves in every case can use *in* with the corresponding substantive: the substantives denote for the most part abstract notions, especially qualities or dispositions in which one does something. Equally intelligible is the use of this preposition with a substantive in an adjectival sense; as ἔργα τὰ ἐν δικαιοσύνῃ, τὸ μένον ἐν δόξῃ (ἐστί), 2 *C.* iii. 11, and the like.

2. *ἐπὶ*. *Ἐπὶ* with the genitive is frequently found with abstract nouns which denote a quality *with which* one acts in a certain way, as ἐπ’ ἀδείας, *with fearlessness*; or an objective notion with the subsistence of which something harmonises, as *Mk.* xii. 32, ἐπ’ ἀληθείας, *with subsistence or existence of truth, truly* (*Dio C.* 699. 65, 727. 82). With the dative, this preposition expresses the basis on which something rests, so to speak: *A.* ii. 26, ἡ σὰρξ μου κατασκηνώσει ἐπ’ ἐλπίδι, *with, in confidence* (in God),—therefore *securely, tranquilly*. The phrases ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτό, ἐφ’ ὅσον, ἐπὶ πολὺ, have no difficulty.

γ. *Κατά*. The phrase ἡ κατὰ βάθους πτωχεία, 2 *C.* viii. 2, is probably to be explained as *the poverty reaching down into the depth*, the deepest poverty (compare *Strabo* 9. 419); *Xen. Cyr.* 4. 6. 5 is no parallel, for ὁ κατὰ γῆς means *terra conditus*. The adverbial καθ’ ὅλου probably means, in strictness, *throughout the whole* (in universum), since κατὰ with the genitive has sometimes this meaning. The instances in which κατὰ with the accusative of a substantive forms a periphrasis for an adverb (as κατ’ ἐξουσίαν, κατ’ ἐξοχήν, κατὰ γνώσιν) require no explanation:²

¹ But in *Jo.* iv. 23 the words ἐν πνεύματι καὶ ἀληθείᾳ, depending on προσκυνήσουσιν, are not to be resolved or diluted into the adverbs πνευματικῶς καὶ ἀληθῶς: ἐν denotes the sphere in which the προσκυνεῖν moves.

² See *Schæf. Long.* p. 330.

compare κατὰ τάχος, Dio C. 84. 40, 310. 93; κατὰ τὸ ἰσχυρόν, Her. 1. 76; καθ' ὁρμήν, Soph. *Philoct.* 562; κατὰ τὸ ἀνεπιστήμον, Æschin. *Dial.* 3. 16; κατὰ τὸ ὀρθόν, Her. 7. 143. See Bernhardt p. 241 (Jelf 629. II. 3). As to ἡ κατ' ἐκλογὴν πρόθεσις, Rom. ix. 11, οἱ κατὰ φύσιν κλάδοι, Rom. xi. 21, see § 30. 3. Rem. 5.

h. Πρὸς with accusative: e. g., Ja. iv. 5, πρὸς φθόνον, *invidiose*, — compare πρὸς ὀργήν, Soph. *El.* 369 (properly *according to envy, according to anger*); also πρὸς ἀκρίβειαν, Sext. Emp. *Hypot.* 1. 126, for ἀκριβῶς.

On the periphrases for certain cases (especially the genitive) formed by prepositions, as ἐκ, κατὰ, see § 30. 3. Rem. 5.

SECTION LII.

CONSTRUCTION OF VERBS COMPOUNDED WITH PREPOSITIONS.

1. In this section we shall naturally leave out of consideration those compound verbs in which the meaning of the preposition is either obscured (e. g., ἀποδέχεσθαι, ἀποκρίνεσθαι, ἀποθνήσκειν), or blended with the meaning of the verb into one common idea (μεταδιδόναι, *impart*, προάγειν τινά, *præire aliquem, to precede some one*, ἀποδεκατοῦν τι, *to tithe something*, συγκλείειν τι, *to inclose something*); or in which the preposition, approaching the nature of an adverb, intensifies the verb (ἐπιζητεῖν, διατελεῖν, διακαθαρίζειν, συντελεῖν, *perpugnare*). Our attention will be confined to verbs in which the preposition continually maintains its independent action as a preposition; so that the verb is attended, not merely by the object which properly belongs to it (if it is a transitive verb), but also by another noun, which depends upon this preposition: as ἐκβάλλειν *to cast out of*, ἀναφέρειν *to bring something up to*,¹ etc.

What is the full significance of the compound verbs of the N. T., and how far they can stand for the simple verbs, are questions which have not yet been examined exhaustively and on rational principles. Compare however C. F. Fritzche, *Fischers und Paulus Bemerkungen über das Bedeutungscolle der griechischen Präpositionen in den damit zusammengesetzten Verbis* etc. (Leipz. 1809); Tittmann, *De vi præpositionum in verbis compositis in N. T. recte judicanda* (Lips. 1814);² J. van Voorst, *De usu verborum cum præpositionibus compositorum in*

¹ Our *herauswerfen aus, hinaufbringen auf*.

² Included in his *Synonyma N. T.* (I. 217 sqq.).

N. T. (Leid. 1818, 2 Spec.), *Theol. Annal.* 1809, II. 474 sqq.¹ Until very lately translators and expositors of the N. T. appeared to vie with one another in diluting² the compound verbs.³ In order to restrict this arbitrariness, I have opened a new inquiry into the subject: *De verborum cum præpositionibus compositorum in N. T. usu* (Lips. 1834–1843: 5 Commentationes).⁴ As to Greek in general compare Cattier, *Gazophylacium* sect. 10, p. 60 sqq. (ed. Abresch), C. F. Hachenberg, *De significatione præpositionum Græcarum in compositis* (Traj. ad Rh. 1771).

2. In this case we find a threefold construction of compound verbs.

a. The preposition with which the verb is compounded is repeated before the noun; as Mt. vii. 23, ἀποχωρεῖτε ἀπ' ἐμοῦ· H. iii. 16, οἱ ἐξελθόντες ἐξ Αἰγύπτου.⁵

b. The noun is governed by a different preposition substantially the same in meaning; as Mt. xiv. 19, ἀναβλέψας εἰς τὸν οὐρανόν· Mk. xv. 46, προσεκύλισε λίθον ἐπὶ τὴν θύραν.

c. Without the intervention of a second preposition, the verb takes that case which in signification suits the notion of the verb, and which therefore is usually the case governed by the preposition contained in the verb; as Mk. iii. 10, ἐπιπίπτειν αὐτῷ, L. xv. 2, συνεσθίει αὐτοῖς, etc. Thus the genitive follows compounds of ἀπό, κατά (*against*), πρό; the accusative, compounds of περί (Mt. iv. 23, περιάγειν τὴν Γαλιλαίαν,⁶ A. ix. 3).

3. Which of these constructions is the regular one, must be learned from observation of the actual usage. Sometimes two of them or all three are in use together: compare ἐπιβάλλειν,—also parallel passages such as Mt. xxvii. 60 and Mk. xv. 46, Jo. ix. 6 and 11, A. xv. 20 [*Rec.*] and 29.⁷ We must not however overlook the fact that in this case a distinction is often made by

¹ Brunck, Aristoph. *Nub.* 987, Zell, Aristotel. *Ethic.* p. 383, Stallb. Plat. *Gorg.* p. 154.

² [Literally, *flattening* (Verflachung).]

³ Compare e.g. Seyffarth, *De indole ep. ad Hebr.* p. 92.

⁴ [Unfortunately, these five parts are all that Winer published. Parts 1 and 2 deal with general questions (the alleged redundancy of the preposition in compound verbs,—how far compound verbs can stand for simple): in the remaining three parts Winer examines the compounds of ἀνά, ἀντί, ἀπό, διά, occurring in the N. T.]

⁵ See Bornemann, *Xen. Conv.* p. 219, Winer, 2. *Progr. de verb. comp.* p. 7 sqq.

⁶ [The probable reading here is ἐν τῇ Γ.: Mt. ix. 35 may be substituted.]

⁷ Thus we find ἀποστῆναι, *deicere*, with ἀπό in Xen. *Cyr.* 5. 4. 1, and with the simple genitive in 4. 5. 11.

usage between the various constructions. No one will think it a matter of indifference whether the compounds with *εἰς* are joined with the noun by means of the preposition *εἰς* (or *πρός*), or are followed by the simple case.¹ *Ἐκπίπτειν* in its literal meaning is followed by *ἐκ*, whilst in a figurative sense (like *spe excidere*) it takes a genitive, as in G. v. 4, 2 P. iii. 17, Philostr. *Apoll.* 1. 36 (see however Diod. S. 17. 47).² We find *προσφέρειν τινί* used of persons, *offerre alicui (aliquid)*, but *προσφέρειν ἐπὶ τὰς συναγωγάς*, *to bring before the (authorities of the) synagogues*, L. xii. 11 [*Rec.*].³ Compare also *προσέρχεσθαι τινί*, *adire aliquem*, and *προσέρχεσθαι πρὸς τὸν Χριστόν*, 1 P. ii. 4; *ἐφιστάναι τινί* (of a person), A. iv. 1, and *ἐφιστάναι ἐπὶ τὴν οἰκίαν*, A. xi. 11. See in general my 2. *Progr. de verb. compp.* p. 10 sq.

4. The details of the N. T. usage are as follows:—

1. *Ἀπό*. The verbs compounded with *ἀπό*

(a) Usually repeat the preposition.⁴ Thus we find *ἀπό* after *ἀπέρχεσθαι* (where a personal noun follows.⁵), Mk. i. 42, L. i. 38, ii. 15 Rev. xviii. 14 (Lucian, *Salt.* 81); after *ἀποπίπτειν*, A. ix. 18 (in a material sense, compare Her. 3. 130 and Polyb. 11. 21. 3,—in a figurative sense the verb does not occur in the N. T.); *ἀφιστάναι* *desistere a*, or *to withdraw oneself from some one*, A. v. 38, L. ii. 37,⁶ xiii. 27, 2 Cl. xii. 8, 1 Tim. vi. 5 [*Rec.*], al. (Polyb. 1. 16. 3),—but not in 1 Tim. iv. 1, see below; *ἀπορφανίζεσθαι*, 1 Th. ii. 17; *ἀποσπᾶσθαι*, L. xxii. 41, A. xxi. 1 (Polyb. 1. 84. 1, Dion. H. *Judic. Thuc.* 28. 5); *ἀφορίζειν*, Mt. xxv. 32; *ἀποβαίνειν*, L. v. 2 (Polyb. 23. 11. 4, al.); *ἀποχωρεῖν*, Mt. vii. 23, L. ix. 39; *ἀφαιρεῖσθαι*, L. x. 42, xvi. 3 (Lucian, *Tim.* 45); *ἀπαίρεσθαι*, Mt. ix. 15; *ἀπαλλάττεσθαι*, L. xii. 58,

¹ *Εἰσιέναι*, *εἰσέρχεσθαι*, are in prose usually joined with *εἰς* in a local sense (e. g., *εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν*); with *τινά* or *τινί*, like *incessere aliquem*, when the verbs are used of desires, thoughts, etc. (Demosth. *Aristocr.* 446 b, Herod. 8. 8. 4, al.): yet see Valcken. Eurip. *Phoen.* 1099. On *εἰσέρχεσθαι*, in particular, see my 2. *Progr. de verb. compp.* p. 11 sq.

² So also *ἀστέχεσθαι* *abstinerē* usually takes a genitive in Greek authors: in the N. T. it is sometimes followed by *ἀπό*, A. xv. 20 [*Rec.*], 1 Th. iv. 3, v. 22.

³ Compare *πρὸς τοῖς ἰστοῖς τροχιλῖαι προσήρτητο*, Polyb. 8. 6. 5, 8. 46. 8, but (figuratively) 9. 20. 5, *προσартан πολλά τινα τῇ στρατηγίᾳ*.

⁴ Compare in general Eriurd, Soph. *Œd. R.* p. 225.

⁵ [But see also Mk. v. 17, A. xvi. 39.]

⁶ [In this passage and in L. x. 42 (quoted below) *ἀπό* should probably be omitted. These passages will therefore come under (c).]

A. xix. 12; ἀποκρύπτειν, Mt. xi. 25;¹ ἀποστρέφειν, Rom. xi. 26 (from the LXX); also once, Col. ii. 20, after the figurative ἀποθνήσκειν (compare Porphy. *Abstin.* 1. 41),—which elsewhere, viewed as expressing one single notion (*to die off*), is followed by the dative: see below, (d).

(b) Ἀπολαμβάνειν is followed by παρά (with a personal noun²) in L. vi. 34 [*Rec.*]; compare Diod. S. 13. 31, Lucian, *Pisc.* 7. (By ἀπό, in the sense of *taking away* forcibly, Polyb. 22. 26. 8.)

(c) The genitive follows ἀποφεύγειν, 2 P. i. 4 (but not in 2 P. ii. 20); ἀπαλλοτριῶν, E. ii. 12, iv. 18 (Polyb. 3. 77. 7); ἀφιστάναι, *deficere a*, 1 Tim. iv. 1 (Polyb. 2. 39. 7, 14. 12. 3); ἀποστερεῖσθαι (figurative), 1 Tim. vi. 5.

(d) The dative is joined with ἀποθνήσκειν, *to die to a thing*, G. ii. 19, Rom. vi. 2: in Rom. vi. 10 the dative is to be explained differently. Similarly, ἀπογίνεσθαι ταῖς ἁμαρτίαις, 1 P. ii. 24.³

2. Ἀνά. Verbs compounded with ἀνά, in which the preposition expresses the local *up* (to), are construed

(a) With εἰς, when the place is indicated towards which the action is directed: ἀναβαίνειν, *travel up to*, L. xix. 28, Mk. x. 32 (Her. 9. 113), or *go up* (*upon* a mountain, *into* heaven, etc.), Mt. v. 1, xiv. 23, Mk. iii. 13 (Herod. 1. 12. 16, Plat. *Alcib.* 1. 117 b, Dio C. 89. 97); ἀναβλέπειν, Mt. xiv. 19 (Mk. vii. 34, L. ix. 16), A. xxii. 13; ἀνάγειν, Mt. iv. 1, L. ii. 22, A. xx. 3 (Herod. 7. 10. 15); ἀναλαμβάνεσθαι, Mk. xvi. 19; ἀναπίπτειν, L. xiv. 10; ἀναφέρειν, Mt. xvii. 1, L. xxiv. 51; ἀναχωρεῖν, Mt. ii. 14, iv. 12, al.; ἀνέρχεσθαι, Jo. vi. 3, G. i. 18.⁴

(b) With πρὸς,—chiefly when the motion is directed towards a person: as ἀναβαίνειν πρὸς τὸν πατέρα, Jo. xx. 17; ἀνακάμπτειν,⁵ Mt. ii. 12; ἀναπέμπειν, L. xxiii. 7 (ἀναβλέπειν πρὸς τινα, Plat. *Phaed.* 116 d, Arrian, *Epict.* 2. 16. 41). Yet in

¹ [The probable reading here is ἔκρυψας. We may substitute L. x. 21.]

² [Also by ἀπό, Col. iii. 24. Compare Mk. vii. 33.]

³ [To the list of verbs followed by ἀπό in the N. T. should be added ἀπαιτεῖν, ἀπειλᾶν, ἀπείχειν (Mt. xv. 8, al.), ἀποκυλίνειν, ἀπολύσθαι, ἀποπλανᾶσθαι, ἀποστίλλεσθαι (A. xi. 11, 1 P. i. 12,—with ἐκ in Jo. i. 24 if οἱ be omitted), ἀποτινάσσειν, ἀποφρίσθαι, ἀποχωρίζεσθαι. Under (b) come ἀπάγειν ἐκ (A. xxiv. 7 *Rec.*), ἀποκυλίνειν ἐκ (Mk. xvi. 3); compare ἀπέρχεσθαι ἐξ τοῦ συνεδρίου, A. iv. 15. Ἀπείχεσθαι takes a genitive (1 Tim. iv. 3, 1 P. ii. 11), also ἀπό (1 Th. iv. 3, al.); see above. Ἀπολύσθαι probably governs a genitive in L. xiii. 12.]

⁴ [Also ἀνασπᾶσθαι εἰς, A. xi. 10. Compare ἀναστὰς εἰς, Mk. xiv. 60.]

⁵ [This is hardly one of the verbs in which ἀνά “expresses the local *up*.”—With ἀναπέμπειν τινί compare ἀνάγειν τινί, A. xii. 4. See also A. xxi. 31.]

this case we also find ἐπὶ τινα, L. x. 6 (ἀνακάμπτειν, compare Diod. S. 3. 17), or the dative, L. xxiii. 11, ἀναπέμπειν τινί.

(c) With ἐπί, when the object to which the action is directed is to be definitely marked as an elevation or as a surface on which the motion terminates: see Polyb. 8. 31. 1, ἀναφέρειν ἐπὶ τὴν ἀγοράν, *up to the market*, and the reverse ἀναβαίνειν ἐπὶ τὴν οἰκίαν, after the Latin *ascendere*, Polyb. 10. 4. 6; ἀναβαίνειν ἐπὶ δικαστήριον is common in Greek writers. Thus ἀναβιβάζειν ἐπὶ τὸν αἰγυμάλον, Mt. xiii. 48 (Xen. *Cyr.* 4. 2. 28, Polyb. 7. 17. 9), ἐπὶ τὸ κτῆνος, L. x. 34¹ (Palaph. 1. 9, Xen. *Cyr.* 4. 5. 16, compare 7. 1. 38); ἀνακλίνεσθαι ἐπὶ τοὺς χόρτους, Mt. xiv. 19; ἀναπίπτειν ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν, Mt. xv. 35, or ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς, Mk. viii. 6; ἀναβαίνειν ἐπὶ τὸ δῶμα, L. v. 19, and ἐπὶ συκομορέαν, L. xix. 4 (compare Xen. *Cyr.* 4. 1. 7, *Ec.* 4. 4, Her. 4. 22, Plut. *Educ.* 7. 13, Arrian, *Epict.* 3. 24, 33, *Lys.* 1. *Alcib.* 10, Paus. 6. 4. 6); ἀναφέρειν ἐπὶ τὸ ξύλον, *up on the tree* (cross), 1 P. ii. 24;² ἀνακάμπτειν ἐπί, L. x. 6 (Plut. *Educ.* 17. 13).

3. Ἀντί. The verbs compounded with ἀντί (*against*) are regularly followed by the dative: as Mt. vii. 2 [*Rec.*], L. xiii. 17, Jo. xix. 12, Rom. xiii. 2, al. See however H. xii. 4, ἀνταγωνίζεσθαι πρὸς τι (compare ver. 3, ἡ εἰς αὐτὸν ἀντιλογία). Similarly ἀντικεῖσθαι πρὸς, Polyb. 2. 66. 3, Dio C. p. 204 and 777.³

4. Ἐκ. Verbs compounded with ἐκ are followed sometimes by ἐκ (when an actual "out of" is to be expressed), sometimes by ἀπό or παρά, where merely *direction from* or *from the vicinity of* is indicated. Thus we have ἐκβάλλειν ἐκ, Mt. xiii. 52, Jo. ii. 15, 3 Jo. 10, al. (Plat. *Gorg.* 468 d), and ἀπό, Mt. vii. 4,⁴ ἐκκλίνειν ἀπό, 1 P. iii. 11, Rom. xvi. 17; ἐκκόπτειν ἐκ, Rom. xi. 24 (Diod. S. 16. 24); ἐκπίπτειν ἐκ, A. xii. 7 (Arrian, *Ind.* 30. 3); ἐκλέγεσθαι ἐκ, Jo. xv. 19 (Plat. *Legg.* 7. p. 811 a);⁵ ἐκπορεύεσθαι ἐκ, Mt. xv. 11, 18, Rev. ix. 18 (Polyb. 6. 58. 4), and ἀπό,

¹ [A mistake: the verb here is ἐπιβιβάζειν. In the next passage ἐπὶ τοῦ χόρτου is probably the true reading. In Mk. vi. 39 ἀνακλίνειν is followed by ἐπὶ with the dative. We have ἀνατίλλειν ἐπὶ in Mt. v. 45.]

² We find ἀναβαίνειν with the simple accusative ἀναβαίνειν ἵππον in Dion. H. 2252. 7, Pausan. 10. 19. 6.

³ [Compare L. xiv. 6 (omitting αὐτῶ); also, more remotely, L. xxiv. 17.]

⁴ [Here we must read ἐκ; for ἀπό see (Mk. xvi. 9 *Rec.*) A. xiii. 50; for παρά, Mk. xvi. 9. Ἐκβάλλειν ἕξω with genitive, L. iv. 29, al.]

⁵ [Ἐκλίσσεται ἀπό, L. vi. 13.]

Mk. vii. 15 (*v. l.*,¹ not Mt. xxiv. 1), or παρά, Jo. xv. 26; ἐκφεύγειν ἐκ, A. xix. 16; ἐξαίρειν and ἐξαιρεῖν ἐκ, 1 C. v. 2,² A. xxvi. 17; ἐξέρχεσθαι ἐκ, Mt. ii. 6, A. vii. 3, al. (Her. 9. 12), or παρά, L. ii. 1. The simple genitive but rarely occurs with these verbs; in a local sense only with ἐξέρχεσθαι, Mt. x. 14 (and even here the reading is not quite certain, see the variants,³—but compare ἐκβαίνειν τινός, Jacobs, *Philostr.* p. 718). In a figurative sense, however, ἐκπίπτειν regularly takes a genitive (as *spe excidere*), G. v. 4, 2 P. iii. 17, Plat. *Rep.* 6. 496 c, Lucian, *Contempl.* 14 (but is found with ἐκ, Her. 3. 14, Dio C. p. 1054. 57); so also ἐκκρέμασθαι, L. xix. 48. Lastly, ἐκφεύγειν even in the physical sense is followed by the accusative (of the power escaped from), as 2 C. xi. 33, ἐκφεύγειν τὰς χεῖράς τινος (Sus. 22),—so Her. 6. 40 [? 104], and frequently: ἐκ is used only to define the place, A. xix. 16, ἐκφυγείν ἐκ τοῦ οἴκου (compare Ecclus. xxvii. 20).⁴

5. 'Εν. Verbs compounded with ἐν have a very simple construction. When they denote direction *into* (to) something, they are followed by εἰς; when rest *in* or *on* a place, by ἐν. Thus we have ἐμβαίνειν εἰς, Mt. viii. 23, xiv. 22, Jo. vi. 17 (Her. 2. 29, Plat. *Crat.* 397 a); ἐμβάλλειν εἰς, L. xii. 5 (Dio C. p. 288, 79, Plat. *Tim.* 91 c, Lucian, *Tim.* 21); ἐμβάπτειν εἰς, Mk. xiv. 20 (but ἐμβάπτειν ἐν, *dip in the dish*, Mt. xxvi. 23); ἐμβλέπειν εἰς, Mt. vi. 26, A. i. 11;⁵ ἐμπίπτειν εἰς, L. x. 36 (Her. 7. 43, Plat. *Tim.* 84 c, Lucian, *Hermot.* 59), 1 Tim. iii. 6; ἐμπτεύειν εἰς, Mt. xxvi. 67, xxvii. 30. 'Ενδημεῖν ἐν, 2 C. v. 6; ἐνοικεῖν ἐν, 2 C. vi. 16, Col. iii. 16 (with accusative, Her. 2. 178); ἐνεργεῖν ἐν, Ph. ii. 13, E. i. 20, al.; ἐγγράφειν ἐν, 2 C. iii. 2 (like ἐγγλύφειν ἐν, Her. 2. 4); ἐμμένειν ἐν (τῇ διαθήκῃ), H. viii. 9. At the same time,

¹ [Here recent editors read *ἐκ* for ἀπό (Mt. xx. 29). In Mt. xxiv. 1 we have the simple verb πορεύεσθαι, and (according to almost all MSS. and editors) with ἀπό. We find ἔξω in Mk. xi. 19.]

² [In this verse ἀρῆς is the best reading: we may substitute ver. 13.]

³ [Ἐξω τῆς οἰκίας is probably the true reading: there is another example in *Rec.*, A. xvi. 39, but it is not well supported. Ἐξέρχεσθαι ἀπό (L. ix. 5, al.) is not mentioned in the text. Ἐκφέρειν ἔξω is probably the true reading in Mk. vii. 23.]

⁴ [Ἐκ is also found in the N. T. after ἐξάγειν, ἐξαγοράζειν, ἐξαλείφειν, ἐξολοθρεύειν, ἐκτινάσσειν (Mt. x. 14, Lachm., Tisch.). Ἀπό follows ἐκβαίνειν, ἐκζητεῖν, ἐκκαθαίρειν, ἐκπλύνειν, ἐκζητεῖσθαι, ἐξωθεῖν. (The derivative verbs ἐκδικεῖν and ἐκδημεῖν are found with both ἀπό and ἐκ: L. xviii. 3, Rev. xix. 2, 2 C. v. 6, 8.)]

⁵ [Here we must probably read βλίσκοντες. In Mk. viii. 25 ἐμβλίσπειν takes an accusative.]

the construction with the dative in both significations is not altogether rare; compare ἐμβλέπειν τινί (dative of *person*), Mk. x. 21, 27, L. xxii. 61, Jo. i. 36, 43 (Plat. *Rep.* 10. 609 d, Poilyb. 15. 28. 3); ἐμπτύειν τινί, Mk. x. 34, xiv. 65, xv. 19; ἐμμένειν τινί (πίστει), A. xiv. 22 (Xen. *Mem.* 4. 1. 4, Lycurg. 19. 4, Lucian, *Tim.* 102). Ἐντρυφᾶν, *to revel in something*, is followed by the simple dative in Greek writers (e.g., Diod. S. 19. 71), but in 2 P. ii. 13 ἐν is repeated: ἐγκεντρίζειν, Rom. xi. 24, has two constructions—being first followed by εἰς and then by the simple dative.¹

6. *Εἰς*. Still more simple is the construction of verbs compounded with εἰς, as εἰσάγειν, εἰσπορεύεσθαι, εἰσφέρειν, εἰσερχεσθαι:² in every instance εἰς is repeated. Compare Πορρῶ, *Thuc.* III. i. 210; see however Herm. Eurip. *Ion* p. 98, and my 2. *Progr. de verbis comp.* p. 13.

7. *Ἐπί*. The verbs compounded with ἐπί are divided between the construction with ἐπί repeated (more rarely εἰς), and that with the simple dative: many however have both constructions. Ἐπιβάλλειν εἰς τι (*into something*) or ἐπί τι (*upon something*, Plat. *Prot.* 334 b), Mt. iv. 37, L. v. 36, ix. 62 [ἐπί τινι, Mt. ix. 16],—also with a dative of the person, 1 C. vii. 35, Mk. xi. 7, A. iv. 3 (Polyb. 3. 2. 8, 3. 5. 5);³ ἐπιβαίνειν ἐπί or εἰς, A. xxi. 6 [*Rec.*], xx. 18 (Mt. xxi. 5),—also with a dative of the place, A. xxvii. 2 (Polyb. 1. 5. 2, Diod. S. 16. 66); επιβλέπειν ἐπί, L. i. 48, Ja. ii. 3, Plut. *Educ.* 4. 9 (with εἰς, Plat. *Phædr.* 63 a); ἐπικέεισθαι ἐπί τινι, Jo. xi. 38,—also with a dative of the person 1 C. ix. 16, ἐπιπίπτειν ἐπί τι, L. i. 12, A. x. 10 [*Rec.*], or ἐπί τινι A. viii. 16, or with a dative of the

¹ [Εἰς is also found in the N. T. after ἰγκαταλείπειν, ἰγκρύπτειν, ἰμβιβάζειν, ἰμπνέειν, ἰνδύνειν, ἰνυλίσσων. Ἐν follows ἰγκατοικεῖν, ἰγκαυχᾶσθαι, ἰνάρχεσθαι, ἰνδοῦξάναι, ἰνυλίσσων, ἰνυλογοῦσθαι, ἰνυλαμύνειν (ἰγκακίαν). The simple dative is found with ἰμμαινίσθαι, ἰμμαιζέειν, ἰμπαίρειν, ἰντρέφειν, ἰντρέφισθαι, ἰνυλίσσων, ἰνυποδύειν, ἰνυγαλάναι, ἰμβριμᾶσθαι, ἰνίχων, ἰγκαλάναι, ἰγκρίνειν, ἰνεύειν. (ἰντρέφισθαι, ἰλλογάναι, ἰμμαιζέειν). Ἐνδύνειν has all three constructions (2 C. viii. 24, 1 Tim. i. 16, 2 Tim. iv. 14).]

² [This verb is also followed by ἐν in L. ix. 46, and perhaps in Rev. xi. 11 (see § 50. 4); by ὑπό τι, Mt. viii. 8; by ἐπὶ τινα, A. i. 21 (see § 66. 3,—so also εἰσέρχων ἐπὶ τι, L. xii. 11): in Rev. xi. 11 some MSS. have εἰσῆλθεν αὐτοῖς. Εἰσερχεσθαι, εἰσπορεύεσθαι, εἰσέναι, are also followed by πρὸς τινα, in the sense of *visiting, going into the house of* some one.]

³ As to ἐπιβάλλειν τὴν χεῖρα ἐπὶ τινα and τινι (Lucian, *Tim.* 10), in particular, see Fritz. *Mark*, p. 637. —We find, in a material sense, Polyæn. 5. 2. 12, τοῖς πάλαι βούλοιο ἰπιπλεῖσαι.

person, Mk. iii. 10, A. xx. 10 (Polyb. 1. 24. 4); ἐπιρρίπτειν ἐπὶ τι, 1 P. v. 7; ἐπιτιθέναι ἐπὶ τι, Mk. iv. 21, Mt. xxiii. 4, A. ix. 17, al.,—or with a dative, usually of the person (L. xxiii. 26, Mk. vii. 32, A. ix. 12, 1 Tim. v. 22, al.), rarely of the thing, Jo. xix. 2 (Lucian, *Tim.* 41, 122); ἐπέρχεσθαι ἐπὶ τι, L. i. 35, A. viii. 24, xiii. 40 [*Rec.*], or with the dative of the thing, L. xxi. 26; ἐπαίρειν ἐπὶ or εἰς τι, Jo. xiii. 18,² L. xviii. 13; ἐποικοδομεῖν ἐπὶ τι, 1 C. iii. 12, or ἐπὶ τινι, E. ii. 20,—but also with ἐν, Col. ii. 7; ἐπιδεῖν ἐπὶ τι, A. iv. 29; ἐπιφέρειν with a dative of the thing, Ph. i. 17;³ ἐφικνεῖσθαι εἰς τινα, 2 C. x. 14;⁴ ἐφάλλεσθαι ἐπὶ τινα, A. xix. 16 (1 S. x. 6, xi. 6). On the other hand, ἐπιγράφειν is followed by ἐν in 2 C. iii. 2,⁵—compare Plut. *De Lucri Cupid.* p. 229, al., Pakeph. 47. 5 (not so in Num. xvii. 2, Pr. vii. 3). The following verbs take the dative only: ἐπεκτείνεισθαι, Ph. iii. 14 (*to stretch out towards*); ἐπιφαίνειν and ἐπιφαύειν [? ἐπιφαύσκειν], when these verbs are joined with names of persons, E. v. 14, L. i. 79,—compare Gen. xxxv. 7 [*Alex.*]; also ἐπιφέρειν in the sense of *adding* one thing to another, Ph. i. 17. Ἐπισκιάζειν sometimes takes a dative of the person, A. v. 15 and probably Mk. ix. 7 (*provide a sheltering shade for some one*, compare Ps. xc. 4); sometimes an accusative, Mt. xvii. 5, L. ix. 34 (*to overshadow, envelop*, as a transitive verb). In the LXX we also find ἐπισκιάζειν ἐπὶ τινα, Ex. xl. 32,⁶ Ps. cxxxix. 8.⁷

¹ [Here the best reading is τεθῆ. Ἐπιτιθέναι is also followed by ἐπὶ τινος, ἐν τινι (Mt. xxvii. 29, in the best texts), ἐπάνω τινός (Mt. xxvii. 37).]

² [Ἐπαίρεσθαι κατὰ τινος, 2 C. x. 5: in A. xxvii. 40 a dative follows, but this may be a *dativus commodi*.—Ἐποικοδομεῖν τινί, Jude 20.]

³ [Here ἰγείρειν is now generally received: there is no other example of ἐπιφέρειν τινί in the N. T. This example is given a second time below.]

⁴ [In the previous verse ἐφικέσθαι ἄχρι ὧμων.]

⁵ [This is a mistake: the verb here is ἐγγράφειν (see above, s. v. ἐν). The construction ἰσιγράφειν ἐν occurs A. xvii. 23: this verb is also followed by ἐπὶ τινος (H. viii. 10, probably, see Bleek or Alford *in loc.*), and by ἐπὶ τι in H. x. 16, according to the best reading.]

⁶ [A mistake for xl. 29 (35).]

⁷ [Several other verbs of this class are followed by ἐπὶ in the N. T. We find ἐπὶ τι or τινα after ἐπιβιβάζειν, ἐπικαλεῖσθαι, ἐπιρράπτειν, ἐπισκηνοῦν, ἐπιχρίειν (in most texts), ἐπάγειν (also ἐπάγειν τινί), ἐπανίστασθαι, ἐπαναπαύεσθαι (also with τινι, Rom. ii. 17), ἐπισείρχεσθαι, ἐπιγείρειν (also κατὰ τινος, A. xiv. 2): ἐπὶ τινι after ἐπαισχύνομαι (Rom. vi. 21,—elsewhere this verb is either absolute or a simple transitive), and ἐπιδύειν: similarly ἐπικαθίζειν ἐπάνω τινός, Mt. xxi. 7. Εἰς follows ἐπανάγειν (L. v. 4), and ἐπιφώσκειν (Mt. xxviii. 1): on ἐπέχειν εἰς, A. xix. 22, see § 50. 4. Ἐπιπορεύεσθαι is followed by πρὸς; ἐπισυνάγειν by πρὸς and by ὑπὸ (with accusative). It is not easy to say how many examples of the construction with the simple dative should come in here: we may mention ἐπαγωνίζεσθαι,

8. *Διά*. Of the compounds of *διά* but few repeat the preposition. In the N. T. compare *διαπορεύεσθαι διὰ σπορίμων* L. vi. 1, compare Diod. S. *Eccl. Vat.* p. 30 (but also—though with a different meaning, *obire*—*διαπορεύεσθαι πόλεις*, A. xvi. 4); *διέρχεσθαι διά*, Mt. xii. 43, 2 C. i. 16, *to go through* (and consequently, *out of*) *something*¹ (compare Strabo 8. 332); and the pregnant phrase *διασώζειν δι' ὕδατος* 1 P. iii. 20. Most of these verbs are, as transitives, followed by the accusative: as *διαπλεῖν*, *sail through*, A. xxvii. 5; also *διέρχεσθαι*, when it means *to go throughout*, L. xix. 1, A. xv. 3; *διαβαίνειν*, H. xi. 29, etc.

9. *Κατά*. Those compounds of *κατά* which denote an action tending down to some point of space are followed by *ἀπό* or *ἐκ*, when the *terminus a quo* is to be expressed; as *καταβαίνειν ἀπὸ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ*, L. ix. 54, 1 Th. iv. 16. *καταβαίνειν ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ*, Jo. iii. 13, vi. 41. Where the *terminus ad quem* is to be indicated (Dio C. 108. 23, 741. 96), they take *ἐπί*, *εἰς*, or *πρός*,² according to the nature of the mark aimed at (L. xxii. 44, Mk. xiii. 15 [*Rec.*], A. xiv. 11); perhaps also in A. xx. 9 the simple dative, *καταφέρεισθαι ὕπνῳ*.³ On the other hand, *καθῆσθαι*, *καθίζειν*, *κατατιθέναι ἐν τινι*, are *to sit down in a place*, etc. *Κατηγορεῖν*, *to accuse*, is usually construed with the genitive of the person, the signification of the *κατά* being present to the mind: once we find *κατηγορεῖν τι κατὰ τινος*, L. xxiii. 14; similarly *ἐγκαλεῖν κατὰ τινος*, Rom. viii. 33, compare Soph. *Philoct.* 328. Analogous to the former construction is *κατακαυχᾶσθαι τινος*, *to boast against some one*, Rom. vi. 18 (compare Ja. ii. 13), and *καταμαρτυρεῖν τινός*, Mt. xxvi. 62, xxvii. 13; but *κατακαυχᾶσθαι κατὰ τινος*, Ja. iii. 14.⁴

ἐπίχειν, *ἐπιπλήσσειν*, *ἐπιφωνεῖν* (*ἐπαρκεῖν*, *ἐπακολουθεῖν*, *ἐπιστῆλλειν*, *ἐπιτάσσειν*, *ἐπιτιμᾶν*, *ἐπιτιρίπτειν*). *Ἐπιμένειν* is followed by *τινι*, *ἐν τινι*, *πρός τινα* (*ἐπί* or rather *παρά τινι*, A. xxviii. 14); *ἐπιστρέφειν* by *ἐπί* and *πρός* with accusative, and by *εἰς* (*ἐν*, L. i. 17, see § 50. 4); *ἰφιστάται* by *τινι*, *ἐπὶ τι* (or *τινα*), and *ἐπάνω τινός*.]

¹[Similarly *διαφέρειν διὰ τοῦ ἱεροῦ*, Mk. xi. 16. These verbs are not unfrequently followed by the distributive *κατά* (e. g., L. viii. 1). In several passages compounds of *διά* are joined with other prepositions in a pregnant sense. See Winer, 5. *Progr. de verb. comp.* p. 9; and below, § 66. 2.]

²[Also *ἔως*, Mt. xi. 23, L. x. 15.]

³As we find elsewhere *καταφέρεισθαι εἰς ὕπνον* or *ἐφ' ὕπνῳ*, see Kühnöl *in loc.*: *ὕπνῳ* might also be taken as an ablative. [On Mt. xx. 18 see above, p. 263.]

⁴[The simple genitive is also found after *καταγελᾶν*, *καταγινώσκειν*, *καταδυναστεύειν*, *κωτισχεῖν*, *κατακυριεύειν*, *καταλαλεῖν*, *καταναρκᾶν*, *καραστηνιάζειν*, *καταφρονεῖν*, *κατεξουσιάζειν* (*καθάπτειν*, A. xxviii. 3): on *κατίχειν* with genitive of infinitive see above, p. 400. In Mk. xiv. 3 the best reading appears to be *κατίχειν*.

10. *Μετά*. Verbs compounded with *μετά*, in which this preposition signifies *trans*—as *μεταβαίνειν*, *μεταμορφοῦν*, *μετασχηματίζειν*, *μετανοεῖν*, *μετοικίζειν*,¹ al.—naturally take *εἰς* to express passing over *into*. Compare Vig. p. 639.

11. *Παρά*. Verbs compounded with *παρά* are followed by *ἀπό* or *παρά* (but compare § 47, p. 457 sqq.), when the place *whence* is to be indicated. See A. i. 25, *ἀφ' ἧς* (*ἀποστολῆς*) *παρέβη*, as in Dt. xvii. 20, Jos. xi. 15, al.; *ἐξ ἧς* in Dt. ix. 12, 16.² *Παραλαμβάνειν ἀπό τινος*, 1 C. xi. 23, and *παρά τινος*, 1 Th. iv. 1, 2 Th. iii. 6; *παραφέρειν ἀπό τινος*, Mk. xiv. 36, L. xxii. 42; *παρέρχεσθαι ἀπό τινος*, Mt. v. 18, Mk. xiv. 35.³

12. *Περί*. The compounds with *περί* have for the most part become pure transitives, and accordingly govern the accusative; as *περιέρχεσθαι*, 1 Tim. v. 13 (*obire*), *περιζωννύναι*, E. vi. 14, *περιϋστάναι*, A. xxv. 7. We find in a material sense, with *περί* repeated, *περιαστράπτειν* (once only, A. xxii. 6,—in the parallel passage, A. ix. 3, the verb is transitive), *περιζώννυσθαι*, Rev. xv. 6 (*περὶ τὰ στήθη*), *περικεῖσθαι*, Mk. ix. 42, L. xvii. 2 (*περισπᾶσθαι*, L. x. 40). The dative follows *περιπίπτειν* (*λησταῖς*, *πειρασμοῖς*) in L. x. 30, Ja. i. 2 (Thuc. 2. 54, Polyb. 3. 53. 6, Lycurg. 19. 1), and *περικεῖσθαι* in H. xii. 1.⁴

13. *Πρό*. Of the verbs compounded with *πρό* only *προπορεύεσθαι* repeats the preposition: L. i. 76, *προπορεύση πρό προσώπου*⁵ *κυρίου* (Dt. ix. 3). In the LXX this verb is also

αὐτοῦ τῆς κεφαλῆς: for the omission of *κατά* before the second genitive see Plat. Legg. 7. 814 d, Her. 4. 62 (Meyer *in loc.*). On the constructions of *κατηγορεῖν* see p. 254.]

¹ [*Μεταμορφοῦν* is used absolutely in the N. T. except in 2 C. iii. 18, where the passive is followed by an accusative (see p. 287): the following *εἰς δόξαν* is correlative with *ἀπὸ δόξης* (p. 463). *Μετανοεῖν* is not found in the N. T. with *εἰς* in this sense; on Mt. xii. 41, L. xi. 32, see p. 495. In Ph. iii. 21 *μετασχηματίζειν* is followed by a proleptic adjective (§ 66. 3).]

² [In ver. 16 we find *ἀπό*, not *ἐξ*.]

³ [Compounds in which *παρά* means *beside*, *near*, govern a dative (see Ellicott on Ph. i. 25): *παρεῖναι*, *παράγινεσθαι*, *παρίσταναι* (also *ἐνώπιόν*, *κατενώπιόν τινος*), *παριτθῆναι* (also *εἰς*), *παραμένειν* (also *πρός τινα*, see p. 504), *παρίχειν*, *παράδιδόναι*, *παρικεῖσθαι*, *παρakoλoυθῆναι* (*παριβάλλειν*, L. xix. 43, Tisch.): compare *παρεδρεύειν τινί*, 1 C. ix. 13. We find also *παραχειμάζειν ἐν*; *παραλαμβάνειν πρός* (also *μεθ' ἑαυτοῦ*), *παρακαθίζεσθαι πρός* (with accusative); *παραβάλλειν* and *παράδιδόναι εἰς*. *Παρίεναι* is followed by *εἰς* and *πρός τινα*, also *ἐπὶ τινος*; *παράγινεσθαι* by *εἰς*, *πρός* and *ἐπὶ* (with accusative); *παράγειν* by *παρά*. Some of these examples (also *παροικεῖν εἰς*, H. xi. 9) really come under § 66. 2. d.]

⁴ [Also *περιτιθέναι*, and probably *περιβάλλειν* in L. xix. 43 (*περιβεβλημένος ἐπὶ γυμνοῦ* Mk. xiv. 51). *Περιπίπτειν εἰς*, A. xxvii. 41.]

⁵ [Westcott and Hort read *ἐνώπιον*. *Πρό* is repeated with three verbs in which its force is temporal: *προκηρύσσειν* (A. xiii. 24), *προηρξεν* (1 C. ii. 7), *προγινώσκειν* (1 P. i. 20). With L. i. 17 compare *προεῖναι ἐνώπιον*, A. ii. 25. *Προάγειν ἐπὶ*

followed by ἐνώπιον (Ps. lxxxiv. 14 [*Alex.*], xcvi. 3¹) and ἔμπροσθεν (Gen. xxxii. 16, Is. lviii. 8). So in L. i. 17, προελεύσεται ἐνώπιον αὐτοῦ; but in xxii. 47, προήρχετο αὐτούς. See further no. 2.²

14. Πρός. Verbs compounded with πρὸς repeat this preposition when the local *to* is to be expressed. See *e. g.* προσπίπτειν πρὸς τοὺς πόδας τινός, Mk. vii. 25, and compare Dio C. 932. 82, 1275. 53,—but προσπίπτειν τοῖς γόνασι, Diod. S. 17. 13 [and L. v. 8]; προστίθεσθαι πρὸς τοὺς πατέρας, A. xiii. 36; also προσκολλᾶσθαι πρὸς τὴν γυναῖκα, *to cleave to*, Mk. x. 7, E. v. 31.³ They are also followed by ἐπὶ: as προστιθέναι ἐπὶ τὴν ἡλικίαν, Mt. vi. 27. More rarely we find the dative thus used: προσέρχεσθαι ὄρει, H. xii. 22; προσπίπτειν οἰκίᾳ, Mt. vii. 25 (Xen. *Eq.* 7. 6, Philostr. *Ap.* 5. 21); and, of direction, προσφωνεῖν τινί, *to call to*, Mt. xi. 16, A. xxii. 2, compare Diod. S. 4. 48 (but προσφωνεῖν τινά, *to call some one to oneself* L. vi. 13). On the other hand, the dative is almost invariably used when the object approached is a person, as προσπίπτειν τινί (*to fall down before some one*), Mk. iii. 11, v. 33, A. xvi. 29, προσφέρειν τινί (Philostr. *Ap.* 5. 22), προσέρχεσθαι τινί, *to accost some one*; or when the approach itself is to be taken in a figurative sense, as προσάγειν τῷ θεῷ, *to bring to God*, 1 P. iii. 18 (προσάγειν τῷ κυρίῳ frequently occurs in the LXX), προσκλίνεσθαι τινί, *to adhere to*, A. v. 36. Compare προσέχειν τινί, H. vii. 13, A. xvi. 14; προσεύχεσθαι τινί, Mt. vi. 6, 1 C. xi. 13; προστιθέναι λόγον τινί, H. xii. 19; προστίθεσθαι τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ, A. ii. 41.⁴ If the verb implies the notion of rest, (πρὸς τινί), it is either construed thus with the dative,—as προσμένειν τινί (A. xi. 23, 1 Tim. v. 5), προσεδρεύειν (1 C. ix. 13 [*Rec.*], Polyb. 8. 9. 11, 38. 5. 9), προσκαρτερεῖν (Mk. iii. 9, Col.

τινός (A. xxv. 26), and προγράφειν κατ' ὀφθαλμοῖς (G. iii. 1) should perhaps be mentioned.]

¹ [Here the word is ἑναντίον, and so in Ps. lxxxiv. 14 *Vat.*]

² [The genitive follows πρὸς τινί (1 Tim. iii. 4, 5, al.), πρὸς τινί (1 Tim. v. 8), προπορεύεσθαι (A. vii. 40).]

³ [This quotation from Gen. ii. 24 (where *Alex.* has the simple dative after the verb) occurs three times in the N. T., and in every case the reading is doubtful. In E. v. 31 πρὸς τὴν γυναῖκα is more generally received, though the dative has considerable support; in Mt. xix. 5 the best editors read the simple verb. In Mk. x. 7 Tisch., Westcott and Hort, omit the clause; Tregelles reads πρὸς.]

⁴ [Τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ is not found in A. ii. 41: the phrase occurs in the received text of A. ii. 47 (the best MSS. omit τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ), and in no other passage. In A. xi. 24 (v. 14) we find προστίθεσθαι τῷ Κυρίῳ.]

iv. 2, Rom. xii. 12, compare Polyb. 1. 55. 4, 1. 59. 12, Diod. S. 20. 48, and frequently); or, in expressing purely local relations, followed by *ἐν*, as *προσμένειν ἐν Ἐφέσῳ*, 1 Tim. i. 3.¹

15. *Σύν*. The compounds of *σύν* but seldom repeat this preposition, as in Col. ii. 13 (*συζωοποιεῖν*), or take *μετά* instead (Weber, *Dem.* p. 210), as in Mt. xxv. 19 (*συναίρειν*), 2. C. viii. 18 (*συμπέμπειν*), Mt. xx. 2 (*συμφωνεῖν*), xvii. 3 (*συλλαλεῖν*), Mk. xiv. 54.² Most frequently they are followed by the simple dative. The examples of this construction (amongst which are 1 C. xiii. 6, Ja. ii. 22, but not Rom. vii. 22³) are to be found on almost every page of the N. T.: in Greek authors, also, these verbs are almost invariably so construed. A. i. 26, *συγκατεψηφίσθη μετὰ τῶν ἑνδεκα ἀποστόλων* is a pregnant expression.

16. *ὑπό*. None of the verbs compounded with *ὑπό* repeat the preposition.⁴ When they express direction *towards* (*ὑπάγειν*, *ὑποστρέφειν*, al.) they are followed by *εἰς* or *πρός*; when *ὑπό* signifies *under*, as in *ὑποπλεῖν*, they are treated as transitives.

17. *ὑπέρ*. The verbs compounded with *ὑπέρ* are for the most part used absolutely. Only *ὑπερεντυγχάνειν* repeats *ὑπέρ*, Rom. viii. 26 *v. l.* (compare Judith v. 21, Ecclus. xxxvi. 27); and in Rom. xii. 3 *ὑπερφρονεῖν* is joined with *παρά*. *ὑπερβαίνειν* in 1 Th. iv. 6 and *ὑπεριδεῖν* in A. xvii. 30 are used transitively in a figurative sense.⁵

Rem. In Greek authors it is not uncommon for the preposition of a compound verb to continue in force for a second verb⁶ (Franke, *Demoslh.* p. 30). Of this usage the N. T. contains no clear example.

¹ [*πρός* also occurs after *προσέρχεται* (1 P. ii. 4), *προσκόπτειν* (Mt. iv. 6,—with *ἐν* in Rom. xiv. 21): in H. v. 7 *πρός κ. τ. λ.* probably belongs to the nouns, not to *προσενέγκας* (see Delitzsch *in loc.*). *Ἐπί τι* follows *προσκυλίνειν* and *προσφέρειν* (I. xii. 11 *Rec.*, Mt. v. 23): *ἐν* follows *προσκαρτερεῖν* in A. ii. 46. The simple dative is joined with *προσαναλίσκειν*, *προσανατίδισθαι*, *προσκληροῦσθαι*, *προσλαλεῖν*, *προσκυβεῖν* (*ἐνώπιόν τινος* in L. iv. 7, al.), *προσχερίζειν*, *προσπορεύεσθαι*, *προστιάσκειν*, *προσκόπτειν*, *προσηλοῦν*, *προσκυλίειν* (Mt. xxvii. 60), *προσηγυῖναι*, *προσψεύδειν*.]

² [*Σύν* is repeated with *συσταυροῦν* Mt. xxvii. 44 (*συνάγειν* 1 C. v. 4), *συνέρχεται* A. xxi. 16. *Μετά* follows *συνάγειν* in Mt. xxviii. 12; *συνακολουθεῖν* in Mk. v. 37; *συναίσθκειν* in G. ii. 13. (*πρός* is found after *συζητεῖν*, *συλλογίζεσθαι*, *συμβάλλειν*, *συλλαλεῖν*.)]

³ [In favour of the rendering, *I rejoice with the law*, see Meyer and Vaughan *in loc.*]

⁴ [Except in *ὑπέταξεν ὑπὸ τοῖς πόδας*, E. i. 22, 1 C. xv. 27, probably quoted from Ps. viii. 7 (*ὑπέταξεν ὑποκάτω τῶν ποδῶν*,—so in H. ii. 8).—The dative is found after *ὑπακούειν*, *ὑποτάσσκειν* (1 C. xv. 27, al.).]

⁵ [In 2 Th. ii. 4 we find *ὑπεραίρεσθαι ἐπὶ*. The genitive follows *ὑπερβάλλειν* (E. iii. 19), and *ὑπερίχειν* (Ph. ii. 3).]

⁶ [As *συμπονεῖν καὶ φέρειν* for *συμφέρειν* (Krüg. p. 345). Compare Jelf 650. *Obs.* 4.]

SECTION LIII.

THE CONJUNCTIONS.

1. Conjunctions—whose office it is to join together words or clauses—are divided into classes according to the kind of connexion expressed. These classes are the same in every cultivated language, and are eight in number¹ (Krüg. p. 345).² The primitive conjunctions are monosyllabic, *καί, τοι*,³ *τε, δέ, μέν, οὖν*; many are evidently derived from pronouns or adjectives, as *ὅτε, ὅτι, ὥς, τοι, ἀλλά*, etc.; others are compound, as *ἐάν* (*εἰ ἄν*), *ἐπεὶ, ὥστε, γάρ* (*γε ἄρα*), *τοίνυν*, etc. Some, in accordance with their signification, govern a particular mood; as *εἰ, ἐάν, ἵνα, ὅπως, ὅτε*, al. See in general Hermann, *Emend.* p. 164 sqq. The chief conjunctions of each class which are current in Greek prose generally are also found in the N. T., and with their legitimate meanings:⁴ only *τοι, μήν* are not used (by themselves), and many compounds which express nicer shades of meaning (e. g., *γούν*) were not required in the N. T. style.

It should further be remarked that the causal conjunctions, for the most part, originally expressed that which is objectively or temporally present (e. g., *ὅτι, ἐπεὶ, ἐπειδή*). This connexion of thought may also be observed in the prepositions (p. 451 sq.), and likewise in Latin and German; e. g., *quod, quoniam, quando, quandoquidem, weil*.⁵

2. The simplest and most general connexion of words and clauses, the simple coupling together of words and clauses which stand side by side, is formed by the conjunctions *καί* and *τε* (*et* and *que*). The latter of these occurs most frequently in Luke's writings (especially in the Acts), and next to these in the Epistle to the Hebrews. Mt. ii. 13, *παράλαβε τὸ παιδίον καὶ τὴν μητέρα αὐτοῦ καὶ φεύγε εἰς Αἴγυπτον* A. x. 22, *ἀνὴρ*

¹ [Kruger now has *nine* classes, -copulative, disjunctive, adversative, comparative, hypothetical, temporal, final, consecutive, and causal conjunctions.]

² Compare O. Jahn, *Grammaticor. Gr. de conjunctionibus doctrina* (Gryph. 1847).

³ [Mentioned again in the next line. *Τοι* is regarded as derived either from *τῶ* or from *τοί* = *σοί*; see Kühner II. 703 (ed. 2), Liddell and Scott s. v.]

⁴ Schleiermacher, *Hermes* p. 66, goes too far; what he says on p. 130 is more correct. It is only in regard to the position of certain conjunctions that the N. T. language differs from the earlier prose.

⁵ [Literally *while*. Compare in English, *seeing that, being* (Abbott, *Shaksp. Gr.* p. 277), in the sense of *since*.]

φοβούμενος τὸν θεόν, μαρτυρούμενός τε ὑπὸ ὅλου τοῦ ἔθνους iv. 13, θεωροῦντες . . . ἐθαύμαζον, ἐπεγίνωσκόν τε αὐτούς κ.τ.λ. The distinction between *καί* and *τε* is, that *καί* simply *connects* (notions of the same kind), *τε* *annexes* (something added) Hermann says "*καί* conjungit, *τε* adjungit:" compare with this Klotz, *Devar.* II. 744.¹ Hence *τε* rather denotes an internal (logical), *καί* rather an external relation.

In the N. T., as well as in classical Greek, *τε*² thus indicates an addition, complement, explanation,—something which flows out of what has preceded, or is some detail belonging to it³ (Rost p. 728); see Jo. vi. 18, A. ii. 33, 37, iv. 33, v. 42, vi. 7, viii. 13, 28, 31, x. 28, 48, xi. 21, xii. 6, xv. 4, 39, xix. 12, xx. 7, xxi. 18, Rom. xvi. 26. Hence, as a rule, *τε* denotes something of inferior importance (Jo. iv. 42, A. xvi. 34). Sometimes however *τε* may even be used to give prominence. In H. ix. 1, εἶχε καὶ ἡ πρώτη (διαθήκη) δικαιώματα λατρείας τό τε ἅγιον κοσμικόν, the last object, as a detail, and as presupposed in δικαιώματα λατρείας,⁴ is annexed by means of *τε*: as however the writer (ver. 2 sqq.) goes into particulars respecting the sanctuary, it is clear that τὸ ἅγιον was for him the principal notion in ver. 1. There is nothing strange in such a use of *τε*, for that which is not homogeneous with what has preceded (*καί*), but is added to it, may be either the more or the less important of the two, according to circumstances: compare also H. xii. 2. It is indeed by the subjective view of the writer that the choice of *τε* is in many cases determined; see Klotz *l. c.* In the N. T. *τε* and *δέ* have often been interchanged by the early transcribers: e. g., A. vii. 26, viii. 6, ix. 23, xi. 13, xii. 8, 12, xiii. 44, xxvi. 20,⁵ al. (Don. p. 573, Jelf 754).

3. In the N. T. style, as in that of the Bible generally, the simple connexion by *καί*⁶ is frequently chosen where in the

¹ On *καί* and *τε* (derived from *ταί*, Herm. Soph. *Trach.* 1015) compare the different views of philologists; Herm. *Vig.* p. 835, *ad* Eurip. *Med.* p. 331, Hand, *De Partic. τε* (Jen. 1832, 2 Progr.) Bernh. p. 482 sq., Sommer in the *N. Jahrb. f. Philol.* 1831, III. 400 sq., Hartung, *Part. I.* 58 sqq. [On *τε* see Curtius, *Grundz.* pp. 133, 444.]

² On the Latin *que*, see Zumpt, *Gr.* § 333, Hand, *Tursellin.* II. 467 sq. Compare Bauermeister, *Ueber die Copulativpartikeln im Latein.* (Luckau, 1853).

³ ["Like 'que,' *τε* appends to the foregoing clause (which is to be conceived as having a separate and independent existence, Jelf, *Gr.* § 754. 6) an additional, and very frequently a new thought;—a thought which, though not necessary to (Herm. *Viger*, No. 315), is yet often supplemental to, and a further development of the subject of the first clause; compare Acts ii. 33, Heb. i. 3." Ellicott on E. iii. 19.]

⁴ [Against this see Delitzsch *in loc.*]

⁵ [Probably xxvi. 10.]

⁶ Of "and" uniting separate sentences, it is only necessary to mention specially one case, which is often overlooked,—that in which a writer joins one O. T. quotation to another: e. g. A. i. 20, γεννήτω ἡ ἑσχαυλις . . . ἐν αὐτῇ (Ps. lxxviii.), καὶ τὴν ἐπισκοπὴν . . . ἕτερος (Ps. cviii.), H. i. 9 sq. (see Bleek), Rom. ix. 33.

more reflective languages a conjunction of more special meaning would have been used. This peculiarity led astray the earlier Biblical philology into the assumption that *καί* in the N. T., as *ו* in Hebrew, was the conjunction-general, uniting in itself all meanings of the conjunctions, and indeed those of many adverbs.¹ But—as in Greek authors (Klotz, *Dev.* II. 635), so also in the N. T.—*καί* has only two meanings, *and*, *also*.² These however admit of various shades, which we should ourselves express by special words: thus *also* rises into *even*, *vel*, *adeo* (Fritz. *Rom.* I. 270, Jacob, *Luc. Alex.* p. 50). But in many passages there is not even such a modification as this, but *καί*, as the simple copula, was chosen by the writer either in accordance with the simplicity of Biblico-oriental thought, or designedly—on rhetorical grounds: sometimes both these causes coincide. The translator, however, has no right to destroy the colouring of the original by introducing special conjunctions.

In the narrative style, especially of the synoptic Gospels, the several facts are in great measure strung together by *καί*, as simply following one another; though *δέ* and *οὖν*, *μετὰ τοῦτο*, *εἴτα*, etc., would have given more variety to the language, and the use of the participial and relative constructions would have more clearly distinguished between principal and subordinate sentences. E. g.: Mt. i. 24 sq., *παρέλαβεν τὴν γυναῖκα αὐτοῦ καὶ οὐκ ἐγένωσκεν αὐτὴν ἕως οὗ ἔτεκεν υἱόν, καὶ ἐκάλεσεν τὸ ὄνομα αὐτοῦ Ἰησοῦν*. iv. 24 sq., vii. 25, 27, L. v. 17; see § 60. 3. One case deserves special mention,—that in which a writer gives a note of time, and then annexes the fact by means of *καί*; as in Mk. xv. 25, *ἦν ὥρα τρίτη καὶ ἐσταύρωσαν αὐτόν* (a supplementary remark, as it were, to ver. 24), *it was the third hour and (when) they crucified him*: here the correction *ὅτε* was early introduced. From this must be distinguished L. xxiii. 44, *ἦν ὥσεί ὥρα ἕκτη καὶ σκότος ἐγένετο*. Here, if *ὅτε* had been used, the time would have stood out as the principal matter, and the fact would be regarded as subordinate: the two were to be indicated as co-ordinate, and hence *καί*. This structure is also found in Greek writers (Matth. 620. i. a, *Madv.* 185, *Jelf* 752); Plat. *Symp.* 220 c, *ἦδη ἦν μεσημβρία καὶ ἄνθρωποι ἡσθάνοντο*. Arrian, *Al.* 6.

[This last example is quite different. St. Paul quotes Is. xxviii. 16, *introducing into the verse certain words from Is. viii. 14*: the *καί* belongs to the passage itself.]

¹ See still Schleusner, *Lexic.* s. v.

² Klotz, *l. c.*: In omnibus locis, ubicunque habetur *καί* particula, aut simpliciter copulat duas res, aut ita ponitur ut præter alias res, quæ aut re vera positæ sunt aut facile cogitatione suppleri possunt, hanc vel illam rem esse aut fieri significet, et in priore causa “*and*” reddi solet, in posteriore *etiam*, *quoque*, *vel*, sicuti res ac ratio in singulis locis requirit.

9. 8, ἤδη πρὸς τῇ ἐπάλλξει ἦν καὶ . . . ὤθει Thuc. 1. 50, Xen. *An.* 1. 1. 8. The case is still less similar when, in a prophetic announcement, the note of time is placed first, and a sentence annexed by means of καί,—an arrangement which gives more solemnity to the language: see L. xix. 43, H. viii. 8, 1 C. xv. 52. So also in such exhortations as αἰτεῖτε καὶ δοθήσεται ὑμῖν L. x. 28, τοῦτο ποιεῖ καὶ ζήσῃ, there is more force in the parallelism of the two verbs than in some such construction as τοῦτο ποιῶν ζήσῃ (Franke, *Demosth.* p. 61). Compare Demosth. *Olynth.* 3. 11 c, ὁρᾶτε ταῦθ' οὕτως ὅπως . . . καὶ δυνήσεσθε ἐξιέναι καὶ μισθὸν ἔξετε.

In such cases as 1 C. v. 2, “. . . and ye are puffed up,” Mt. iii. 14, “I had need to be baptised of thee, and thou comest to me,” Jo. vi. 70, “Have not I chosen you . . . ? and of you one is a traitor,” Jo. xi. 8, xiv. 30, H. iii. 9, astonishment or sorrow is more eloquently expressed by the simple and, than it would be by the more full-sounding *however, nevertheless, notwithstanding*. In the mere juxtaposition the contrast speaks as it were of itself. On the other hand, in Mt. xxvi. 53, ἡ δοκεῖς, ὅτι οὐ δύναμαι ἄρτι παρακαλέσαι τὸν πατέρα μου καὶ παραστήσει μοι πλείω δώδεκα λεγεῶνας ἀγγέλων; H. xii. 9, οὐ πολὺ μᾶλλον ὑποταγησόμεθα τῷ πατρὶ τῶν πνευμάτων καὶ ζήσομεν; Ja. v. 18, Rev. xi. 3, that which was the object or purpose of the first action, and might have been expressed as such (ἵνα . . .), is by means of the καὶ *consecutivum* presented independently as a consequence, because it was the writer's point to give the second member all possible emphasis. A Greek writer, aiming at the same object, would probably have laid out his sentence thus: οὐ πολὺ μᾶλλον ὑποταγέντες τῷ πατρὶ . . . ζήσομεν; See also Rom. xi. 35, Mk. i. 27, Mt. v. 15, and compare Ewald p. 653: in the LXX see Ruth i. 11, Jon. i. 11. From later Greek may be quoted Malal. 2. p. 39, ἐκέλευσε καὶ ἐκαῶθῃ ἡ μυσερὰ κεφαλὴ τῆς Γοργόνος.

In regard to the other uses of καί, as they may be simply traced back to the two meanings “and,” “also,” we have only to remark ¹—

¹ [“The use of καί in the N. T., as the Aramaic o would have led us *a priori* to suppose, is somewhat varied. Though all are really included in the two broad distinctions *et* and *etiam* (see especially Klotz, *Devar.* vol. 11 p. 635), we may perhaps conveniently enumerate the following subdivisions. Under the first (*et*) καί appears as, (α) simply *copulative*; (β) *adjunctive*, i.e. either when the special is annexed to the general as here,” that is, in Ph. iv. 12, 1st καί—“Mark i. 5, Eph. vi. 19, al., or conversely the general to the special, Matth. xxvi. 59; (γ) *consecutive*, nearly ‘and so,’ Ph. iv. 9, Matth. xxiii. 32, 1 Thess. iv. 1, compare James ii. 23, al. Under the second (*etiam*) καί appears as, (δ) *ascensive*, ‘even,’ a very common and varied usage (compare notes on Eph. i. 11), or conversely, *descensive*, Gal. iii. 4, Eph. v. 12, where see notes; (ε) *explanatory*, approaching nearly to ‘namely,’ ‘that is to say,’ John i. 16, Gal. ii. 20, vi. 16, where see notes; (ς) *comparative*, especially in double-membered clauses, see notes on Eph. v. 23; to all which we may perhaps add a not uncommon use of καί, which may be termed (η) its *contrasting* force, as here (2nd καί), and more strongly, Mark xii. 12, 1 Thess. ii. 18; compare 1 Cor. ix. 5, 6

(a) The *καί* before interrogatives comes back to the meaning 'and : ' Mk. x. 26, *καὶ τίς δύναται σωθῆναι* ; L. x. 29, Jo. ix. 36, 1 P. iii. 13, 2 C. ii. 2. This usage is familiar enough in Greek writers, see Plat. *Theet.* 188 d, Xen. *Cyr.* 5. 4. 13, 6. 3. 22, Lucian, *Herm.* 84, Diog. L. 6. 93, Diol. S. *Exc. Vat.* p. 30 ; in Latin also *et* is thus used. We ourselves so use *and* ("And what did he do?"), when we stop a speaker with an abrupt, urgent question. There is however no example in the N. T. of the use of *καί* before an imperative, to give urgency to it.¹ All the passages formerly quoted as examples of this usage are of a different kind. In Mt. xxiii. 32 the *καί* is consecutive ; *ye declare yourselves to be sons . . . then fill up*, etc. In L. xii. 29 *καί* means *also* or *and* (consequently) ; in Mk. xi. 29 *καί* is *and*, in 1 C. xi. 6, *also*. The intensive *καί* after interrogatives—as in Rom. viii. 24 [*Rec.*], *ὃ γὰρ βλέπει τις, τί καὶ ἔλπιζει* ; *why doth he yet hope for it?*—points to the meaning *also*. (Jelf 759, 760.)

(b) *Καί* is never really adversative. First of all, those passages must be set aside in which *καὶ οὐ*, *καὶ μή* (Fritz. *Mark*, p. 31), *καὶ οὐδείς*, etc., occur ; as Mt. xi. 17, xii. 39, xxvi. 60, Mk. i. 22, vii. 24, ix. 18, Jo. iii. 11, 32, vii. 30 (contrast ver. 44), x. 25, xiv. 30, A. xii. 19, Col. ii. 8, al. Here the opposition lies in the negation, and is neither increased by *δέ* nor diminished by the simple *καί* (Schæf. *Dem.* I. 645). But also in such sentences as Mk. xii. 12, *ἐξήτουν αὐτὸν κρατῆσαι καὶ ἐφοβήθησαν τὸν ὄχλον* 1 Th. ii. 18, *ἠθέλησαμεν ἐλθεῖν πρὸς ὑμᾶς . . . καὶ ἐνέκοψεν ἡμᾶς ὁ σατανᾶς* Jo. vii. 28, 1 Jo. v. 19, the author probably had in his thought two clauses in simple juxtaposition, whereas we are more inclined to bring the *opposition* into prominence. In A. x. 28, Mt. xx. 10 (*the first thought that they would receive more, and received also each a denarius*), we ourselves use *and* to bring out the startling result : see above. No one then will think it strange that in 1 C. xii. 4, 5, 6, *δέ* and *καί* should alternate. Lastly, in 1 C. xvi. 9 Paul connects together two circumstances (one favourable, the other unfavourable) which detain him in Ephesus ; and hence *καί* is the simple copula.² (Jelf 759. 3.)

(c) The epexegetic *καί*—the *καί* of more exact definition, *namely*³—is in strictness merely *and* (*and indeed*) : Jo. i. 16, *out of his*

(2nd *καί*). In such a case the particle is not adversative, as often asserted, but copulative and contrasting ; the opposition arises merely from the juxtaposition of clauses involving opposing or dissimilar sentiments. These seven heads apparently include all the more common uses of *καί* in the N. T. ; for further examples see the well arranged list in Bruder, *Concord.* s. v. *καί*.⁴ Ellicott on Ph. iv. 12.—See also Webster, *Syntax*, p. 132.]

¹ Hoogeveen, *Doctr. Partic.* I. 538 sqq., Hartung I. 146 (Jelf 759. 4.)

² Even in Hoogeveen's time it was seen that *but* is not really a meaning of *καί* : *scilicet non ex se sed ex oppositorum membrorum natura hanc (notionem) nactam esse καί particulam* (Hoogeveen, *Doctr. Partic.* I. 533).

³ Herm. *Philoct.* 1408, Bremi, *Demosth.* p. 179. Compare Volem. Fritzsche, *Quaest. Lucian.* p. 9. Jacob. *Luc. Alex.* p. 33 sq., Weber, *Demosth.* p. 438. [On Jo. i. 16 see Westcott's note.]

fulness have all we received, namely grace for grace; 1. C. iii. 5 xv. 38, E. vi. 18, G. vi. 16, H. xi. 17, A. xxiii. 6. But this meaning has been introduced into too many passages. In Mt. xiii. 41, xvii. 2, xxi. 5, καὶ is *and*; in Mk. xi. 28 the correct reading is probably ἤ. In Mt. iii. 5, καὶ ἡ περίχωρος τοῦ Ἰορδάνου, if rendered "that is to say, the Jordan-country," would be an incorrect adjunct to ἡ Ἰουδαία; for neither do the two geographical notions absolutely coincide, nor is the former included in the latter. It is such a combination as, *all Hesse and the Rhine-country, all Baden and the Breisgau*: compare Krüg. p. 357. In the phrase θεὸς καὶ πατήρ, καὶ is simply *and* (at the same time), not *namely, that is*.

(d) The signification especially may be questioned altogether (Bornem. *Luc.* p. 78, Fritz. *Mark.* p. 11) in those cases in which to a *general* there is added a *special* designation, which was really included in the former. Thus in Mk. i. 5, ἐξεπορεύετο πᾶσα ἡ Ἰουδαία χώρα καὶ οἱ Ἱεροσολιμίται πάντες (xvi. 7), the special statement is made prominent by its very position, but καὶ is simply *and*. Compare H. vi. 10. Sometimes, on the other hand, the special terms come first, and καὶ is placed immediately before the general word under which these are included: e. g., Mt. xxvi. 59, οἱ ἀρχιερεῖς καὶ οἱ πρεσβύτεροι καὶ τὸ συνέδριον ὅλον, *and* (in one word) *the whole Sanhedrin*.¹ In H. iii. 19 καὶ stands at the close of an entire exposition (before the final result): so also in 1 C. v. 13 in some MSS.

(e) When καὶ signifies *also* (which is not the case in E. v. 2, for instance),² it may sometimes be rendered by *indeed, just*.³ See H. vii. 26, τοιοῦτος γὰρ ἡμῖν καὶ ἔπρεπε ἀρχιερεὺς, ὅσιος κ.τ.λ., *for such a high priest was just suitable for us*; H. vi. 7, 1 P. ii. 8 (Jo. viii. 25), Col. iii. 15, 2 C. iii. 6, 2 Tim. i. 12. Elsewhere it might be rendered *vicissim* (as in 1 C. i. 8, Ph. ii. 9), but "*also*" is perfectly sufficient.

(f) When καὶ appears in the apodosis after a particle of time (ὅτε, ὥς),—as in L. ii. 21. ὅτε ἐπλήσθησαν ἡμέραι ὀκτὼ τοῦ περιτεμεῖν αὐτόν, καὶ ἐκλήθη τὸ ὄνομα αὐτοῦ Ἰησοῦς or in L. vii. 12, ὥς ἤγγισε τῇ πόλει τῆς πόλεως, καὶ ἰδοὺ ἐξεκομίζετο τεθνηκώς A. i. 10, x. 17 [*Rec.*],—the construction really designed was,⁴ ἐπλή-

¹ See Fritz. *Matt.* p. 786, *Mark.* p. 652. Compare Volc. Fritzsche, *Quarst. Lucian.* p. 67, Stallb. *Plat. Gorg.* p. 83 and *Rep.* II. 212.

² On καὶ *also* after relatives (H. i. 2, 1 C. xi. 23, al.) see Klotz, *Devar.* II. 636: and on the whole subject see Krüg. p. 359. The correct explanation of this "*also*" must in every case be obtained from the context. In 1 C. xv. 1 sq. we find καὶ several times repeated, forming a climax.

³ Herm. *Fig.* p. 337, Porro, *Thuc.* III. ii. 419. [See also Ellicott on E. i. 11, Alford on 2 C. iii. 6, Riddell, *Plat. Apol.* p. 168 sq., Liddell and Scott s. v καὶ B. II. 1. With relatives, this καὶ answers to the Latin *qui idem*: see Klotz II. 636.—The καὶ in καὶ γὰρ, Rom. iii. 7, is thus explained by some: see Meyer, Grimm s. v.—In several of the passages cited above for the use of καὶ some of the best commentators with reason prefer the simple *also*, seeking the explanation in the context: see e. g. Bleek and Delitzsch on H. vii. 26, Meyer and Ellicott on Col. iii. 15.]

⁴ [That is, there is a mixture of two constructions: see § 65. 3.]

σθησαν δὲ ἡμέραι . . . καὶ ἐκλήθη. ἤγγισε τῇ πόλῃ . . . καὶ ἐξεκομίζεται.¹ In Jo. i. 19, however, we must not (with Baumg.-Crusius) thus connect ὅτε ἀπέστειλαν . . . with καὶ ὁμολόγησε; the clause ὅτε ἀπέστειλαν κ.τ.λ. attaches itself to αὕτη ἐστὶν ἡ μαρτυρία κ.τ.λ.: see Lücke *in loc.* As to καὶ commencing a parenthesis, as in Rom. i. 13 (Fritz. *in loc.*), see § 62. 1.

Οὐ καὶ γάρ see no. 8; οὐ καὶ δέ, no. 7. Καί γε, *et quidem*, occurs in L. xix. 42,² A. ii. 18,—in both places without any intervening word, contrary to the usage of the earlier written language: as to later writers see Klotz, *Devar.* II. 318.

4. This connexion assumes the form of correlation when two words or clauses are, by means of καὶ . . . καί (τε . . . τε, A. xxvi. 16) or τε . . . καί, joined together as corresponding to each other.³ Καί . . . καί (or τε . . . τε) is used when the members are presented to the writer's mind from the first as co-ordinate, *et . . . et, both . . . and, as well . . . as: τε . . . καί*, when to the first member he annexes a second, *et . . . que, not only . . . but also* (Klotz, *Devar.* II. 740). See Mt. x. 28, ὁ δυνάμενος καὶ ψυχὴν καὶ σῶμα ἀπολέσαι 1 C. x. 32, ἀπρόσκοποι καὶ Ἰουδαίοις καὶ Ἑλλησιν καὶ τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ Ph. iii. 10, iv. 3; A. xxi. 12, παρεκαλοῦμεν ἡμεῖς τε καὶ οἱ ἐντόπιοι L. ii. 16, ἀνέυρον τῇν τε Μαριὰμ καὶ τὸν Ἰωσήφ καὶ τὸ βρέφος κ.τ.λ. (Krüg. p. 367). In the former case the members must be regarded as combined into one whole (one completed group); in the latter the second member is added to the first. The latter combination, however, does not in itself convey any expression

[Similarly in Rev. x. 7 § 40. 5. *b*).,—possibly A. xiii. 19,—and frequently after καὶ ἔγινετο (§ 65. 4. *c*).—Winer only incidentally refers to other cases in which καὶ commences the apodosis (§ 41. *a*. 4). It stands thus after εἰ or εἰάν in 2 C. ii. 2, Ja. iv. 15, Rev. iii. 20 Tisch. (καὶ αὖτε.), Rev. xiv. 10, and perhaps in Ph. i. 22; in Ja. ii. 4 καὶ is very doubtful. Compare 2 C. xi. 12. See Elliott and Alford on Ph. i. 22 for an explanation of the true force of καὶ (*also*) in this case: see also Hartung, *Partik.* I. 130, Lightfoot on Ph. *l. c.*, A. Buttm. p. 362 (Jelf 759. *Obs.* 3). Compare no. 7 (*b*) on the similar use of δέ (Jelf 770).]

² [Καί γε here is doubtful, but is probably the true reading in A. xxvii. 27: compare καὶ ὀφιλόν γε, 1 C. iv. 8.—“There is a difference between this case” (καί . . . γε) “and that in which καὶ and γε stand together, so that γε affects” not an intervening word, but “καί itself. Lucian has some examples of this combination, in which καὶ γε denotes *and indeed, and truly* (*Imag.* 11, *Tragop.* 251). It is said not to occur in older and better writers, though in Hippocr. p. 258. 11 we read καὶ γε in the sense *and even*, and Lysias (*in Theomn.* 2. § 7) uses καὶ γε in the sense of καὶ τοι; Hesychius may have had this latter passage in mind when he gave καὶ τοι as the explanation of καὶ γε.” Rost u. Palm, *Lex.* I. 541. See also Klotz, *Devar.* II. 319, Bornem. *Luc.* p. 122 (Jelf 735).]

³ Such cases as Mk. ii. 26, καὶ ἔδωκεν καὶ τοῖς τὴν ἀβ-ῶ-μασιν Jo. v. 27 [*Rost*], where καὶ . . . καί are not parallel to each other (the second καὶ signifying *also*), do not come under this head. Compare Soph. *Philoct.* 274.

of the relative value of the two members (Rost p. 728 sq.¹): compare A. iv. 27, v. 24, Rom. i. 14, H. xi. 32, al. In the course of lengthened enumerations, groups (pairs) are thus formed by means of *τε . . . καί* (. . . *καί*): H. xi. 32 [*Rec.*], *Βαράκ τε καὶ Σαμφὼν καὶ Ἰεφθάε, Δαυὶδ τε καὶ Σαμουὴλ καὶ τῶν προφητῶν* 1 C. i. 30, H. vi. 2, A. ii. 9, 10, Ph. i. 7.

By *καί . . . καί* are connected not only similar but also contrasted clauses: Jo. vi. 36, *καὶ ἐώρακά με καὶ οὐ πιστεύετε*,—both seeing and not-believing exist. So also in Jo. xv. 24, and probably in xvii. 25 (Jelf 757. 2). In 1 Cor. vii. 38 the parallelism of the *contraria* is disturbed by the pre-eminence given to the second member. On *τε* and *δέ* in correspondence,—the latter particle combining opposition (“*lenis oppositio*,” Klotz II. 741) with connexion, as in A. xxii. 28 [*Rec.*], and the chiliarch answered . . . *Paul on the other hand said*, and in A. xix. 3,—see Stallb. Plat. *Phileb.* p. 36, *Rep.* II. 350, Herm. Eur. *Med.* p. 362 sq., Klotz *l. c.* (Jelf 754. 5).

Τε and *καί* are either placed together, between the two words which they connect into one group (as in L. xxi. 11, *φόβητρά τε καὶ σημεία* A. ix. 18²), or are separated by one or two of these words, as L. xxiii. 12, *ὅτε Πιλάτος καὶ ὁ Ἡρώδης* Jo. ii. 15, A. ii. 43, *πολλά-τε τέρατα καὶ σημεία* x. 39, *ἐν τε τῇ χώρᾳ τῶν Ἰουδαίων καὶ Ἱερουσαλήμ* Rom. i. 20, A. xxviii. 23, al.: here the article, preposition, or adjective in the first member, serves for the second also. It is otherwise in Ph. i. 7, *ἐν τε τοῖς δεσμοῖς μου καὶ ἐν τῇ ἀπολογίᾳ κ.τ.λ.*

In A. xix. 27 and xxi. 28 we find *τε καί* in one and the same clause, in the sense of *que etiam*:³ this is unusual in Greek writers, if indeed it is not inadmissible.

5. Correlation appears in its sharpest form as *comparison*: *ὡς (ὥσπερ, καθὼς)*⁴ . . . *οὕτως*. The force of *οὕτως* is not unfrequently enhanced by *καί*, as in Ja. ii. 26, *ὥσπερ τὸ σῶμα χωρὶς πνεύματος νεκρὸν ἐστι, οὕτως καὶ ἡ πίστις χωρὶς τῶν ἔργων νεκρά ἐστιν* Jo. v. 21, Rom. v. 18, 21, 1 C. xv. 22, 2 C. i. 7, E. v. 24, H. v. 3, 2 P. ii. 12⁵ (Jelf 760. 3). Sometimes

¹ [Here Rost maintains that the second member is usually the more important (Don. p. 573, Jelf 758). See Ellicott on 1 Tim. iv. 10.]

² [These passages illustrate an ambiguity of which we have a few examples in the N. T. (see L. xii. 45, A. xiii. 1), for *τε* may here be independent of *καί*, and may simply annex the clause (*and*): see A. ix. 29, xv. 32, xix. 6. Compare Xen. *Anab.* 7. 6. 3, and Kühner II. 787.]

³ [“Here *τε* belongs to the sentence, *καί* to the particular word: in the converse case, A. xxvi. 10, *καὶ πολλοὺς τε κ.τ.λ.*, *καί* belongs to the sentence, *τε* to the word.” A. Buttm. p. 360 sq.]

⁴ [*Καθὰ*, Mt. xxvii. 10; *καθὰπέρ*, 1 Th. ii. 11, al.; *καθὼςπέρ*, H. v. 4; *καθὼς*, Rom. viii. 26, al.; *καθότι*, A. ii. 45, al. See Ellicott on G. iii. 6, 1 Th. ii. 11, E. i. 4. On *ὡς* see Grimm, *Clavis* s. v.]

⁵ [Here *οὕτως* is not expressed.]

indeed *καί* even takes the place of the particle of comparison¹ in the second member: Mt. vi. 10, *γενηθήτω τὸ θέλημά σου ὡς ἐν οὐρανῷ καὶ ἐπὶ γῆς* Jo. vi. 57, x. 15, xiii. 33, xvii. 18, A. vii. 51. See Bornemann, *Luc.* p. 71.

The popular language is fond of introducing *καί* into comparisons in other cases besides these, though the "also" is already contained in the particle of comparison; as 1 C. vii. 7, *θέλω πάντας ἀνθρώπους εἶναι ὡς καὶ ἐμαντόν* L. xi. 1, A. vii. 51, xv. 8, xxvi. 29. Thus we find *καί* in both members:² Rom. i. 13, *ἵνα τινὰ καρπὸν σχῶ καὶ ἐν ὑμῖν καθὼς καὶ ἐν τοῖς λοιποῖς ἔθνεσιν* Mt. xviii. 33, Col. iii. 13, Rom. xi. 30 *v. l.* See Stallb. *Plat. Rep.* I. 372, Klotz, *Devar.* II. 635, Fritz. *Rom.* I. 37, II. 538 sq.

6. Next in order comes *disjunction*. Simple disjunction is effected by *ἢ*,—which, especially in impassioned language, is often repeated several times (Rom. viii. 35): *ἢ καί, or also, or even*, Mt. vii. 10, L. xviii. 11, Rom. ii. 15, xiv. 10, 1 C. xvi. 6 (compare Fritzsche, *Rom.* I. 122³). Correlative disjunction is expressed by *ἢ . . . ἢ, εἴτε . . . εἴτε, sive . . . sive*, whether single words or entire clauses are opposed to one another: Mt. vi. 24, 1 C. xiv. 6 (*ἢτοι*⁴ . . . *ἢ*, Rom. vi. 16), Rom. xii. 6, 1 C. xii. 13, 1 P. iv. 15,⁵ al. (Don. p. 573, Jelf 777.)

¹ H never stands for *καί* in the N. T., as *καί* never stands for *ἢ* (Marle, *Floril.* 124, 195,—compare Schæfer, *Demosth.* IV. 33);⁶ but

¹ ["It is more correct to say that *οὕτως* is omitted before the *καί*, and that *καί*, retaining its proper meaning (*also*), takes on itself in addition the relation which *οὕτως* would have expressed." A. Buttm. p. 362.]

² ["In sentences thus composed of correlative members, when the enunciation assumes its most complete form, *καί* appears in *both* members, e. g., Rom. i. 13; compare Kühner, *Xen. Mem.* I. 1. 6. Frequently it appears only in the *demonstrative*, or only in the *relative* member; see Hartung, *Partik.* Vol. I. p. 126. In all these cases however the particle *καί* preserves its proper force. In the former case, 'per aliquam cogitandi celeritatem,' a double and reciprocal comparison is instituted between the two words to each of which *καί* is annexed; see Fritz. *Rom.* vol. I. p. 37: in the two latter cases a single comparison only is enunciated between the word qualified by *καί* and some other, whether expressed or understood." Ellicott on E. v. 23.]

³ According to the nature of the ideas, the second, annexed by *ἢ καί*, may either be a supplementary addition (Bengel on Rom. ii. 15), inferior in weight to the first, or may have its force enhanced by the *καί* (as in 1 C. xvi. 6). See Klotz, *Devar.* II. 592.

⁴ [By Klotz (II. 609), Rost & Palm, Fritzsche, Meyer (on Rom. i. c.), *ἢτοι* (*aut sane*) is regarded as giving special emphasis to the former alternative: compare Don. p. 573, Jelf 777. 5. Hartung (II. 356) assigns it an *exclusive* force, "either *only* . . . or:" so De Wette, Alford.]

⁵ [An example of *simple* disjunction. On the comparative *ἢ*, which really belongs to this class (Don. p. 575, Jelf 779), see § 35. In one passage, Jo. xii. 43, the negative force of *ἢ* is increased by *τις* (*πῶς*): see Jelf 779. *Obs.* 5.]

⁶ On *aut* for *et* see Hand, *Persellin.* I. 540. On the other hand, disjunction

there are cases in which either particle might be used with equal correctness, each in its proper meaning (Poppo, *Thuc.* III. ii. 146); e. g., 1 C. xiii. 1, 2 C. xiii. 1 (compare Mt. xviii. 16), and also the passage from Heraclides quoted by Marle.¹ Where *dissimilia* are connected by *καί* (Col. iii. 11), they are merely joined to one another as distinct objects, not expressly indicated as different or opposed. In Mt. vii. 10 *καὶ ἕαν* brings in a second case, to which the speaker proceeds (*further*); but the best reading is probably ἢ *καί*. In L. xii. 2 the true completion of the sentence is *καὶ οὐδὲν κρυπτόν*. In Mt. xii. 27 Schott rightly renders *καί* by *porro*. Arranged as the clauses are in Mt. xii. 37, ἢ would be altogether out of place: the same may be said of Rom. xiv. 7.

It has been urged on polemic grounds, on the Protestant side, that ἢ is used for *καί* in 1 C. xi. 27, *ὃς ἂν ἐσθίῃ τὸν ἄρτον τοῦτον ἢ πίνῃ τὸ ποτήριον τοῦ κυρίου*. But—not to mention that here some good MSS. have *καί* (as in ver. 26, 28, 29)—ἢ may be very easily explained from the primitive mode of celebrating the Lord's Supper,² without lending any support to the Romish dogma of the *communio sub una*: see Bengel and Baumgarten *in loc.*³ If however we were disposed to refer ἢ to a real distinction in the administration of the sacrament, more indeed would follow from this passage (grammatically considered) than the Romish expositors can wish to deduce,—namely, the possibility of communicating by means of *the cup alone*! In A. i. 7 (x. 14⁴), xi. 8, xvii. 29, xxiv. 12, Rom. iv. 13, ix. 11, E. v. 3, ἢ stands in a *negative* sentence (*Thuc.* 1. 122, *Ælian*, *Anim.* 16. 39, *Sext. Empir. Hypot.* 1. 69⁵), where the Romans also use *aut* for *et* (*Cic. Tusc.* 5. 17, *Catil.* 1. 6. 15, *Tac. Annal.* 3. 54, al.⁶). In *οὐχ ὑμῶν ἐστὶν γινῶναι χρόνους ἢ καιρούς*, both *γινῶναι χρόνους* and *γινῶναι καιρούς* (we may think of *either one or the other*) are equally denied; so that in sense this sentence exactly coincides with *γινῶναι χρόνους καὶ καιρούς*. Lastly, when *καί* and ἢ occur in parallel passages (Mt. xxi. 23, L. xx. 2), the relation is differently conceived by the different writers: and it would be a manifest abuse of parallelism to infer that the two particles are synonymous.

*H and *καί* have not unfrequently been interchanged by transcribers

by ἢ may to a certain extent include connexion by *καί*. If we say, "He who murders father *or* mother deserves the severest punishment," we naturally mean at the same time that he who murders both parents is not less liable to punishment. The *minus* includes the *maius*.

¹ On *καὶ . . . καὶ*, *vel . . . vel*, see Schoem. *Isæus* p. 307 (Jelf 757. *Obs.* 2).

² [Since "the bread was partaken of in the course of the meal, the wine at its close." Meyer.]

³ Even in our mode of communicating it is conceivable that one might receive the bread devoutly, but the cup in a state of sensuous (perhaps even sinful) distraction. Hence we also could say, "He who receives the bread *or* the cup unworthily."

⁴ [Here the best texts have *καὶ*.]

⁵ Fritz. *Rom.* III. 191 sq., Jacobs, *Philostr. Imag.* p. 374, and *Ælian, Anim.* p. 457.

⁶ Hand, *Tursell.* I. 534, [Madvig, *Lat. Gr.* 458. c.]

(Jo. viii. 14, A. x. 14, 1 C. xiii. 1, al., Mätzner, *Antiph.* p. 97). Compare also Fritzsche, *Mark.* p. 275 sq., Jacob, *Luc. Abc.* p. 11. Tholuck, *Bergpred.* p. 132 sq., obtains no very clear result.¹

7. *Opposition* finds its expression partly in the simple adversative form (δέ, ἀλλά), partly in the concessive sentence (μέντοι, ὅμως, ἀλλά γε). Μέν . . . δέ originally expressed a mutual relation between the opposed members, and therefore a grouping of contrasted clauses (1 P. iii. 18, iv. 6). This relation, however, has become weakened into simple correspondence (Rom. viii. 17, 1 C. i. 23), and has, logically, even sunk down below parallelism by means of καί . . . καί (Hartung II. 403 sqq.).²

The distinction between ἀλλά and δέ is, in general, the same as that between the Latin *sed* and *autem* (*vero*³). The former (the neuter plural of ἄλλος with altered accent, Klotz, *Dev.* II. 1 sq.)—which may frequently be rendered *nevertheless, notwithstanding*, *inasmuch as*—expresses proper and sharp opposition, annulling something which has gone before, or indicating that no attention is to be paid to it. Δέ, a weakened form of δῆ (Klotz *l.c.* p. 355), connects whilst it opposes, i. e., it adds something different, distinct, from that which precedes (Schneider, *Verbs.* I. 220). After a negative ἀλλά is used (οὐκ . . . ἀλλά, *not . . . but*); but we also find οὐ (μή) . . . δέ, *not . . . however (not . . . rather)*, as in A. xii. 9, 14, H. iv. 13. vi. 12, Ja. v. 12, Rom. iii. 4,—οὐπω . . . δέ, H. ii. 8 (Thuc. 4. 86, Xen. *Cyr.* 4. 3. 13⁴). More particularly,

(a) Ἀλλά is used when a train of thought is broken off or interrupted (Jelf 774); either by an objection, as Rom. x. 19, 1 C. xv. 35, Jo. vii. 27 (see Klotz, *Devar.* II. 11, and compare Xen. *Mem.* 1. 2. 9, 4. 2. 16, *Cyr.* 1. 6. 9),—or by a correction, Mk. xiv. 36, 2 C. xi. 1,—or by a question, H. iii. 16 (compare Xen. *Cyr.* 1. 3. 11, Klotz II. 13),—or by a command, encouragement, or entreaty, A. x. 20, xxvi. 16, Mt. ix. 18, Mk. ix. 22, L. vii. 7, Jo. xii. 27 (compare Xen. *Cyr.* 1. 5. 13, 2. 2. 4, 5. 5. 24, Arrian, *Al.* 5. 26. 3⁵). In all these cases that which has preceded is opposed (and annulled) by

¹ [1 C. ix. 15, καλὸν γάρ μοι μᾶλλον ἀποθανεῖν, ἢ τὸ καύχημά μου οὐδὲς κινῶσαι (as the oldest MSS. read), is variously explained. Meyer takes ἢ as *alioloquin* (Jelf 777, *Obs.* 3); but it is much more probable that there is an aposiopesis after ἢ. See Alford and Stanley *in loc.* Prot. Evans (*Speak. Comm.* III. 303) holds that the change of reading does not essentially alter the construction: "After ἢ supply ἵνα . . . After μᾶλλον ἢ the negative in οὐδὲς logically vanishes, and οὐδὲς is equivalent to τίς." Such a construction (even if possible) seems much less easy and natural than the aposiopesis.]

² [Don. p. 575 sqq., Jelf 764–774. See also Webster, *Syntax*, p. 133, 119.]

³ See Hand. *Twissell.* I. 559,—compare 425. [Madvig, *Lat. Gr.* 437, Zumpt 348, Donalds, *Lat. Gr.* p. 196, Ellicott on G. iii. 22.]

⁴ Compare Hartung, *Partik.* I. 171, Klotz, *Devar.* II. 360 [" . . . ut in particula quidem δὲ non respici videtur præcedens negatio, sed per simplicem affirmationem illud ponatur, quod est contrarium vel præcedenti." Klotz p. 361. See also Ellicott on E. iv. 15, Ph. iii. 12.]

⁵ See Palaiet p. 298, Krebs p. 208, Klotz, *Devar.* II. 5 (Jelf 774).

something else. Compare also Jo. viii. 26, and Lücke *in loc.* When ἀλλά stands in the apodosis, after conditional particles, it brings out the clause antithetically and therefore with greater force, like the Latin *at*. See 1 C. iv. 15, ἐὰν μυρίους παιδαγωγούς ἔχητε ἐν Χριστῷ, ἀλλ' οὐ πολλοὺς πατέρας (*yet not, on the other hand*), 2 C. iv. 16, xi. 6, xiii. 4 [*Rec.*], Col. ii. 5; and compare Her. 4. 120, Xen. *Cyr.* 8. 6. 18, Lucian, *Pisc.* 24, Ælian, *Anim.* 11. 31.¹—The case is different in Rom. vi. 5, εἰ σύμφωνα γεγόναμεν τῷ ὁμοιώματι τοῦ θανάτου αὐτοῦ, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῆς ἀναστάσεως ἐσόμεθα, *so shall we however etc.*: see Fritzsche *in loc.*²

The absorption by ἀλλά of the negative “no,” after a negative question—as in Mt. xi. 8, τί ἐξήλθατε θεάσασθαι; κάλαμον ὑπὸ ἀνέμῳ σαλευόμενον; ἀλλὰ τί ἐξήλθατε ἰδεῖν; and in 1 C. vi. 6, x. 20, Jo. vii. 48 sq.—needs no comment.³ Ἀλλὰ μὲν οὖν, Ph. iii. 8, is *at sane quidem*: ἀλλά opposes the present ἡγούμεαι to the perfect ἡγῆμαι, as a correction.⁴ In Rom. v. 14, 15, ἀλλά occurs twice, with a different reference in each case: in 1 C. vi. 11 it is repeated several times emphatically, with the same reference.⁵

(b) Δέ is often used when the writer merely subjoins something new, different and distinct from what precedes, but on that account not sharply opposed to it (Herm. *Vig.* p. 845): in 2 C. vi. 14 sqq., 1 C. iv. 7, xv. 35, we find it in a succession of questions (Hartung I. 169, Klotz, *Devar.* II. 356). Hence in the Synoptic Gospels καὶ and

¹ See Kypke II. 197, Niebuhr, *Ind. ad Agath.* p. 409, Klotz, *Devar.* II. 93 (Jelf *l. c.* Obs. 1).

² [“Male cum h. l. 1 Cor. iv. 15 . . . contendas. Ibi enim ἀλλά post enuntiationes hypotheticas, quibus aliquid conceditur, in apodosi gravem ad præcedentem aut vocem aut sententiam oppositionem infert, *at*.” Fritzsche *l. c.* See especially Ellicott on Ph. i. 18, who remarks on such examples as this: “the primary force of ἀλλά is so far obscured that it does practically little more than impart a briskness and emphasis to the declaration.”]

³ See Schweigh. *Arr. Epict.* II. ii. 839, Raphael *ad 1 C. l. c.*

⁴ Ἀλλ' ἢ, after a direct or indirect negation, occurs (occasionally in the LXX, e. g., Job vi. 5, and) three times in the N. T., in L. xii. 51, 2 C. i. 13, 1 C. iii. 5; in the last passage, however, it is probably not genuine. After Klotz's careful investigation (*Devar.* II. 31 sqq.)—in which he followed Krüger (*De formulæ ἀλλ' ἢ et affinium particularum post negationes vel negativas sententias usurpatarum natura et usu*, Brunsvic. 1834)—ἀλλ' ἢ must certainly be referred to ἄλλο, not to ἄλλὰ. Thus L. xii. 51 will be, *I have not come to bring on earth . . . aught but division*. The fact that in 2 C. i. 13 ἀλλὰ itself precedes, does not invalidate this explanation: compare Plat. *Phæd.* 81 b, and see Klotz p. 36. [Compare Riddell, Plat. *Apol.* p. 175, Sandys, Isocr. *Paneg.* p. 46 sq., Jelf 773. 5.]

⁵ [Πλὴν occurs in the N. T. (1) as a preposition with the genitive, *except*, Mk. xii. 32, al. (in A. xv. 28, πλὴν . . . πλὴν). (2) With ὅτι, A. xx. 23, Ph. i. 18 (in the best texts). (3) In all other passages πλὴν approaches more or less nearly to ἀλλά. Its exceptive force is most visible in Rev. ii. 25, where ἄλλος precedes; see Jelf 779. Obs. 2. It introduces a correction in Mt. xxvi. 39, L. xxii. 42 (being parallel with ἀλλὰ in Mk. xiv. 36, quoted above): it follows a negative in L. xii. 31, xxiii. 28. In L. xix. 27 it is used to “break off and pass to another subject” (Liddell and Scott, s. v.). In L. xxii. 22 it follows μὲν. In most passages it may be rendered by *notwithstanding*, *nevertheless*, or (better still) by the old-fashioned *howbeit*. See Don. p. 572, 576, Jelf 773. Obs. 4, Webster, *Syntax*, p. 145, Ellicott on Ph. i. 18, Lightfoot on Ph. iii. 16.]

δέ are sometimes parallel : in 2 C. vi. just quoted, ἦ is inserted in the midst of several repetitions of δέ.¹ Like the German *aber*, δέ is used in particular when an explanation is annexed,—whether as an integral part of a sentence (1 C. ii. 6, σοφίαν λαλοῦμεν ἐν τοῖς τελείοις, σοφίαν δὲ οὐ τοῦ αἰῶνος τούτου. iii. 15, Rom. iii. 22, ix. 30, Ph. ii. 8), or as itself an independent sentence, as in Jo. vi. 10, ix. 14, xi. 5, xxi. 1, G. ii. 2, E. v. 32, Ja. i. 6 :² also when, after a parenthesis or digression, the interrupted train of thought is taken up again (Herm. Vig. p. 846 sq., Klotz II. 376, Poppo, Xen. Cyr. p. 141 sq.), as in 2 C. x. 2,³ ii. 12, v. 8, E. ii. 4, compare Plat. Phaed. p. 80 d, Xen. An. 7. 2. 18, Paus. 3. 14. 1 (*autem*, Cic. Off. 1. 43, Liv. 6. 1. 10). In an explanation which is at the same time a correction (e. g., 1 C. i. 16), the adversative signification of the particle is still perceptible. Sometimes δέ introduces a climax (H. xii. 6), or marks the steps in a regular progression of clauses (2 P. i. 5–7). On δέ in the apodosis see Weber, *Demosth.* p. 387, and (especially for the case in which δέ follows participles which stand in the place of a protasis, as Col. i. 21⁴) Jacobs, *Æl. Antim.* I. 26 *Prof.* When in a didactic passage δέ is frequently repeated (as in 1 P. iii. 14 sq.⁵), we must seek the explanation of the particle in the relations of the several clauses. In narrative we often find a number of sentences simply connected by δέ: see Acts viii. 1–3, 7–9.

Καὶ . . . δέ, in one and the same clause (as often in the best authors, Weber, *Dem.* p. 220), signifies *et . . . vero, atque etiam, and also*,—καὶ being *also* and δέ *and*, according to Krüger (p. 358), whilst Hartung (I. 187 sq.) maintains the reverse. See Mt. xvi. 18, H. ix. 21, Jo. vi. 51, xv. 27, 1 Jo. i. 3, A. xxii. 29, 2 P. i. 5.⁶ In the reverse order, δὲ καὶ (2 P. ii. 1), the particles mean *but also*.

The N. T. use of μὲν (a weakened form of μήν⁷) requires no special remark, for μὲν . . . δέ . . . δέ Jude 8 (not 2 C. viii. 17) is easily explained. When μὲν is answered by ἀλλά, as in Rom. xiv. 20, al. (compare *Iliad* I. 22 sqq., Xen. Cyr. 7. 1. 16), the second member is made to stand out with greater prominence (Klotz, *Devar.* II. 3).

¹ Greek authors also, as all readers know, use δέ very frequently in narration. [In 2 C. l. c. the true reading is, no doubt, ἦ . . . δέ . . . ἦ . . . δέ.]

² [Jelf 767. 3 (Don. p. 576), Ellicott on G. ii. 2.]

³ ["After the relative sentence the παραπάλω is taken up again by διομαὶ δέ, the particle δέ standing in adversative relation to the contents of the relative sentence." Meyer *in loc.* See also Ellicott on E. ii. 4, Jelf 767. 4.]

⁴ Klotz, *Devar.* II. 374. [See Jelf 770. Obs. 2, Ellicott and Lightfoot on Col. i. 21. In A. xi. 17 *Rec.* and 1 P. iv. 18 (possibly) δέ is found in the apodosis after αὐ. See below, p. 749, and A. Buttm. p. 864.]

⁵ See Wiesinger. Here, however, the third δέ is rejected by Lachmann [and other modern editors].

⁶ Schaf. *Long.* p. 349 sq., Poppo, *Thuc.* III. ii. 154, Ellendt, *Arr. Abac.* I. 137. [See also Ellicott's full note on 1 Tim. iii. 10 (Jelf 769).]

⁷ This occurs in the N. T. in H. vi. 14 only (and even there not without variant), in the genuine Greek combination ἦ μὲν, to express an oath: see Hartung II. 376, 388 (Don. p. 569, Jelf 722. a). [The editors are divided between ἦ μὲν and εἰ μὲν, the latter having the support of the oldest MSS.: see § 55. 9. On the etymology of μὲν (of which Donaldson considers the "emphatic and affirmative" μὲν to be a lengthened form) see *New Græc.* p. 281 sq.]

Where μέν and καί are found in correspondence (A. xxvii. 21 sq.), we have an unmistakeable anacoluthon : see Herm. *Vig.* p. 841, Mätzner, *Antiph.* 257. On μέν not followed by δέ see § 63. I. 2. e. Against the lawfulness of supplying μέν before δέ (Wahl, *Clav.* p. 307) see Fritz. *Rom.* II. 423 : compare Rost p. 736 sq. (Don. p. 575–578. Jelf 765 sqq.)

The opposition conveyed by *yet, however*, is very rarely expressed in the N. T. Μέντοι is used most frequently by John, where another writer would have used a simple δέ:¹ once (Jo. xii. 42) he strengthens μέντοι by prefixing ὅμως. The latter particle only occurs twice besides, in Paul's Epistles (1 C. xiv. 7, G. iii. 15). Καίτοιγε however occurs in A. xiv. 17, in reference to something which has preceded, and with the meaning *although, quamquam*.² There is nothing peculiar in the N. T. use of ἀλλά γε, *yet on the other hand*, L. xxiv. 21, 1 C. ix. 2, al.³ (Klotz, *Dev.* II. 24 sq.), except that γε immediately follows ἀλλά—a collocation of which there is probably no example in good writers (Klotz *l. c.* p. 15). The correlation *though . . . yet* is expressed by εἰ καί . . . ἀλλά in Col. ii. 5, εἰ γὰρ καὶ τῇ σαρκὶ ἄπειμι, ἀλλὰ τῷ πνεύματι σὺν ὑμῖν εἰμί; by εἰ καί . . . γε in L. xviii. 4 sq.⁴ In general, εἰ καί signifies *although, si etiam, quamquam* (indicating something as an actual fact⁵), whilst καὶ εἰ is *even if, etiam*

¹ [Μέντοι occurs five times in St. John's Gospel, and also in 2 Tim. ii. 19, Ja. ii. 8, Jude 8. In all these instances—probably not excepting Ja. ii. 8, see De W., Brückner, Alford, Wordsw. (*Vulg.* "tamen")—it has this adversative force. See Ellicott on 2 Tim. *l. c.*, Jelf 730. a, 736. 3.]

² [Καίτοι itself occurs in H. iv. 3, with a participle (§ 45. 2), and with a finite verb in A. xiv. 17 (in the best texts). Strengthened by γε, placed immediately after it ("ut ipsa particularum notio eo modo acuat, quasi Latine dicas *quamquam quidem*." Klotz II. 654), it occurs in Jo. iv. 2 and in the received text of A. xiv. 17. In A. xvii. 27 the best reading is καὶ γε. (Don. p. 607, Jelf 772. Obs. 2.)]

³ [These are the *only* examples of ἀλλά γε but we have ἀλλὰ μὲν οὖν γε in Ph. iii. 8. The rendering given by Bornemann in L. xxiv. 21 (*Schol.* p. 160), "at sane," "at nimirum," seems more suitable than that given above (compare however § 61. 5) : it expresses better the mixture of opposition and affirmation which belongs to this combination. ("Hinc factum est, ut particulae unam ferè notionem . . . exprimere videantur, qua cum aliqua affirmatione vel potius exceptione aliquid opponatur antecedentibus." Klotz II. 25.) Similarly in 1 C. ix. 2, *yet certainly, yet at all events*. See Meyer *l. c.*]

⁴ [Also in L. xi. 8. On this use of γε (*at any rate, at all events*) in the apodosis see Liddell and Scott, *Lex. s. v.* II. 3. a, Hartung I. 380. On the position of γε in the sentence, see § 61. 5.—It very rarely occurs in the N. T., except in connexion with other particles (καὶ, καίτοι ἀλλά, ἄρα, ἄρα, αἰ, εἰ δὲ μὴ, μὲν οὖν, μήτι) : probably the only examples besides those just quoted are 1 C. iv. 8 (where γε strengthens ὀφείλον) and Rom. viii. 32. ὅς γε,—see no 8. (Ez γε, L. xix. 17.) See Don. p. 568, Jelf 735, Webster p. 122.]

⁵ [Practically this includes two cases, which in English require different renderings. (1) Where that which the sentence expresses is (in the writer's belief) an actual fact : here *εἰ καὶ* is *though* (L. xviii. 4. 1 C. xii. 1.). (2) Where the writer concedes or assumes that the supposition is correct (1 C. iv. 7. 2 C. iv. 3). Here we are not always able to express *εἰ καὶ* in translation. Sometimes however its "ascensive" force (placing in relief either the whole clause or some

si (merely putting something as a supposed case¹): compare Herm. Vig. p. 832, Klot, *Devur.* II. 519 sq. (Jelf 861. 2.).

8. The *temporal* relation of sentences is expressed by *ὥς*, *ὅτε* (*ὅταν*), *ἐπεί*,—also by *ἕως*, *μέχρι*, *πρίν*; see § 41. b. 3, § 60. 4. A *consequence* is indicated by *οὖν*, *τοίνυν*, *ὥστε* (*μενοῦν*); and more sharply and distinctly by *ἄρα*, *διό* (*ὅθεν*), *τοιγαροῦν* (*οὐκοῦν* in Jo. xviii. 37 only). The *causal* relation is expressed by means of *ὅτι*, *γάρ* (*διότι*, *ἐπεί*);² whilst *ὥς*, *καθώς*, *καθότι* (subjoining a clause), introduce rather an explanation than a reason. Lastly, a *condition* is indicated by *εἰ* (*εἴγε*, *εἴπερ*), *ἐάν*; § 41. b. 2.

(a) Of the particles which express a consequence, *οὖν*³ is the most common; it is also the proper sylogistic particle.⁴ Its reference in any particular instance may be gathered more or less easily from the context: e. g., Mt. iii. 8, 10, xii. 12, 1 C. xiv. 11 (see Meyer *in loc.*), Mt. xxvii. 22, A. i. 21, Rom. vi. 4. It is also very frequently used, like the German *also*, simply to mark the progress of a narration (where it is only in virtue of a connexion in *time* that the second of two events can be said to rest on the first as its basis); see Jo. iv. 5, 28, xiii. 6, and compare Schœf. *Plutarch*, IV. 425. Like the German *also* or *nan*, *οὖν* is used especially after a parenthetical clause to take up the train of thought⁵ (1 C. viii. 4, xi. 20),

single word) is very easily recognised—see 1 C. vii. 21, *if thou art even able*, etc., 1 P. iii. 14, Ph. ii. 17; compare *si* *obdē*, L. xii. 26. Perhaps “even if,” though apparently inexact, is the most idiomatic translation in some passages, as this combination is used with considerable latitude in English. In some examples *καί* belongs to the following word in the sense of *also* (L. xi. 18, 2 C. xi. 15). *Ei* *καί* is found once with the optative (1 P. iii. 14), in every other instance with the indicative: Ph. iii. 12 is a different case, see p. 374. See Ellicott on Ph. ii. 17, Alford on this passage and on 2 C. v. 16.]

¹ [This combination is very rare in the N. T., for in almost all the examples of *καί* *εἰ* the *καί* is simply copulative (Mt. xi. 14, al.). The only instances seem to be 1 P. iii. 1, 1 C. viii. 5 (*καί* *γὰρ* *εἴπερ*): in Mk. xiv. 29 we must read *εἰ* *καί*, and in 2 C. xiii. 4 *εἰ* is not genuine. Meyer and Alford, however, are hardly justified in asserting that in this last passage *καί* *γὰρ* *εἰ* could only mean “even if,” “even putting the case that.” *Kaì* *εἰ* would naturally have this meaning, and in the examples quoted by Hartung, (I. 141) *καί* *γὰρ* *εἰ* is for *even if*. Still, as the double force of *καί* *γὰρ* is acknowledged (see below p. 560), it is surely possible that *εἰ*, if genuine, might here stand out of connexion with the *καί*, this particle being merely copulative. Krüger (§ 69. 22. 21) expressly admits this meaning of *καί* *γὰρ* *εἰ*.]

² [Also by *ὅς*, *γάρ*, Rom. viii. 32, *seeing that* he. (Don. p. 606, Jelf 735. 9.)]

³ [Lüdemann here refers to a work by V. C. F. Rost, *Ueber Ableitung, Bedeutung und Gebrauch der Partikel οὖν* (Gött. 1859).]

⁴ [Compare Don. p. 596: “The particle *οὖν* is indicative rather of continuation and retrospect than of inference: and, in general, it should be rendered rather ‘accordingly,’ ‘as was said,’ ‘to proceed,’ than ‘therefore,’ which is properly expressed by *ἄρα* and its compounds.” See also Don. p. 571, Ellicott on G. iii. 5, 21, Ph. ii. 1, Webster p. 144.]

⁵ Heind. Plat. *Lys.* p. 52, Bernem. Xen. *Mem.* p. 285, Jacob, Luc. *Alex.*

or when the writer proceeds to explain or illustrate (by examples or otherwise), as in Rom. xii. 20 [*Rec.*].¹ (Jelf 737. 3. 5.)

"*Āpa*: accordingly, *quæ cum ita sint, rebus ita comparatis*. The primary office of *āpa* may certainly have been to introduce "*leviorem conclusionem*,"² as indeed it occurs mainly in dialogue and in the language of common life (Klotz, *Devar.* II. 167, 717); but in later Greek the usage of the particle became extended, and particular writers, at all events, use it to express rigorous logical inference. "*Āpa* inclines towards its original meaning when it stands in the apodosis (after conditional clauses), as in Mt. xii. 28, 2 C. v. 15 [*Rec.*], G. iii. 29, H. xii. 8 (compare Xen. *Cyr.* I. 3. 2, 8. 4. 7),—or draws an inference either from the assertion (compare 1 C. v. 10, xv. 15, where it may be rendered *really, in fact, indeed*³) or from the conduct of another person (L. xi. 48). Of the N. T. writers Paul uses *āpa* most frequently, and that particularly when he analyses the contents of an O. T. quotation (Rom. x. 17, G. iii. 17,—compare H. iv. 9), or gives a résumé of a discussion (Rom. viii. 1, G. iv. 31 v. l.); though in these cases he as frequently uses *oûv*. In questions, *āpa* refers either to some words or fact previously related (Mt. xix. 25, L. viii. 25, xxii. 23, A. xii. 18, 2 C. i. 17), or to some thought which exists in the mind of the speaker (Mt. xviii. 1), and which is more or less clearly shown to the reader. It then means *under these circumstances, rebus ita comparatis*, and sometimes *naturally, as may be conceived* (Klotz II. 176). *El āpa, si forte* (Mk. xi. 13, A. viii. 22), and *ἐπεὶ āpa* (1 C. vii. 14), also resolve themselves into this signification (Klotz II. 178).

The combination *āpa oûv*, placed at the beginning of a sentence (see against this Hermann, *Vig.* p. 823), *accordingly then, hinc ergo*

p. 42, Dissem, Demosth. *Cor.* p. 413, Poppo, *Thuc.* III. iv. 738. [In both these cases we use our English *then* (so then, so now, accordingly, etc.).]

¹ [*Μὲν οὖν*. The examples of *μὲν οὖν* are of two different kinds. (1) *Μὲν* is in correspondence with *δέ*,—so that here we have merely a combination of *οὖν* with the distributive formula *μὲν . . . δέ*: see Mk. xvi. 19, Ph. ii. 23, al. (In several examples which appear to belong to this class, the *δέ* which follows has no connexion with the *μὲν*: see A. Buttm. p. 370.) Sometimes however—as in the cases of the simple *μὲν*—the second member is not expressed in strict form: see § 63. 2. e, where Winer thus explains Rom. xi. 13, H. ix. 1. (2) *Οὖν* in its proper sense is combined with the confirmative *μὲν* (Jelf 729 sq., Ellicott on Ph. iii. 8): many examples of this kind are found in the Acts, *οὖν* usually signifying "continuation and retrospect" (Don. p. 596). As in classical Greek, the emphatic addition may pass into a *correction* (Don. p. 577, Jelf l.c., Herm., *Vig.* p. 845), *nay rather*,—see L. xi. 28 (1 C. vi. 4, 7). In this last sense the N. T. writers, perhaps more frequently, use *μὲν οὖν γὰρ*: see Rom. ix. 20, x. 18, L. xi. 28 *Rec.*, Ph. iii. 8 (Tisch., Westcott).]

² [Quoted from Klotz l. c. Compare Don. p. 567, 597, Jelf 788 sq., Ellicott on G. v. 11, Webster p. 121 sq. "*Āpa* is strengthened by *γὰρ* in Mt. vii. 20, xvii. 26, A. xi. 18 *Rec.* ("itaque ergo," see Fritz. *Matth.* p. 563): *āpa γὰρ* also follows *εἰ*, A. xvii. 27. In classical Greek we find *γὰρ* joined with *āpa* (A. viii. 30), but not with *āpa*.]

³ Klotz p. 169: compare Stallb. *Plat. Rep.* I. 92, Hoogeveen, *Doctrina Particul.* I. 109 sq.

(ἀπα expressing conclusion, οὖν continuation¹), is a favourite formula with Paul: see Rom. v. 18, vii. 3, viii. 12, ix. 16, al. I do not know of an example of ἀρ' οὖν in any Greek author: in Plat. *Rep.* 5. p. 462 a the more recent texts have ἀρ' οὖν² (in a question); compare Schneider *in loc.*, Klotz, *Devar.* II. 180.

Διό (δι' ο) is used most frequently by Paul and Luke:³ τοίνυν, *in truth then, indeed now*, and τοιγαροῦν (the strengthened τοιγάρ, Klotz II. 738), *wherefore then*, are rare.—On ὥστε and its constructions see p. 377.

(b) Ὅτι points in general to some existing fact, something which lies before us, and hence answers to *that* as well as to *because*, *quod*: in the latter case it is sometimes brought out more prominently by prefixing διὰ τοῦτο (*propterea quod*). In some instances it is used elliptically. See L. xi. 18, *if Satan also is at variance with himself, how will his kingdom stand?* (I ask this) *because ye say "Through Beelzebub, etc."* L. i. 25, Mk. iii. 30 (*Act. Apocr.* p. 57), Bornem. *Luc.* p. 5 sq. (Jelf 849. *Obs.* 1). So also in Jo. ii. 18, where the case is not altered if we render ὅτι *in regard to the fact that*⁴ (Fritz. *Matt.* p. 248 sq.). In Mt. v. 45, however, ὅτι is simply *because*. In some passages it has been doubted whether ὅτι means *because* or *that*: this question must be decided on hermeneutical grounds.

The compound διότι (chiefly found in later Greek), *for this reason that*, and then *because* (Fritz. *Rom.* I. 57 sq.⁵), is used most frequently by Paul and Luke.

¹ Compare Hoogeveen, *Doctr. Part.* I. 129 sq., II. 1002. [Ellicott on G. vi. 10.]

² [I have ventured to write ἀρ' οὖν (ed. 5) for ἀρ' οὖν (editions 6, 7): the latter is surely a misprint. Klotz, *l. c.*, says we must certainly write ἀρ' here; and Schneider, also quoted by Winer, corrects ἀρ' into ἀρ'.—Compare A. Buttm. p. 371.]

³ [On διό. *on which account*, see Ellicott on G. iv. 31, Klotz II. 173 ("οὖν est fere Latinum quod quum ita sit: . . . διό est quum ob rem, ut etiam hoc aptius duas res conjungat"), A. Buttm. p. 233: διότι has been taken in this sense in 1 Th. ii. 18 (1 P. ii. 6), but even here probably has its ordinary meaning. The strengthened form διότις, *for which very reason*, occurs 1 C. viii. 13, x. 14, xiv. 13 *Rec.* "Ὅθεν, *whence it follows that, wherefore*, occurs in this sense five or six times in the Ep. to the Hebrews, also Mt. xiv. 7, A. xxvi. 19. On τοίνυν (L. xx. 25, 1 C. ix. 26, H. xiii. 13, Ja. ii. 24 *Rec.*) see Jelf 790, Shilleto, *Dem. Fals. L.* p. 12, Alford on 1 C. ix. 26. Τοιγαροῦν occurs in 1 Th. iv. 8, H. xii. 1: "τοιγάρ proprie significat hac de causa igitur . . . sæpenumero ad τοιγάρ particulas accedit οὖν particula, quod si fit, syllogistica sententiae ratio magis exstat:" Klotz *l. c.* See also Ellicott on 1 Th. *l. c.* (Webster p. 146.)]

⁴ [Taking ὅτι as = εἰς ἰκτίνα, ὅτι, "hence in meaning equivalent to *quatenus*:" Meyer *in loc.*—who adopts this meaning in several passages (e.g., Jo. ix. 17, xvi. 9, Mk. xvi. 14, 2 C. i. 18). On ὅτι *because* and the antecedent it implies see Jelf 849. 3; on certain cases in which its meaning seems to lie between "because" and "that," see Ellicott on 2 Th. iii. 7; on 1 Tim. vi. 7 (δῆλον being omitted), see Alford *in loc.*]

⁵ [Fritzsche here maintains that διότι is sometimes simply "nam," *for*, in the N. T.: this is denied by Meyer (on Rom. i. 19) and Ellicott (on 1 Th. ii. 8, G.

The most common causal particle in cultivated prose is γάρ, which corresponds to the German *denn* (*for*). In accordance with its etymology, however, this particle (a compound of γε and ἄρα, ἄρ) expresses generally an affirmation or assent (γε) which stands in relation to what precedes (ἄρα!),¹—*sane igitur, certe igitur, sane pro rebus comparatis* (*enim* in its first signification). It is from this primary meaning of the particle that its power to express a *reason* is derived. In conformity with this primary meaning, γάρ (to pass over familiar details) is used

(a) First, and very naturally, to introduce explanatory clauses: whether these appear as supplementary additions (or, in some instances, parentheses), as Mk. v. 42, xvi. 4, 1 C. xvi. 5, Rom. vii. 1; or whether they fall into the regular course of the writing, as in 2 C. iv. 11, Rom. vii. 2, Ja. i. 24, ii. 2, H. ix. 2, G. ii. 12. Here γάρ is to be rendered by *in fact, indeed, that is* (Klotz, p. 234 sq.). Explanation in the wider sense, however, includes every argument or demonstration (even H. ii. 8), which we introduce with “*for*” (*denn*), the German *ja*, however, comes nearer to the primary significance of γάρ (Hartung I. 463 sqq.).² This is especially illustrated by those passages in which it was at one time supposed that something must be supplied³ before γάρ, *for*: Mt. ii. 2, *Where is the king of the Jews that has been born? the fact is, we have seen his star*: Mt. xxii. 28, 1 C. iv. 9, 2 C. xi. 5, Ph. iii. 20, 1 P. iv. 15, 2 P. iii. 5. Klotz’s words (p. 240) are here in point: “Nihil supplementum est ante enuntiationem eam, quæ inferitur per particulam γάρ, sed ut omnis constet oratio, *postea demum* aliquid tacita cogitatione adsumendum erit, sed nihil tamen alieni, verum id ipsum, quod ea

ii. 16). In modern Greek γάρ has disappeared, διότι (and ἐπεὶ) having taken its place: Mullach, *Vulg.* p. 395.]

¹ See Hartung I. 457 sqq., Schneider *Vorles.* I. 219, Klotz, *Devar.* II. 232 sq. “Si sequimur originem ipsam ac naturam particulæ γάρ, hoc dicitur conjunctis istis particulis: *Sane pro rebus comparatis*, ac primum adfirmatur res pro potestate particulæ γε, deinde refertur eadem ad antecedentia per vim particulæ ἄρα.” (Klotz p. 232.) [Compare Don. p. 605: “The particle γε = ‘verily’ combined with ἄρα = ‘therefore’ or ‘further,’ is written γάρ. This combination does not differ very much in signification from γεῖν = γε οὖν. Γάρ signifies ‘the fact is,’ ‘in fact,’ ‘as the case stands:’ it may often be rendered ‘for,’ but this English particle is much less extensive in its applications.” (Jelf 786, Webster p. 123.) On the explicative γάρ see Ellicott on G. ii. 6, 1 Th. ii. 20; and on the particular case in which it follows a parenthesis (G. ii. 6, according to Ellicott and Lightfoot) see Shilleto, *Dem. Fals. Log.* p. 60 sq. It will be seen that our “for” may be used in many of the examples quoted below, for which another rendering is suggested.]

As in Mt. ii. 20, *Gehe ins Land Israel, es sind ja gestorben* (*Go into the land of Israel; they are in fact dead, etc.*).

³ This practice has been carried even to a pedantic extent; e. g., in Mt. iv. 18, xxvi. 11, Mk. iv. 25, v. 42, 2 C. ix. 7. In the sentence “He makes clothes, for he is a tailor,” if we were to supply between the clauses, “One cannot wonder at this,” it would appear ridiculous to every body. As to the Latin *nam* see Hand, *Tursell.* IV. 12 sqq.

sententia quæ præcedit γάρ particula enuntiavit;" the fact is, we have seen his star,—therefore he must have been born somewhere (Mt. ii. 2).

(b) In answers and rejoinders (Klotz p. 240 sq.). Here the same primary meaning displays itself; for in Jo. ix. 30, ἐν γὰρ τούτῳ θαυματοῦν ἐστὶν κ.τ.λ., the answerer first of all makes reference to the words of the Pharisees related in ver. 29 (ἄρα), and then adds an asseveration (γε): sane quidem mirum est etc., *in this then it is certainly, truly, indeed wonderful*. So also in 1 C. viii. 11, ix. 9, 10, xiv. 9, 1 Th. ii. 20: in none of these passages is there anything to be supplied before γάρ.¹ Equally unnecessary are such supplements in the case of *admonitions* (Klotz p. 242), e. g., Ja. i. 7, *Let not then that man indeed think* etc.; ἄρα here points back to ὁ γὰρ διακρινόμενος and γε joins a corroboration with the inference.

(c) In questions. Here γάρ seems to have wandered farthest from its primary meaning. Indeed the origin of this usage may have been afterwards lost sight of, and γάρ merely regarded as the sign of an urgent question,—urgent, because justified by the connexion in which it stands² (Klotz p. 247). In many passages, however, the essentially inferential force of γάρ (ἄρα!), *igitur rebus ita comparatis, adeo*, may still be perceived. In Mt. xxvii. 23 Pilate's question, τί γὰρ κακὸν ἐποίησεν, refers back to the demand of the Jews in ver. 22, σταυρωθήτω. From this Pilate deduces what in his question he expresses as the opinion of the Jews: *quid igitur* (since ye demand his crucifixion) *putatis cum noli fecisse?* So also in Jo. vii. 41: *does then the Messiah come out of Galilee? nun igitur putatis, Messiam*, etc. When γάρ is thus used, the reference to what precedes is clear in every case,—not excepting A. xix. 35, viii. 31. Here also the usual practice has been to supply something before the question, were it but a *nescio* or a *miror*³ against this see Klotz p. 234, 247.

Lastly, Klotz (p. 236, 238) appears to be right in denying the truth of the common assertion, that even prose writers (as Hero-

¹ A. xvi. 37, Παῦλος ἔφη· δειράντες ἡμᾶς· δημοσία ἀκατακρίτους, ἀνθρώπους Ῥωμαίους ὑπάρχοντας ἔβαλον εἰς φυλακὴν, καὶ νῦν λάβρα ἡμᾶς ἐκβάλλουσιν; He immediately answers the question himself: οὐ γάρ, ἀλλὰ . . . αὐτοὶ ἡμᾶς ἔξαγαγίτωσαν, *non sane pro rebus comparatis*. In the ἄρα element γάρ looks back to the circumstances described in the preceding words, and by the γε adds a corroboration based on this,—“*continet*” (as Klotz says, p. 242) “*cum affirmatione conclusionem, quæ ex rebus ita comparatis facienda sit.*”

² The peculiar force of such questions with γάρ results from their being suggested by the very words of the other person, or by the circumstances: hence there exists a right to require an answer. See e. g. 1 C. xi. 22. [On τί γάρ; Ph. i. 18 (Rom. iii. 3), see Ellicott's full note on the former passage (Don. p. 605, 385).]

³ Herm. Vig. p. 829, and ad Aristoph. Nub. 192, Wahl, *Clav.* 79 sq. [Compare also Alford on H. xii. 3. Donaldson's explanation (“With the interrogative γάρ expresses the effect of something observed:” p. 605) is substantially the same as that given by Klotz.]

dotus¹) not unfrequently, in the liveliness of their thought, place the causal clause with γάρ before the sentence which it confirms.² In the N. T.³ there is certainly no need of this canon. Of Jo. iv. 44, Meyer's explanation⁴ is no doubt correct. In H. ii. 8, the clause ἐν γὰρ τῷ ὑποτάξει τὰ πάντα gives the proof that there is nothing which was not made subject to him by God's decree; and hence, indirectly, that (ver. 5) the world to come also has been made subject to him. The words νῦν δὲ οὐπω κ.τ.λ. show that already the subjection has at least commenced. We must distinguish the promise of Scripture from the actual fulfilment, which however has already begun. 2 C. ix. 1 stands in obvious connexion with viii. 24. 1 C. iv. 4, οὐδὲ ἐμαυτὸν ἀνακρίνω· οὐδὲν γὰρ ἐμαυτῷ σύννοια ἄλλ' οὐκ ἐν τούτῳ δεδικαίωμαί, is to be rendered, *I am indeed conscious of nothing, but* etc.

(d) Γάρ is repeated several times, changing its reference: see Rom. ii. 11-14, iv. 13-15, v. 6, 7, viii. 5 sq., x. 2-5, xvi. 18 sq., Ja. i. 6, 7, ii. 10, iv. 14, 1 C. iii. 35 [iii. 3 sq. ?], ix. 16 sq., H. vii. 12-14 (Lycurg. 24. 1, 32. 3).⁵ In such passages γάρ is often used to establish a series of thoughts subordinated to one another (Ja. i. 6, 1 C. xi. 8, Rom. viii. 5 sqq.): see Fritz. Rom. II. 111.⁶ In some instances, however, we find the same words repeated with γάρ, that some further statement may be annexed: e. g., in Rom. xv. 27 (but not 2 C. v. 4).

Kaὶ γάρ is either *atenim* (simply connecting) or *nam etiam* (giving prominence): see Klotz, *Devar.* II. 642 sq. This latter meaning (which has frequently been passed over by the commentators, those on the N. T. included⁷) is found in Jo. iv. 23, A. xix. 40, Rom.

¹ See Kühner II. 453 (Jelf 786. Obs. 3).

² See Matthiae, Eurip. *Phon.* p. 371, Stallb. Plat. *Phaed.* p. 207, Rost, *Gr.* p. 744. Hermann, Eurip. *Iph. Taur.* 70: saepe in ratione reddenda invertunt Graeci ordinem sententiarum, causam praemittentes: quo genere loquendi saepissime usus est Herodotus. Compare also Hoogeveen I. 252. [Klotz, *l. c.*, attacks the notion that there is a transposition of clauses: this stands or falls with the rendering of γάρ. If γάρ be rendered "the fact is," or "profecto" (Donaldson, Klotz *l. c.*), there is no transposition.]

³ Fritzsche, 2. *Diss. in 2 Cor.* p. 18 sq., Tholuck on Jo. iv. 44 and H. ii. 8.

⁴ [Namely, that Jesus did not hesitate to return into Galilee, because a prophet has no honour in his own country, but must acquire his honour abroad, and this Jesus had done. Brückner's objection to this seems very just,—that it supposes the Evangelist to have left out that part of the statement which was really essential. See Elliott, *Hist. Lect.* p. 133, Alford *in loc.* There is much to be said for Origen's view, that by τῇ ἰδ. π. is meant *Judaea*: see especially Westcott *in loc.*]

⁵ See Engelhardt, Plat. *Apol.* p. 225, Fritzsche, *Quaest. Luc.* 183 sq.

⁶ [Whether successive clauses beginning with (the argumentative) γάρ are ever (in the N. T.) co-ordinate, assigning reasons for the same statement, is a disputed point. The affirmation is usually maintained: see Grimm, *Wilkei Clavis* s. v., Fritzsche and Alford on Mt. vi. 32. Meyer (on Mt. *l. c.*, Rom. viii. 6, xvi. 19) rejects this usage for the N. T., maintaining that in the passages which appear to exemplify it the second γάρ is explicative.]

⁷ Weber, *Demosth.* p. 271, Fritzsche, *Rom.* II. p. 433. [On καὶ γάρ see Elliott on Ph. ii. 27, 2 Th. iii. 10. Once (Jo. iv. 45) καὶ and γάρ are separated.]

xi. 1, xv. 3, xvi. 2, 1 C. v. 7, 2 C. ii. 10, al. : in several of these passages even Wahl renders *καὶ γάρ* by *etenim*.

Τε γάρ, Rom. vii. 7, is *for also* or *for indeed*:¹ in H. ii. 11 (Rom. i. 26²), however, *τε* and *καί* correspond, and in 2 C. x. 8 there is probably an anacoluthon (Klotz II. 749).

Ἐπεὶ, from a particle of time, has become a causal particle, like our *weil* and the Latin *quando*.³ *Ἐπειδὴ* entirely answers to the Latin *quoniam*, formed from *quon* (quum) and *jam*. *Ἐπεὶπερ* *since indeed* (Herm. *Vig.* p. 786) occurs once only, Rom. iii. 30 (and here not without variant⁴); see Fritzsche *in loc.* (Jelf 849, Don. p. 605.)

Καθὼς and *ὥς* in appended clauses furnish illustration rather than strict proof, and are to be considered equivalent to the Latin (*quoniam*) *quippe*, *siquidem*, and our obsolete *sintemal*. On *ὥς*—which in 2 Tim. i. 3, G. vi. 10, Mt. vi. 12, signifies *as*—compare Ast, *Plat. Polit.* p. 336, Stallb. *Plat. Symp.* p. 135, Lehmann, *Loebian* I. 457, III. 425, al. As to *ἐφ' ᾧ*, *because*,⁵ see p. 491.

(c) *Εἰ* has the compounds *εἴγε*, “if, that is,”⁶ *quandoquidem* (when no doubt exists), and *εἴπερ* *if only, provided that* (implying no decision),

¹ Herm. *Soph. Trach.* p. 176, Schæf. *Dem.* II. 579, *Plutarch* IV. 324, Klotz, *Derar.* II. 749 sqq. [Shilleto. *Dem. Fals. Leg.* p. 96.]

² [Here *τε γάρ* is answered by *τε* (Rom. xiv. 8, 2 C. v. 13), unless we ought to read *δε* for *τε* in ver. 27.—On *μὲν γάρ*: see § 63. I. 2. c: in this combination *γάρ* retains its ordinary force.]

³ [Also our *since*. Neither *ἐπὶ* nor *ἐπειδὴ* is used of *time* in the N. T., except in L. vii. 1, where recent editors read *ἐπειδὴ* (*Rec. ἐπὶ δε*). On *ἐπειδὴ* see Ellicott on Ph. ii. 26.—A relative adverb of *place* is sometimes used of *time*, *manner*, etc. Compare *οἷ*, Rom. v. 20; *ὅπου*, 1 C. iii. 3, also 2 P. ii. 11.]

⁴ [The weight of MS. evidence is in favour of *εἴπερ* (Lachmann, Westcott and Hort, Alford). On *ἐπειπερ* Fritzsche remarks: “infert *ἐπειπερ* rem certam nullique dubitationi obnoxiam.”—*Ἐπειδὴπερ*, L. i. 1, “*quoniam quidem*: this word does not occur elsewhere in the N. T., or in the LXX and Apocrypha, but is often used by classical authors.” Meyer *in loc.* Lachmann quotes Arist. *Phys.* 8. 5, Dion. Hal. 2. 72, Philo, *ad Caj.* § 25, and Hartung, *Partik.* I. 342 sq. On the force of *περ* see Don. p. 572, *New Cr.* p. 388, Jelf 734.]

⁵ [*Ὅθεν εἰνεκεν*, L. iv. 18 (Is. lxi. 1), is often taken in this sense (compare *εἰνεκα*), in conformity with the Hebrew: see Meyer. The more natural rendering, however, is *wherefore* (Vulg., Syr.).]

⁶ [Winer's German rendering *wenn nämlich* (in ed. 6, *wann nämlich*) does not very well agree with *quandoquidem*. His note on G. iii. 4, *εἴγε καὶ εἰκεν*, will show the view which he took of this particle: “*quandoquidem, siquidem etiam frustra*,—i. e. puto equidem, ista omnia vobis frustra contigisse.”—It is not easy to decide on the distinction between these two particles in the N. T. Hermann's canon (*Vig. l. c.*), that a writer introduces by *εἴγε* an assumption which he believes to be correct and true, seems at all events inapplicable to N. T. usage. See Meyer and Ellicott on G. iii. 4, E. iii. 2 (who maintain that in all cases it is the context and not the particle that suggests this meaning); Lightfoot on G. iii. 4 (“*εἴγε* is, if anything, more directly affirmative than *εἴγε*” in the N. T.); Green, *Crit. Notes*, p. 119 sq. (who holds that the difference between the particles in N. T. usage is simply that *εἴγε* is the more pointed of the two”). Accepting Klotz's estimate of the proper force of *εἴγε* (as indicating that if the assumption be correct the conclusion *must*

—see Herm. *Vig.* p. 834, and compare Klotz, *Devar.* II. 308, 528 : these compounds are almost confined to Paul's Epistles. The distinction just named shows itself in most passages. On E. iii. 2 see Meyer : the use of *εἴπερ* in 1 P. ii. 3, and probably in 2 Th. i. 6, appears to be of a rhetorical nature. On these passages and on Rom. viii. 9, Col. i. 23, see Fritz. *Prülimin.* p. 67 sq.¹

Εἰ itself retains the meaning "if" even in those passages in which, as regards the sense, it stands for *ἐπεὶ*, since (A. iv. 9, Rom. xi. 21, 1 Jo. iv. 11, 2 P. ii. 4, al.). So far as the expression is concerned, the sentence is conditional (*if*, as is actually the case), and the categorical sense does not for the moment come into consideration. Sometimes this usage rests on rhetorical grounds.² The same may be said of the expressions in which *εἰ* may be rendered *that* : see § 60. 6. The use of *εἰ* to express a wish, *if only*, *O that* (in which case Greek writers commonly use *εἴθε* or *εἰ γάρ*, Klotz, *Devar.* II. 516), is found, according to recent commentators, in L. xii. 49 ; the verse being punctuated thus, καὶ τί θέλω ; εἰ ἦδη ἀνήφθῃ, *And what do I wish ?* (answer) *O that it were already kindled !* See Meyer³ in loc. as to the aorist see Klotz, *l. c.*, "si de aliqua re sermo est, de qua, quum non facta sit olim, nunc nobis gratum fore significamus, si facta esset illo tempore." There is however something artificial in such a question in the mouth of Jesus. Of the objections which Meyer raises against the ordinary explanation—*How* (how earnestly) *do I wish that it were already kindled !*—the second is of less weight than (in point of usage) the first. (Don. p. 549, Jelf 856. *Obs.* 2.)

certainly follow), we have no English expression which will of itself convey the full meaning of the particle : "if, that is," "if at least," will suit the passages of the N. T. in which it occurs, viz., 2 C. v. 3, G. iii. 4, E. iii. 2, iv. 21, Col. i. 23 (Rom. v. 6, Westcott and Hort). *Εἴπερ* may be translated "if only," "if really," "provided that : " Rom. iii. 30, viii. 9, 17, 1 C. viii. 5, xv. 15 (2 C. v. 3, Lachmann), 2 Th. i. 6, 1 P. ii. 3 *Rec.* We must however remember that this particle, like *εἰ*, is sometimes used rhetorically where there is no real doubt : see Ellicott on 2 Th. i. 6 : *Ἐάνπερ* (H. iii. 6 *Rec.*, iii. 14, vi. 3) is similar to *εἴπερ*.]

¹ [The compound *εἴπως*, *if (whether) by any means or possibly*, occurs A. xxvii. 12, Rom. i. 10, xi. 14, Ph. iii. 11. Similarly *μήπως* (§ 56. 2).]

² Dissen, Demosth. *Cor.* p. 195 ; Bornemann, *Xen. Conn.* p. 101.

³ [In his fifth edition Meyer has given up this view (which is defended by Grotius, Stier, Alford, al.), and now—with De W., Bleek, Grimm, al.—renders the passage as Winer does below (*How earnestly do I wish that etc.*). Meyer's "first objection" had been that *τί* cannot = *ὡς* : he now quotes as parallel Mt. vii. 14 (reading *τι* with Lachmann, Tregelles, Bleek, al.—see however Tisch. ed. 8, Green, *Dev. Crit.* p. 13); 2 S. vi. 20, Cant. vii. 6. (In modern Greek *τί* is used in this sense, e.g., *τί καλὸς ἄνθρωπος !* See Mullach, *Fuly.* p. 210, 321.) The second objection had reference to the use of *εἰ* instead of *ὅτι*, though preceded neither by such a verb as *θανάτω*, nor by a verb which implies *attempt* (Jelf 804. 9, 877. *Obs.* 5) : on this point he refers to Ecclus. xxiii. 14, Her. 9. 14, 6. 52. It seems however very doubtful whether any sufficient reason has yet been assigned for forsaking the usual meaning of *εἰ*, and the interpretation adopted in our A. V. See Green, *Crit. Notes*, p. 57.]

9. Final clauses are expressed by means of the conjunctions ἵνα, ὅπως (ὥς). Objective clauses¹—which, as they express the *object* of the principal sentence in the form of a perception or judgment, are merely exponents of its predicate, and hence strictly take the place of the objective case in the simple sentence² (*I see that this is good, I say that he is rich*)—are introduced by ὅτι or ὥς. Yet for clauses of both kinds conjunctions are less indispensable, as the infinitive presents a convenient means of expression (§ 44).

Ὅτι is the proper objective particle, like *quod* and *that*. It is used in this sense when *e. g.* it follows forms of asseveration, as in 2 C. xi. 10, ἔστιν ἀλήθεια Χριστοῦ ἐν ἐμοί. G. i. 20,³ ἰδοὺ ἐνώπιον τοῦ θεοῦ. 2 C. i. 18, πιστὸς ὁ θεός. Rom. xiv. 11,—for in all these forms there is implied “I declare.” Compare Fritzsche, *Rom.* II. 242 sq. When ὅτι introduces the *oratio recta*, it is to be taken in exactly the same way; see Madvig 192, and compare Weber, *Demosth.* p. 346. [See Jelf 802. *Obs.* 8; and below, p. 683.]

Ὡς, the adverb of the pronoun ὅς (Klotz, *Devar.* II. 757), retains the meaning *how, ut*, when it follows verbs of *knowing, saying, etc.* (Klotz p. 765): A. x. 28, ἐπίστασθε ὥς ἀθέμιτόν ἐστιν ἀνδρὶ Ἰουδαίῳ, *ye know how it is not lawful for a Jew*.⁴ Thus ὅτι and ὥς, when used in an objective clause, proceed from different conceptions on the part of the speaker, but agree in sense.

Ὅπως, like *ut* (*quo*), is properly an adverb, *how, πῶς* (Klotz, *Devar.* II. 681,—compare L. xxiv. 20), but has also come into use as a conjunction. ἵνα was originally a relative adverb, *where, whither* (Klotz *l. c.* p. 616): from local direction it was transferred to direction of will (design), and thus may be compared with the Latin *quo* (Don. p. 570).—Ὡς denoting *design* (Klotz p. 760) does not occur in the N. T., except in the well-known phrase ὥς ἔπος εἰπεῖν, H. vii. 9; compare Matth. 545. Recent grammarians are inclined to give a different explanation of this formula; see Klotz II. 765,⁵ Madvig 151.—On the N. T. use of ἵνα for the infinitive, see p. 420 sqq.

10. The use of all these conjunctions, devised for the expression

¹ Weller, *Ueber Subjects- und Objectssätze etc.* (Meiningen, 1845).

² Thiersch, *Gr. Grammat.* p. 605 (Don. p. 584, Jelf 800).

³ [Lightfoot (comparing ἴδε ἡμεῖς, Ps. cxviii. 159, Lam. i. 20) inclines towards taking ἴδω here as a verb (ἴδω).]

⁴ [It may be questioned whether in such passages as this ὥς does not mean *how* in the stricter sense, qualifying some particular word, “*how unlawful, etc.*” (Meyer). See Ellicott on Ph. i. 8, Meyer on Rom. i. 9, A. Buttm. p. 245.]

⁵ [Klotz considers the clause rather consecutive than final: similarly Jelf 864. 1, Kühner II. 1008 (ed. 2). Compare however Donaldson, p. 599, Roby *Lat. Gr.* II. 282. On ὥς with infinitive see above, p. 400 sqq.]

of the various relations of sentences, would be set aside again in its regularity, if it were really the practice of the N. T. writers—according to the doctrine long assumed as true by the exegetes (following indeed the scholiasts¹ and the earlier philologists), and taught in hermeneutics (Keil, *Hermen.* p. 67)—to use one conjunction for another, so as frequently to make δέ equivalent to γάρ, γάρ to οὖν ἵνα to ὥστε, etc.² But in every case such confusion of conjunctions exists in appearance only. The appearance of interchange sometimes arises from the possibility of conceiving the general relation of two sentences to each other in various ways,³ so that the precise logical connexion in any particular passage is the result of some mode of thought characteristic of the writer (or of his nation—see below, s. v. ἵνα), and therefore not familiar to the reader; in other instances it is to be explained by a conciseness of expression which is foreign to the genius of our own language.

Wherever the apostles write δέ, they had in some way or other “but” in their thought; and it is the duty of the commentator to reproduce in his own mind this very connexion of thought, and not, for the sake of convenience, to dream of an

¹ Fischer *ad Paleph.*, p. 6.—This principle is assumed by Pott, Heinrichs, Flatt, Kühnöl, Schott, and even by D. Schulz.

² Even better expositors are not free from this arbitrariness: thus Beza takes ἀλλά for *itaque* in 2 C. viii. 7. In opposition to such procedure see my *Progr. Conjunctionum in N. T. accuratius explicandarum causas et exempla* (Erlangen, 1826). It is strange indeed to see how the commentators (up to a recent period) take the apostles to task again and again, and almost always supply them with a different conjunction from that which actually stands in the text. If a calculation were made, we should certainly find that in Paul's Epistles, for instance, there are not more than six or eight passages in which the apostle has hit upon the right particle, and does not need the commentator to help him out. This has introduced great arbitrariness into N. T. exegesis. Are we to suppose that Paul and Luke knew Greek no better than many of their censors? The Hebrew usage cannot be appealed to here by any who do not take a wholly irrational view of the Hebrew language: indeed such an arbitrary use of *quid pro quo* is not possible in any human speech. The arbitrariness of the N. T. interpreters was rendered the more obvious by the fact that different commentators often assigned entirely different meanings to a conjunction in the same passage. Thus in 2 C. viii. 7 ἀλλά is used for γάρ according to some, according to others for οὖν, etc.: in H. v. 11 some take καί as used for ἀλλά, whilst others give it the meaning *licet*: in H. iii. 10 Kühnöl leaves it to our choice whether we will take δὲ as standing for καί, or as used in the sense of *nam*. Thus the mere subjective judgment had the most unmeasured scope.—The translators of the N. T. books (not excepting even the excellent Schulz in the Epistle to the Hebrews) are also deserving of censure, since they render the conjunctions in the most arbitrary manner.

³ On such a case compare Klotz H. p. 5, and what is remarked below (after the paragraph on οὖν).

interchange of conjunctions, perhaps directly opposite in meaning. For how absurd would it be to think that the apostles could actually write "for" where they intended "but," or "but" where they should have written "for." Any child can distinguish such relations as these. How imbecile then must they have been if they wrote "for" when they intended the very opposite—"therefore." Those interpreters only who have never accustomed themselves to think of the language of the N. T. as a *living* language, or who shun the labour of following with exactness a writer's thought, could imagine anything of the kind; and it is no honour to Biblical exegesis that such principles should have long remained in favour. In the mind of man, like always joins itself to like. If then a conjunction is apparently used in a strange signification, we must first of all labour to show how in his thought the writer was *led* from the primary to the unusual meaning of the word. This however was never thought of: had it been seriously considered, the chimera would at once have vanished into air.

As purely fictitious as this canon of "unlimited interchange" is the doctrine of the "weakening" of conjunctions, which teaches that even particles with a sharply defined meaning, such as *for*, *but*, are in many cases altogether redundant, or are mere particles of transition. (See *c. g.* no. 3, below.) The more recent commentators indeed have abandoned this arbitrary but convenient canon; and hence we shall merely pick out some peculiarly specious examples, in which the true meaning of a conjunction long remained unrecognised, or in which the better commentators are not agreed as to the connexion of thought.

1. Ἀλλά never stands

(a) For οἱ. In 2 C. viii. 7 ἀλλά means simply *but* (*at*). From Titus, to whom he had given a commission, Paul turns to the readers of the Epistle, calling upon them on their side to do that which he desires; for the clause with ἵνα is to be taken in an imperatival sense.—E. v. 24 is not an inference from ver. 23. The proposition of ver. 22, that wives ought to be subject to their husbands ὡς τῷ κυρίῳ, is proved in the 23rd and 24th verses,—first from the *position* held by Christ and by the husband (both are κεφαλαί), *but* secondly (and this is the main point) from the *claim* (on obedience) which—as for Christ, so also for the husband—results from this relative position. The 24th verse, far from merely repeating the contents of ver. 22, is that which gives the conclusion of the argument, and explains the words ὑποτασσ. τοῖς ἀνδράσιν ὡς τῷ κυρίῳ. The significant apposition

αὐτὸς σωτὴρ τοῦ σώματος does not interrupt the progress of the sentence ; whereas Meyer's explanation, in which these words are taken as forming an independent sentence, introduces a thought which arrests the argument.¹ On A. x. 20 (Elsner *in loc.*) see above, no. 7, p. 551.

(b) For εἰ μὴ. Mk. ix. 8 [*Rec.*], οὐκέτι οὐδένα εἶδον, ἀλλὰ τὸν Ἰησοῦν μόνον, means : They *no longer* saw any one (of those whom they had previously seen, ver. 4), *but* (they saw) Jesus alone. In Mt. xx. 23 (Raphael and Alberti *in loc.*) we must after ἀλλά repeat δοθήσεται from the preceding δοῦναι, and render the conjunction *but*.²

(c) For *sane, profecto*. Ἀλλά has not this meaning either in Jo. viii. 26 (see above, no. 7, p. 552), or in Jo. xvi. 2, where it means *imo* or *at*, as in A. xix. 2, 1 C. vi. 6. Rom. vi. 5, where ἀλλά (καί) occurs in the apodosis, has certainly no place here.

2. Δέ never means

(a) *Therefore, then*. In 1 C. xi. 28 δέ means *but*, in contrast to the ἀναξίως ἐσθίειν of ver. 27 : *But let a man examine himself* (that he may not bring upon himself such guilt). 1 C. viii. 9 adds to the general principle of ver. 8 a restriction for actual practice, in the form of an exhortation : *But take heed that this liberty etc.* In Rom. viii. 8, if Paul had wished to regard the proposition θεῶ ἀρέσαι οὐ δύνανται as a consequence of what precedes, he might have continued with *therefore* (which meaning Rückert here assigns to δέ) ; he passes however from the ἔχθρα εἰς θεόν to the other side of the same truth, θεῶ ἀρέσαι οὐ δύνανται. Had not a clause been introduced between these two sentences, no one would have found any difficulty here. In Ja. ii. 15 δέ (if genuine) means *jam vero, atqui*.

(b) *For*.³ In Mk. xvi. 8 [*Rec.*] εἶχε δέ is a mere illustration, the *cause* of this τρόμος and ἔκστασις being assigned in the words ἐφοβοῦντο

¹ [Meyer's view is defended by Ellicott and Alford : see their notes.]

² [Even in Mk. iv. 22 ἀλλά is simply *but* (but rather), not *sane, except*. It has frequently been maintained that we have in the N. T. instances of the converse practice, the use of εἰ μὴ (ἰὰν μὴ) in the sense of ἀλλά (G. i. 7, ii. 16, Rom. xiv. 14, 1 C. vii. 17, Rev. xxi. 27, Mt. xii. 4, L. iv. 26, 27) : see Jelf 860. 5. b, Green, *Gr.* p. 230 sq. There is no sufficient reason for believing that this interchange exists in the N. T. See Meyer *l. cc.* ; Fritz. *Rom.* III. 195, *Matt.* p. 421 ; Winer, Ellicott, Lightfoot, Eadie, on G. i. 7. On G. i. 19 Lightfoot remarks : " The question is not whether εἰ μὴ retains its exceptive force or not, for this it seems always to do (see note on i. 7), but whether the exception refers to the whole clause or to the verb alone." Similarly Winer (on G. ii. 16) : " Sunt duæ sententiæ invicem conflatæ : non consequitur quisquam δικαιοσύνην ex operibus legis, et : non consequitur quisquam δικαιοσύνην, nisi per fidem."]

³ Poppo, *Thuc.* II. 291, *Ind. ad Xen. Cyr.* s. v., Bornem. *Ind. ad Xen. Anab.* s. v. On the other side see Herm. *Vig.* p. 846, Schæf. *Demosth.* II. 128 sq., V. 541. Lehm. *Lucian* I. 197, Wex, *Antig.* I. 300 sq. In the signification *so wit, that is*, the two conjunctions coincide : δέ annexes a new proposition which is to be added to what precedes ; the clause introduced by γάρ appears as an

γάρ: some good MSS., however (which Lachmann follows), have γάρ in the place of δέ. Similarly in Jo. vi. 10 the words ἦν δὲ χόρτος κ.τ.λ. are a supplementary explanation: see above. In 1 Th. ii. 16 ἔφθασε δέ κ.τ.λ. presents a contrast to the purpose of the Jews expressed in εἰς τὸ ἀναπληρῶσαι αὐτῶν τὰς ἁμαρτίας, *But* (as, by their actions, they would have it so) *the punishment has come upon them for this*. In Mt. xxiii. 5 the words πλατύνουσι δέ κ.τ.λ. contain the details of the general statement which precedes, πάντα τὰ ἔργα αὐτῶν ποιοῦσι πρὸς τὸ θεαθῆναι: the γάρ which recent editors have received was probably introduced by some who stumbled at δέ. In 1 Tim. iii. 5 εἰ δέ τις κ.τ.λ. signifies, *But if any one* etc.: if ver. 6 be taken into consideration, these words form a parenthetical clause, contrasted with τοῦ ἰδίου οἴκου προϊστάμενον. 1 C. iv. 7 is, *who separates thee* (declares thee pre-eminent)? *But what hast thou which thou didst not receive?*—that is, “*But if thou appealest to the pre-eminence which thou possessest, I ask thee, Hast thou not received it?*” In 1 C. vii. 7 (Flatt, Schott) δέ signifies *potius*. In 1 C. x. 11 the words ἐγράφη δέ form an antithesis to what precedes, as is shown by the very position of the verb, at the head of its clause: *all this happened . . ., but it was recorded* etc. In 1 C. xv. 13 δέ is really adversative. If Christ is risen, then the resurrection of the dead is a reality; *but* if the resurrection of the dead is not a reality then (reasoning backwards) Christ also is not risen. Ver. 14 contains a further inference, *But if Christ is not risen, then* etc. The one proposition of necessity establishes or annuls the other. In 2 P. i. 13 δέ introduces a sentence antithetical to εὐὲρ εἰδότες (ver. 12). On Ph. iv. 18 see Meyer.

(c) Nor is δέ ever a mere copula¹ or particle of transition. Mt. xxi. 3 (Schott) is, *Say, The Lord hath need of them, but immediately he will let them go*: i.e., these words will not remain without effect, rather will he immediately, etc. In A. xxiv. 17 the narration proceeds by means of δέ to another event. In 1 C. xiv. 1 δέ is *but*: *but the διώκειν τὴν ἀγάπην must not hinder you from ζηλοῦν τὰ πνευματικά*. Meyer's view of 2 C. ii. 12 is more correct than De Wette's: Paul goes back to ver. 4. In 1 C. xi. 2 it would be a mistake to consider δέ (as Rückert does) a mere indication that the writer proceeds to a new subject (thus Luther has left the word untranslated, Schott renders it by *quidem*): the words attach themselves without any break to the exhortation which immediately precedes, *μηκέτι μοι γίνεσθε*, —*yet* (in this exhortation I intend no blame) *I praise you* etc. In Rom. iv. 3, also, Luther and many others have in translation omitted δέ (at the commencement of a quotation, in which the LXX have καί); but neither here by Paul, nor by James in ch. ii. 23, is the

explanation confirming what precedes. In the main the two modes of expression often amount to the same thing, see Herm. Vig. p. 345., (Jelf 768. 3.)

¹ [And yet must frequently be rendered *and*, as our *but* is often far too strong. In Mt. xxi. 3 it is easy to trace the amount of opposition implied by the connective δέ without resorting to Winer's somewhat forced explanation.]

adversative particle inserted arbitrarily or without thought: it brings out the *ἐπίστευσε* more forcibly, and as it were antithetically.

3. *Γάρ* has been wrongly taken for

(a) The adversative *but*.¹ 2 C. xii. 20 means, *All this I say for your edification, for I fear* etc.: this is the very reason of my saying what I have said. In Rom. iv. 13 the clause with *γάρ* gives the proof of the last words of ver. 12, *τῆς ἐν ἀκροβυστίᾳ πίστεως τοῦ πατρὸς κ.τ.λ.* In Rom. v. 6 sq. the first *γάρ* simply points to the fact in which the love of God (ver. 5) manifested itself, the death of Christ for ungodly men; the second *γάρ* explains *a contrario* how the death (of the innocent) for an unrighteous man is a display of surpassing love; the third *γάρ* justifies the assertion *μόλις ὑπὲρ δικαίου κ.τ.λ.* 1 C. v. 3: "And *you* have not felt compelled to exclude the man? *For I* (on my part), *absent in body*, . . . *have already determined* etc. That *you*, therefore, who have the man before your eyes, would inflict the (milder) punishment of exclusion, might surely have been expected." Pott here takes *γάρ* for *alias*! On 1 C. iv. 9 see above, p. 558. 2 C. xii. 6: *Of myself I will not boast, for if I should wish to boast I shall not be a fool* (and hence *I could* boast). In Ph. iii. 20 *ἡμῶν γάρ κ.τ.λ.* stands in most direct relation to *οἱ τὰ ἐπίγεια φρονοῦντες*, *those whose mind is on earthly things*! (a summary of ver. 19), *For our conversation is in heaven*, —it is for this reason that I warn you against them (ver. 18 sq.). In Rom. viii. 6 the clause with *γάρ* states the reason why *οἱ κατὰ πνεῦμα* (ver. 4) *τὰ τοῦ πνεύματος φρονοῦσιν*, viz., because the *φρόνημα τῆς σαρκός* leads to death, but the *φρόνημα τοῦ πνεύματος* to life: ver. 5 contains the proof of ver. 4. The true explanation of Col. ii. 1 was pointed out by Bengel.² H. vii. 12 (Kühnöl, "autem") contains the reason of ver. 11: *for* the alteration of the priestly succession and the abolition of the law are necessarily connected; see Bleek *in loc.* In 2 P. iii. 5 (Pott) it is explained how such men can come forward with such frivolous assertions (ver. 3, 4). H. xii. 3 supports the preceding resolve (*τρέχωμεν κ.τ.λ.*) by a reference to the example of Christ.

(b) *Therefore, then.* In L. xii. 58 all difficulty is removed by Bengel's remark: "*γάρ sæpe ponitur, ubi propositionem excipit tractatio.*" 1 C. xi. 26 explains *εἰς τὴν ἐμὴν ἀνάμνησιν* (ver. 25). In Rom. ii. 28 the connexion is this: an uncircumcised man who acts according to the law may pass judgment on thee, who, though circumcised, transgressest the law, *for* it is not what is external (as circumcision) that *makes the true Jew*. On H. ii. 8 see above, p. 560.

¹ Markland, *Eur. Suppl.* v. 8. Elmsley, *Eur. Med.* 121. See on the other side Herm. *Vij.* p. 846, Bremi in the *N. krit. Journ.* IX. 533.

² ["Declarat, cur verbo *certans* usus sit (i. 29), nam sequitur mox, *certamen.*" Bengel.]

(c) *Although*: Jo. iv. 44 (see Kühnöl). In this verse γάρ is simply *for*; παρὶς can only mean *Galilee* (ver. 43). [See above, p. 560.]

(d) *On the contrary*: 2 P. i. 9 (Augusti). Δέ might have been used if the meaning intended had been, *But (on the contrary) he who lacketh these (virtues) etc.* With γάρ, the sentence confirms (illustrates) a *contrario* (μή) the words which precede, οὐκ ἀργούς . . . Χριστοῦ ἐπίγνωσιν,—*for he who lacketh these is blind*: by this means a more forcible reason is supplied to the exhortation which follows (ver. 10).

(e) *Notwithstanding* (ἀλλ' ὅμως): 2 C. xii. 1¹ (here there certainly is great fluctuation in the reading, but the common reading δὴ is not so decidedly false as Meyer maintains it to be), *It is in truth of no advantage to me to boast myself* (xi. 22 sq.); *for I will now come* (I will, that is, now come,—Klotz, *Declar.* II. 235) *to visions and revelations of the Lord*. Paul places in contrast (compare ver. 5) *boasting of himself* (of his own merits) and *boasting of the marks of distinction accorded him by God*. Of the latter he will boast (ver. 5); hence the meaning is, *Yet boasting (of myself) is of no advantage, for now I will come to a subject of boasting which excludes and renders superfluous all boasting of self.*

(f) The mere copula. In Rom. iii. 2 πρῶτον μὲν γάρ commences the *proof* of the assertion πολὺ κατὰ πάντα τρόπον. A. ix. 11: *Inquire in the house of Julius for Saul of Tarsus, for he is praying* (thou wilt therefore find him there). *and he saw a vision* (which prepared him for thee): compare Bengel *in loc.* A. xvii. 28, τοῦ γὰρ καὶ γένος ἑσμέν, is a verse quoted verbatim from Aratus: γάρ may also be taken as giving a reason for ἐν αὐτῷ ζῶμεν καὶ κινούμεθα καὶ ἑσμέν. In A. iv. 12 the clause οὐδὲ γὰρ ὀνομά ἐστιν κ.τ.λ. develops more precisely and consequently proves the statement ἐν ἄλλῳ οὐδενὶ ἢ σωτηρία: an attentive reader perceives at once what the second sentence contains beyond the first. In A. xiii. 27 we may, with Bengel, Meyer, al., explain the connexion thus: *To you, ye (foreign) Jews . . . is this word of salvation sent, for those who dwell in Jerusalem have spurned this Saviour*. Yet it is more probable that Paul intended to continue thus: "*for he is proved to be the Messiah foretold to our fathers*;" compare ver. 29, 32 sqq. The reasoning loses in external compactness through the narration of the events in which the prophecies had received their fulfilment. In any case γάρ is no mere particle of transition, as Kühnöl maintains. In 2 C. iii. 9 the words εἰ γὰρ ἡ διακονία κ.τ.λ. appear to me so far to contain a confirmation of the thought of the passage, as that διακονία τῆς δικαιοσύνης expresses something more definite than διακονία τοῦ πνεύματος: *if (although) the ministration of death was glorious . . . how should not the ministration of the Spirit be much more glorious?*² Fritzsche's explanation (*Diss. Corinth.* I.

¹ [Meyer defends γάρ (as the more difficult reading); but Lachmann, Tischendorf, Tregelles, Westcott and Hort, agree in adopting, *καυχᾶσθαι δέ, ου συμφέρον μὲν, ἐλπίσμεναι δέ.*]

² [It is perhaps by accident that ver. 9 itself is not translated. In ed. 5 there

p. 18 sq.) I consider artificial. In Mt. i. 18 (Schott), after the words τοῦ Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ ἡ γενεαλογία οὕτως ἦν the detailed account begins (as is frequently the case) with γάρ, *namely, that is*.

4. Οὖν has been incorrectly explained, as equivalent to

(a) *But*. In A ii. 30 (Kühnöl) προφήτης οὖν ὑπάρχων is simply annexed as an inference to the preceding sentence. David is dead and buried: *therefore* those words which he appears to utter of himself were spoken by him in the character of a prophet, in reference to the resurrection of Christ. A. xxvi. 22 is not an antithesis to ver. 21: Paul, reviewing his apostolic life up to the period of this imprisonment, comes to this conclusion,—*I continue then, by God's help, up to this day* etc. Even Kühnöl in his *Comment.* (p. 805) correctly renders οὖν *igitur*, but in the *Index* gives it the meaning *sed, tamen!* Mt. xxvii. 22, τί οὖν ποιήσω Ἰησοῦν, is, *What am I then* (since you have decided for Barabbas) *to do with Jesus?*

(b) *For*. In Mt. x. 32 πᾶς οὖν ὅστις does not assign a reason for the statement πολλῶν στροβίλων διαφέρετε ὑμεῖς, but is a resumption and continuation of the main thought (ver. 27), κηρύξατε . . . καὶ μὴ φοβέσθε: Fritzsche takes a different view.¹ In the parallel passage, L. xii. 8 λέγω δὲ ὑμῖν πᾶς ὃς ἂν ὁμολογήσῃ κ.τ.λ., the δέ is not essentially different, but it gives more prominence to the sentence. In 1 C. iii. 5 τίς οὖν ἐστὶν Ἀπολλῶς; *Who then* (in accordance with this partisanship) *is Apollos?* In 1 C. vii. 26 οὖν introduces the γνώμη which the apostle has just said (ver. 25) that he will give.

(c) A mere copula, or as being altogether redundant. Rom. xv. 17 (Köllner) becomes plain at once by a reference to ver. 15, 16 (διὰ τὴν χάριν κ.τ.λ.). In Mt. v. 23 even Schott passes over οὖν entirely; but without doubt it introduces a practical inference (a warning) from ver. 22, which speaks of the guilt of anger, etc. In Mt. vii. 12 it is more difficult to define the connexion, and even the more recent commentators are widely apart: Tholuck has probably pointed out the right view,² but his survey of the different expositions is far from being complete. In Jo. viii. 38, καὶ ὑμεῖς οὖν ἃ ἠκούσατε παρὰ τοῦ πατρὸς ποιεῖτε, the οὖν is most certainly not redundant; by this particle the conduct of the Jews (*accordingly ye also*) is, with keenest irony, set over against the conduct of Jesus, as following from the same rule.

Of these four conjunctions δέ and οὖν are those which most readily approximate in meaning; and hence there are passages in

follows: *For the ministration of justification is* (the ministration of justification is, that is to say, *more glorious than the ministration of condemnation.*)

¹ [Fritzsche connects this verse with ver. 23.—Meyer takes οὖν as conclusive, and as referring to the previous context generally, from ver. 16.]

² [Tholuck considers οὖν to refer to the preceding part of ch. vii. Compare Alford's note.]

which either might be used with equal propriety (e.g., Mt. xviii. 31), though even when used as mere continuatives (in narration) they are not really identical. Instead of saying "Jesus found two fishermen, who Moreover he said to them, etc.," I may also say "Jesus found He said therefore to them, etc." The sense is but little affected by the change, but the two sentences are differently conceived. In the former case, after mentioning the *coming* and *finding*, I add the *speaking* as a new and distinct fact. In the latter case the thought is, *He said therefore* (taking advantage of this circumstance) *to them*. But we have no right to say that a narrator who uses $\delta\acute{\epsilon}$ here should have used $\sigma\tilde{\upsilon}\nu$, or *vive versé*.—Sometimes also $\gamma\acute{\alpha}\rho$ and $\delta\acute{\epsilon}$ would be equally correct; see above, 10. 2. *b* (p. 566 sq.). In Jo. vi. 10 the evangelist writes: "Jesus said, Make the men sit down: *now* there was much grass in the place." He might have written, "*For* there was much grass etc." In the latter case, the circumstance would have been represented as the occasion of the direction given, whereas in the former the clause is simply explanatory: see Klotz II. 362, and compare Herm. *Vig.* p. 845 sq. Hence the two forms differ in their conception. For this reason no one has a right to adduce passages from the Synoptic Gospels,—e. g. L. xiii. 35 as compared with Mt. xxiii. 39—to prove the complete identity of $\delta\acute{\epsilon}$ and $\gamma\acute{\alpha}\rho$. But even if $\delta\acute{\epsilon}$ and $\sigma\tilde{\upsilon}\nu$, $\delta\acute{\epsilon}$ and $\gamma\acute{\alpha}\rho$, are in such cases *nearly* equivalent, still it does not follow that they can be interchanged in all their meanings, even those which are most sharply defined. As for $\gamma\acute{\alpha}\rho$ and $\alpha\lambda\lambda\alpha$, these particles are far too strongly marked to be interchangeable at will, or to be used as expletives.

There is considerable variation of reading even in the oldest MSS. (and versions¹) in respect of these conjunctions. For $\delta\acute{\epsilon}$ and $\gamma\acute{\alpha}\rho$ see Mt. xxiii. 5, Mk. v. 42, xii. 2,² xiv. 2, L. x. 42, xii. 30, xx. 40, Jo. ix. 11, xi. 30, al., Rom. iv. 15 (Fritz. *Rom.* II. 476). For $\delta\acute{\epsilon}$ and $\sigma\tilde{\upsilon}\nu$, L. x. 37, xiii. 18, xv. 28, Jo. vi. 3, ix. 26, x. 20, xii. 44, xix. 16, A. xxviii. 9, al. For $\sigma\tilde{\upsilon}\nu$ and $\gamma\acute{\alpha}\rho$, A. xxv. 11, Rom. iii. 28.

5. "Οτι is never equivalent to

(a) Διό, *wherefore*, in which sense the Hebrew כִּי is sometimes taken, but incorrectly.³ In L. vii. 47 nothing but a blind opposition

¹ Hence, when a conjunction is in question, the versions should not without great caution be cited as authorities in the critical apparatus. Yet in nothing have the earlier critics shown such negligence as in dealing with the ancient versions: even those which are more familiar, and which are most easily accessible, are cited incorrectly ten times to one,—cited, that is, in cases where, either from the character of the language or from the principles of the translator, they cannot give, and did not intend to give, any evidence respecting a variant. It is to be regretted that this critical apparatus remains unsifted, even in the most recent editions of the Greek Testament.

² [This should no doubt be L. xii. 2. Jo. ix. 11 is out of place: it illustrates the interchange of $\delta\acute{\epsilon}$ and $\sigma\tilde{\upsilon}\nu$.]

³ See Winer, *Simonis* s. v.: see however Passow s. v. *ὅτι*. [In the latest works founded on Passow, as the Lexicons of Rost u. Palm, Liddell and Scott (ed. 5),

to Romanists (see Grotius and Calovius *in loc.*) could misinterpret $\delta\tau\iota$: see Meyer *in loc.*¹ On 2 C. xi. 10 see above, no. 9 (p. 563).—Nor does this particle stand for the direct interrogative $\delta\iota\alpha\ \tau\acute{\iota}$ ² in Mk. ix. 11, as De Wette and others maintain. De Wette adduces in support of his view the passages cited by Krebs from Josephus; not considering that in these passages $\delta\ \tau\iota$ ($\delta\tau\iota$, as Lachmann writes) appears as a pronoun in an indirect question,—a usage which does not need the authority of Josephus (Kypke I. 178). On this passage however see above, p. 208. Fritzsche, on very slight authority, reads $\tau\acute{\iota}\ \sigma\upsilon\nu$ (from Matthew); but this is undoubtedly a correction. In Mk. ix. 28 the better MSS. (even A) have $\delta\iota\alpha\ \tau\acute{\iota}$,³ as in Mt. xvii. 19. In Mk. ii. 16, also, D at least has $\delta\iota\alpha\ \tau\acute{\iota}$: Lachmann reads $\tau\acute{\iota}\ \sigma\tau\iota$. If however $\delta\tau\iota$ be received, it will not of necessity be an interrogative. On Jo. viii. 25 (Lücke) see § 54. 1.

(b) *Quanquam*. Kühnöl renders L. xi. 48, *though they killed them, but ye etc.*: this verse was correctly explained long ago by Beza. Kühnöl himself has (in ed. 4) given up this signification as regards Mt. xi. 25: Jo. viii. 45 also is correctly explained by him in his 3rd edition.

(c) $\textcircled{\text{O}}\tau\epsilon$. On 1 Jo. iii. 14 see Baumg.-Crusius. In 1 C. iii. 13 (Pott) it is evident that $\delta\tau\iota$ specifies more exactly why $\eta\ \eta\mu\acute{\epsilon}\rho\alpha\ \delta\eta\lambda\acute{\omega}\sigma\epsilon\iota\ \kappa.\tau.\lambda.$ Everyone knows that the transcribers have often confounded $\delta\tau\iota$ and $\delta\tau\epsilon$ ⁴ (compare Jo. xii. 41, 1 C. xii. 2, 1 P. iii. 20, al.); and hence in those passages of the LXX in which $\delta\tau\iota$ appears to mean *when* (1 K. viii. 37 included), we must without hesitation read $\delta\tau\epsilon$. In all the passages cited by Pott (on 1 C. iii. 13) the editions of the LXX actually have $\delta\tau\epsilon$, on good MS. authority.

(d) *Profecto*. In Mt. xxvi. 74 $\delta\tau\iota$ is recitative: in 2 C. xi. 10 it signifies *that* (as after formulas of swearing),—see above, no. 9. In Rom. xiv. 11, cited from Is. xlv. 23, the meaning is, *By my life I swear, that etc.*

It has been maintained that $\delta\tau\iota$ is sometimes—e.g., in Mt. v. 45—equivalent to $\delta\varsigma$; against this see Fritzsche on Mt. *l.c.* This verse explains and proves from the treatment of $\pi\omicron\tau\eta\rho\acute{o}\iota$ by the heavenly Father, that by $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\alpha\pi\acute{\alpha}\nu\ \tau\omicron\upsilon\varsigma\ \acute{\epsilon}\chi\theta\rho\acute{o}\iota\varsigma\ \kappa.\tau.\lambda.$ they become children of this Father.

6. *Iva*, *in order that* (sometimes preceded by a preparatory $\delta\iota\alpha\ \tau\omicron\upsilon\tau\omicron$, Jo. xviii. 37, A. ix. 21, Rom. xiv. 9, al.), is said to be fre-

the meaning *therefore* does not occur. In ed. 4 of Liddell and Scott's *Lexicon* this signification is received for *Il.* 16. 35, al.]

¹ [Who agrees with Baugel: "Remissio peccatorum probatur a fructu."]

² Palaiet, *Obserr.* 125, Alberti *Obserr.* 151, Krebs, *Obserr.* 50, Griesbach, *Commentar. Crit.* II. 138, Schweigh. *Lexic. Herod.* II. 161.

³ [The only uncials quoted for this reading are ADKII: all recent editors read $\delta\tau\iota$ ($\delta\ \tau\iota$).—On these passages see p. 208 sq.]

⁴ See Schief. *Greg. Cor.* p. 491, Schneider, *Plat. Rep.* I. 393, Siebelis, *Ind. Pausan.* p. 259.

quently used in the N. T. ἐκβατικῶς, denoting the actual consequence (Glass. I. 539 sqq.); in Greek writers also this force has sometimes been assigned to the particle.¹ Even if we should grant the general possibility of such a use of ἵνα, as the Latin *ut* denotes both purpose and consequence,—though the weakening of ἵνα in later Greek (see § 44. 8) could prove nothing on this side,—yet no one will deny that commentators have made most unlimited use of this canon, and are chargeable with great exaggeration.² The whole theory (of which Devarius, for instance, knows nothing) was denied by Lehmann (*Lucian*, I. 71), and afterwards by Fritzsche (Exc. 1 *ad Matth.*), and by Beyer (*N. krit. Journ.* IV. 418 sqq.); compare also Lücke, *Comment. zu Joh.* II. 371 sq., Meyer on Mt. i. 22. Beyer's view was combated by Steudel in Bengel's *N. Archiv.* IV. 504 sq.; Tittmann also (*Synon.* II. 35 sqq.) declared himself in favour of ἵνα ἐκβατικόν.³ Others—as Olshausen (*Bibl. Comment.* II. 250) and Bleek (*Hebr.* II. i. 283)—would have the ecbatic meaning admitted for certain passages at all events.

First and especially, most commentators hitherto have overlooked the fact that ἵνα must frequently be judged of in accordance with the Hebrew teleology, in which the actual issues of events are spoken of interchangeably with the Divine purposes and decrees, or rather in which every (important, and especially every surprising) event is represented as disposed and designed by God (see e. g. Ex. xi. 9, Is.

¹ See Hoozeveen, *Doctr. Particul.* I. 524 sq., the commentators on Lucian, *Nigr.* 30, Weiske, *Xen. Anab.* 7. 3. 23. Compare also Ewald, *Apocal.* p. 233.

² If indeed, with Kühnöl (*Hebr.* p. 204), we lay it down as a principle that ἵνα only “*sæpius*” denotes “*consilium*,” we shall easily reach the conclusion that the conjunction may be taken ἐκβατικῶς.

³ Tittmann thinks he has discovered examples of ἵνα ἐκβατικόν even in the Attic poets. This meaning, however, ἵνα clearly has not in Aristoph. *Nub.* 58, διὸρ' ἔλε' ἵνα κλέγῃς, and the remark on the next page will remove all difficulty from Aristoph. *Pesp.* 213. In Marc. Anton. 7. 25, also, ἵνα is certainly telic. What short and easy work Tittmann makes with the N. T., in order to carry through his canon, is shown by the mode in which he deals with Jo. i. 7 (p. 45), where really no unbiased expositor will take the second ἵνα as ecbatic. Even Kühnöl has not done this. [There is still controversy upon this subject, but the field of disputed passages is now greatly narrowed. In most of the examples noticed below, few perhaps will hesitate to accept Winer's exposition; but fewer still will attempt to press the full telic meaning in every case. With Winer agree Grimm (*Charit.*, i. v.), Böden (*Gramm. N. T.* p. 479 sq.), Schirlitz (*Grundz.* p. 351 sq.),—also Ellicott, Alford (see notes on 1 C. xiv. 13, 1 Th. v. 4), and Eadie. Ellicott distinctly recognises the “eventual” use of ἵνα (“apparently in a few cases, and due perhaps more to what is called Hebrew teleology than grammatical depravation”); and in such examples as 1 Th. v. 4 (see also Ph. i. 9, Col. iv. 16) modifies the final sense. More favour is shown to the ecbatic meaning by Lightfoot (on G. i. 17) and A. Buttmann (p. 239), Green (*Gr.* p. 172 sq.), and Jowett (on 1 Th. v. 4). If however we are at liberty to render ἵνα οὕτως θαυμάζειν in Jo. v. 20 “so that ye will wonder” (A. Buttmann *l. c.*), and in G. v. 17 take ἵνα as denoting simply the *result*, it is hard to see how the final meaning can be maintained in a multitude of other passages. Surely, whilst allowing that the particle has *lost some part of its strict force* in some examples cited above (though *not* in Jo. v. 20, G. v. 17), we must hold that the final meaning is “never to be given up except on the most distinct counter-arguments” (Ellicott). See Westcott, *Introd. to Gospels*, p. 270: also Winer's remarks on ἵνα in § 44 (pp. 420–426).]

vi. 10 and Knobel *in loc.*, and compare Rom. xi. 11¹); and that for this reason *ἵνα* may often be used in Bible language where we, in accordance with our view of the Divine government of the world, should have used *ὥστε*. In other passages a more accurate examination would have shown that, even according to ordinary modes of thought, *ἵνα* is perfectly correct. In other cases, again, it has escaped observation that we sometimes use a conjunction of purpose on rhetorical grounds, by a kind of hyperbole: e. g., ‘I must needs then go there that I might catch an illness!’ compare Is. xxxvi. 12, Ps. li. (l.) 6, Liv. 3. 10, Plin. *Paneg.* 6. 4;—“I have built the house then in order to see it burnt down!” Lastly, it has not been noticed that *ἵνα* simply expresses what (in the established course of nature and life) is the *necessary* result,—the result therefore which is, so to speak, unconsciously designed by the person who does the act:² see below, on Jo. ix. 2.

Passing over those examples which to any attentive reader are self-explanatory (e. g., 1 P. i. 7, where Pott—from mere force of habit, as it were—takes *ἵνα* for *ὥστε*), we select some in which *ἵνα* has been explained *de eventu* by expositors of the better class. In L. ix. 45 *ἵνα* indicates (the Divine) purpose, compare Mt. xi. 25: it was intended that they should not as yet understand it,—otherwise they would have been perplexed with regard to Jesus. In L. xiv. 10 *ἵνα* is parallel with the *μήποτε* of ver. 8, and most obviously expresses design (not without reference to the application of the parable),—“be humble, in order that thou mayest be accounted worthy of his heavenly kingdom:” it is in the following clause, *τότε ἔσται κ.τ.λ.*, that the *result* is expressed. On Mk. iv. 12 (Schott) see Fritzsche and Olshausen; also below, p. 577. Compare also L. xi. 50, Mt. xxiii. 34 sq.; Jo. iv. 36 means: this is so ordered, *to the end that* etc. In Jo. vii. 23 (Steudel) the words *ἵνα μὴ λυθῇ ὁ νόμος Μωϋσέως* express the purpose which lies at the root of the custom *περιτομὴν λαμβάνει ἄνθρωπος ἐν σαββάτῳ*. Jo. ix. 2 is to be explained from the Jewish teleology, which, in its national exaggeration, the disciples accepted. Severe, mysterious bodily afflictions *must* be divinely ordained punishments of sin: Who then has by his sin moved the penal justice of God to cause this man to be born blind? The *necessary*, though not intentional, consequence of the *ἀμαρτάνειν* is meant: see Lücke *in loc.* In Jo. xi. 15 *ἵνα πιστεύσητε* is added to *δι’ ὑμῶν* by

¹ See Baumg.-Crusius, *Bibl. Theol.* p. 272, Tholuck, *Ausleg. d. Br. u. d. Röm.* p. 395 sqq. (3 Aufl.).—It is going too far to say that the Israelites confounded *throughout* the ideas of design and result (Unger, *De Parabol.* p. 173.). It was only in their *religious* view of life (in the language of devotion, Baumg.-Crus. *Joh.* I. 198) that the interchange took place. Where this influence did not operate, the clear distinction between *in order that* and *so that* would of necessity force itself on the Israelites; and it is well known that in their language they have provided for the expression of “*so that*” a form which shows how correctly the distinction was felt.

² Compare Lücke, *Joh.* I. 603, Fritzsche on Rom. viii. 17. [Alford on L. xiv. 10.]

way of explanation: *I rejoice on your account* (that I was not there), *in order that ye may believe*,—i. e., now ye cannot help believing. In Jo. xix. 28 *ἵνα* means *in order that*,—whether we connect *ἵνα* τελειωθῇ ἡ γραφή with πάντα ἤδη τετέλεσται (Luther, so also Meyer), or with the following λέγει (Lücke, De Wette): in the latter case *ἵνα* denotes a purpose ascribed to Jesus by the evangelist. On Jo. xvi. 24 see Lücke.¹ In Rom. xi. 31 *ἵνα* does not express the design of the ἀπειθοῦντες, but the counsel of God which connected itself with this unbelief (compare ver. 32), to accord them salvation out of compassion (not as merited by them). In the connexion of the Divine plan their unbelief has as its aim, that etc. : compare also ver. 11. The same explanation applies to Rom. v. 20 sq., and probably to 2 C. i. 9. The same teleological view is clearly implied in Jo. xii. 49, a quotation from the O. T. Rom. ix. 11 is plain to any attentive reader, and we may fairly wonder that *ἵνα* can still be taken by Reiche as ecbatic. In 2 C. v. 4 also the meaning is clear: it is incomprehensible how even Schott could render *ἵνα* by *ita ut*. In 1 C. v. 5 the words εἰς ὄλεθρον τῆς σαρκὸς show that with the apostolic παραδοῦναι τῷ Σατανᾷ there is combined a purpose of doing good to the πνεῦμα; and hence *ἵνα* is unquestionably *in order that*. In 1 C. vii. 29 the words *ἵνα καὶ οἱ ἔχοντες κ.τ.λ.* express the (Divine) purpose for which ὁ καιρὸς συνεσταλμένος ἐστί. E. ii. 9 is to be similarly explained. In E. iii. 10 *ἵνα γνωρισθῇ κ.τ.λ.* is probably grammatically dependent on ἀποκεκρυμμένου, ver. 9: see Meyer *in loc.* In E. iv. 14 *ἵνα μηκέτι* expresses the negative purpose of that which has been spoken of in ver. 11–13.

As to G. v. 17 (Usteri, Baumg.-Crusius) see Meyer *in loc.*² In 1 C. xiv. 13, ὁ λαλῶν γλώσση προσηχέσθω, *ἵνα διερμηνεύῃ* means, *Let him pray*—not in order to display his χάρισμα τῶν γλωσσῶν, but—*with the intention, design, of interpreting* (the prayer). 1 Jo. iii. 1: *Behold! how great love the Father shewed us*, (with the design) *that we might be called children of God*. See Lücke *in loc.*; Baumg.-Crusius wavers. In Rev. viii. 12 *ἵνα* indicates the object contemplated in the πλῆττεσθαι of the sun, etc.; for πλῆττεσθαι does not denote, as many suppose, the darkening of the heavenly bodies in itself, but is the O. T. נָפַח, used of the offended Deity: see Ewald *in loc.* In Rev. ix. 20 *ἵνα μὴ* expresses the design of the μεταεῖν; “they did not amend, *in order that* they might no longer serve the demons etc.” The perception that they were serving mere demons and wooden idols should have brought them to repentance, in order that they might escape from so degrading a service. In 1 Th. v. 4 (Schott, Baumg.-Crusius) *ἵνα* denotes a purpose of God:

¹ [“Henceforth would they ask in his name and receive, and so theirs would be a completed joy. “*ἵνα* indicates the objective aim of αἰτεῖτε καὶ λήψετε.” Lücke *l. c.*]

² [Who takes *ἵνα* as expressing the purpose of the “powers contending with one another in the conflict.” Similarly Ellicott.]

see Lünemann *in loc.* So also in the formula ἐλήλυθεν ἡ ὥρα ἵνα, peculiar to John, ἵνα has its final meaning. Thus Jo. xii. 23: *The hour has* (according to the Divine decree) *come*—and therefore is here—in order that I etc.: compare xiii. 1, xvi. 2, 32. Inaccurate interpreters have taken ἵνα in these passages (as also in 1 C. iv. 3, vii. 29) as used for ὅτε or ὅταν. 2 C. vii. 9 (Rückert, Schott): *ye were brought into sorrow, in order that* (God's purpose) *ye might be spared a more severe punishment.* 1 C. v. 2: *Ye did not rather mourn, in order that . . . might be put away?* Here indeed ὥστε might have been used, if the αἰρεσθαι had been regarded as the natural consequence of the πενθῆσαι: Paul however regards it as the object in view,—“Ye should rather have mourned, in order to put him away.” In 2 C. xiii. 7 the double ἵνα indicates, first negatively, then positively, Paul's design in praying thus. The true explanation of Rom. iii. 19 may probably now be considered settled¹ (see also Philippi): only Baumg.-Crusius still wavers. On Rom. viii. 17 see p. 574. In 2 C. i. 17 ἵνα retains its proper meaning, whether we render the verse, *What I resolve, do I resolve according to the flesh, that* (with the design that) *with me ye may be* (unalterably) *yea, and nay nay* (i. e., merely to show myself consistent)?—or thus . . . *in order that with me there may be the Yea ye and the Nay nay* (that both should be found with me at the same time,—that what I had affirmed I should deny again)? In 2 C. iv. 7, ἵνα ἡ ὑπερβολή κ.τ.λ. points to God's purpose in the fact that ἔχομεν τὸν θησαυρὸν τοῦτον ἐν ὀστροκίνοις σκεύεσιν. In H. xi. 35 the words ἵνα κρείττονος ἀναστάσεως τύχωσιν declare the purpose for which these persons refused the ἀπολύτρωσις. On H. xii. 27 see Bleek and De Wette.² In Rev. xiv. 13 (Schott) we should probably supply ἀποθνήσκουσιν, from the preceding ἀποθνήσκοντες, before ἵνα ἀναπαύσονται. A different view is taken by Ewald and De Wette; compare above, § 43. 5.

In the formula ἵνα, ὅπως, πληρωθῇ τὸ ρηθέν (Matthew), or ἡ γραφή, ὁ λόγος (John), it was for a long time customary to dilute ἵνα into *ita ut*. There can however be no doubt that, in the mouth, as of the Jewish teachers, so also of Jesus and the apostles, this formula (used in reference to an event *which has already taken place*) has the stricter sense, *that it might be fulfilled*. Compare also Olshausen and Meyer on Mt. i. 22. The words were not indeed intended to signify that God had caused an event to take place, or had *irresistibly impelled* men to act in a certain way, in order that the prophecies might be fulfilled (Tittm. *Synon.* II. 44): the formula is far from expressing anything fatalistic (Lücke, *Joh.* II. 536).³ To

¹ [It is given very clearly in Alford's note.]

² [Who regard ἵνα as dependent on τῶν σαλευομένων τὴν μετάθεσιν.]

³ On Mt. i. 22 Bengel says—in the dogmatic language of his age, but on the whole correctly: “ubicunque hæc locutio occurrit, gravitatem evangelistarum *tueri debemus* et, quamvis hebeti visu nostro, credere ab illis notari eventum

this formula we must also refer Mk. iv. 12, *All comes to them in parables, in order that they may see and yet not perceive*, etc.,—instead of “in order that the declaration, *They will see and yet not perceive* (Is. vi. 10), may be accomplished.” We ourselves are accustomed to interweave such quotations with our own language, when we can presume that they are well known. Jesus cannot have intended to assert a *general impossibility* of understanding such parables (for then indeed it would have been strange that he should speak in parables); but to every one who did not understand parables so clearly applied the prophet's words, *he sees and does not understand*, and that there would be such men is just what had been predicted.¹

In the faulty language of the Apocalypse *ἵνα* is apparently once (Rev. xiii. 13) used for *ὥστε*, *ὥς*, after an adjective which includes the notion of intensity: *magna miracula* (i. e., tam magna) *ut*. This would be at all events as admissible as the use of *ὅτι* after an intensive word; compare Ducas p. 34, 28, p. 182, Theophan. Cont. p. 663, Cedren. II. 47, Canan. p. 465, Theod. H. E. 2. 6, p. 847 (ed. Hal.), and my *Erlang. Pfingstprogr.* 1830, p. 11. See however p. 424 sq. The case is different in 1 Jo. i. 9 (a passage which even De Wette and Schott misinterpret): *He is faithful and just in order to forgive us* (for the purpose of forgiving). Compare our own expression, *he is a sagacious man to perceive . . .*: to say *he is a sagacious man, so that he perceives*, would in the main give the same sense, but the conception would be somewhat different. Of a similar kind to this are the passages which Tittmann quotes (*Synon.* II. 39) from Marc. Anton. II. 3, Justin M. p. 504. When Bengel says (on Rev. I. c.) “*ἵνα* frequens Joanni particula; in omnibus suis libris non nisi semel, Jo. iii. 16, *ὥστε* posuit,” the remark is indeed correct, but must not be understood to mean that John used *ἵνα* for *ὥστε* without distinction. The cause of the rare occurrence of *ὥστε* in John's writings is to be found partly in their dogmatic character, partly in the fact that he indicates consequence by other turns of expression.

ἵνα has been taken as used for *ὅτι* in Mk. ix. 12, *γέγραπται ἐπὶ τὸν υἱὸν τοῦ ἀνθρώπου, ἵνα πολλὰ πάθῃ καὶ ἐξουδενωθῇ*. But these words probably mean, *in order that he may suffer*: and they are to be taken as the answer to the question,² *ἔρχεται* or *ἐλεύσεται* being supplied before *ἵνα*. No one will be led astray by the example which Palaioret (*Ob.* 127) quotes from Soph. *Aj.* 385, *οὐχ ὁρᾶς, ἵν' εἴ κακοῦ*; where *ἵνα* is an adverb. (“*Ὅπως* has been taken as used for *ὅτι*, *ὥς*, in Xen. *Cyr.* 3. 3. 20, 8. 7. 20: see Poppo *ll. cc.*)

non modo talem, qui formulæ cuiuspiam veteri respondeat, sed plane talem, qui *propter veritatem divinam non poterit non subsequi* ineunte N. T.”

¹ [See Alford in *loc.*, and on Mt. xiii. 12.]

² [Winer evidently intends to follow Lachmann's punctuation of the verse, in which a note of interrogation is placed at *ἀνθρώπου*. So Meyer, Tisch. (ed. 8), but not Tregelles, Westcott and Hort, or De Wette, Ewald, Bleek. With the other punctuation this verse resembles some of the examples quoted in § 44. 8, p. 425 sq., the notion of design being really present in *γέγραπται*. Compare Bengel: “quia scriptum erat, ideo pati debuit.”]

In the same way ὅπως, *in order that*, has been erroneously taken by many as used for *ita ut*.¹ In L. ii. 35 (Baumg.-Crusius?) we hardly need to have recourse to the Hebrew teleology in order to understand the conjunction. A. iii. 19 is plain, if, as ver. 21 requires, we understand ὅπως ἀποστείλῃ τὸν Χριστὸν (ver. 20) of the opening of the heavenly kingdom. What has been said above in reference to ἵνα (p. 574 sq.) will make Mt. xxiii. 35 clear. Phil. 6 is connected with ver. 4, *I make mention of thee in my prayers, in order that*, etc.: Meyer's objections to this view are groundless. H. ii. 9 (Kühnöl) receives so much light from ver. 10, that hardly any other commentator will now explain ὅπως by *ita ut*. On ὅπως πληρωθῇ see above.

In the N. T., as elsewhere, ὥς as a particle of comparison always means *as*, never *so* (for οὕτως); this Pott (1 P. iii. 6) might have learned from Bengel. Nor is there any reason for writing ὥς anywhere in the N. T.: indeed this form is very rare in prose writers, with the exception of the Ionic.² In H. iii. 11, iv. 3 (from the LXX), ὥς may be rendered *that (so that)*, in which signification it is sometimes found with the indicative in good Greek writers (Her. 1. 163, 2. 135³). On Mk. xiii. 34 and similar passages see Fritzsche:⁴ to assume an anacoluthon (in Mk. l. c.), as Meyer does, is altogether unnecessary.⁵

¹ Kühnöl, *Act.* 129, Tittm. *Synon.* II. 55, 58.

² Heindorf and Stallbaum on Plat. *Protag.* c. 15.

³ [These examples from Herodotus differ from the passage in question in one important point,—in each case there is οὕτως in the previous clause: see also Xen. *Conn.* 4. 37. It is very doubtful whether ὥς with the indicative, not preceded by οὕτως, is ever used in classical Greek with the meaning *so that*. In Ps. xcv. (xciv.) 11, from which the quotation is taken, the Hebrew רַחֵם may bear this meaning (Delitzsch, Hupfeld, Perowne); but in the example usually quoted as parallel, Gen. xi. 7, it seems clear that the conjunction signifies *in order that* (Winer, Gesenius, Kalisch, al.). In Ps. xcv. 11 Ewald's rendering is "where:" compare ver. 9. Most probably, therefore, we should (with Bleek, Lünemann, Alford) keep to the simple meaning "as," "according as" (*Vulg.* "sicut"), in H. iii. iv.]

⁴ [Fritzsche's rendering is: *quo modo* (i. e. si paullo latius dicas *res ita habet, ut* . . .) homo, qui . . . etiam servo atriensi præcepit ut vigilaret. Meyer (who also takes καὶ as *etiam*) supplies a suppressed apodosis (§ 63. 1. 64. I. 7), so I also command you, Watch. Compare Mt. xxv. 14, and see Green, *Cr. Notes*, p. 41.]

⁵ [A few particles of various kinds, not noticed elsewhere, may be conveniently brought together here.—Δὲ (Curtius, *Grundz.* p. 581, Don. *New Crat.* p. 376 sq.) is rare in the N. T. In most instances it is joined to an imperative or *conjunctivus adhortativus*, adding urgency to the command, etc. (Jelf 720. 2). Once, in Mt. xiii. 23, it is found with εἰ, and gives exactness to the relative (Jelf 721. 2, Klotz, *Derar.* II. 404), "and this now is the man who etc.:" see Meyer *in loc.*, who quotes from Erasmus, "ut intelligas ceteros omnes infrugiferos, hunc demum reddere fructum." In 2 C. xii. 1 the received text has δὲ (*sane, profecto*), but the true reading is δὲ. On δήπου, H. ii. 16, *surely, I suppose, of course*, see Klotz p. 427 sq. and Alford's note *in loc.* (compare Jebb, *Soph. Aj.* p. 85). Δέποτε (*cumque*, Klotz p. 425, Jelf 160. b) is joined to εἰ in Jo. v. 4 *Rec.*: Lachmann reads ἀποδηποσύν. — Πού is almost always the indefinite adverb of place: once, Rom. iv. 19, it is used with a numeral adjective, *about*. (Οὐ; and ὥστί are similarly used with numerals: see L. viii. 12. ix. 14, al.) In A. xxvii. 29 the true reading is μή σου μήπου, Tischendorf.]

SECTION LIV.

THE ADVERBS.

1. The more indispensable adverbs are for the exact expression of circumstantial relations, the more easily can we understand how the N. T. writers, though inferior to Greek prose authors in the use of the conjunctions, should have in great measure appropriated to themselves the large store of Greek adverbs, throughout its whole extent. It is only in respect of *intension*, i. e., in regard to those finer shades of meaning which are expressed by many of the simple adverbs (e. g., *ἄν*) or by adverbial combinations, that their use of these words betrays the foreigner, who could not feel the need of these niceties of language.

The derivative (adjectival) adverbs are the more numerous in the N. T., because in the case of not a few adjectives later Greek had provided special adverbial forms;¹ and other adverbs, which at an earlier period were confined to poetry, had now found their way into ordinary prose. Thus compare *ἀκαίρως* (Ecclus. xxxii. 4), *ἀναξίως* (2 Macc. xiv. 42), *ανόμως* (2 Macc. viii. 17), *ἀποτόμως* (from Polybius onwards), *ἐκτενῶς* (the same, Lob. *Phryn.* p. 311), *ἀπερισπάστως* (the same, Lob. p. 415), *έτοιμως* (for which, at all events in Attic Greek, *ἐξ έτοιμου* was used), *εὐθύμως* (from Polybius onwards), *έσχάτως* (compare Lob. p. 389), *εὐαρέστως* (Arrian, *Epict.* 1. 12. 21), *κενῶς* Arrian, *Epict.* 2. 17. 6. (*εἰς*

on *δίππου* see above.—*Ποτέ* is always temporal, except, perhaps, in G. ii. 6, *ἵποσι ποτε* (*qualescunque, of what kind soever*). In the compounds *πώποτε*, *οὐδέποτε*, *μηδέποτε*, the particle has its temporal force (compare also *ἥδη ποτε*, Ph. iv. 10, *tandem aliquando*), but in *μᾶποτε* it is almost always *possibly, haply*. In *οὕτω*, *οὕτως* and *μυδίτω*, *πῶ* is always *yet*.—The temporal adverbs *νῦν*, *νυνί* (used in the N. T. without the distinction observed in Attic Greek,—see Fritz. *Rom.* I. 182), are frequently argumentative, “then,” “things being so :” see Ellicott on 1 Th. iii. 8, 2 Th. ii. 6 (Jelf 719, Grimm, *Clavis* s. vv.). There is a similar change of application in the case of *ἔτι* (1 C. vi. 7, Meyer), *ἔτι* (Rom. iii. 7, al.), *οὐκ ἔτι* (G. iii. 18, Rom. vii. 17).—The particle of asseveration *ναί*, common in Attic Greek, occurs once in the N. T., in 1 C. xv. 31 (Don. p. 570, Jelf 733) : on the (elliptical) accusative see Jelf 566. 2. Akin to *ναί* is *ναί* (Shilleto, *Dem. F. L.* p. 205–7), which occurs not unfrequently in the N. T. as a particle of affirmation and confirmation : see Ellicott on Ph. iv. 3, Don. p. 570, Jelf 733. The N. T. word *ἀμήν* is somewhat similar. Of the interjections in the N. T. the most noticeable are *ἔα*, *οὐαί*, *οὐαί*, on which see Schirlitz, *Grundz.* p. 373 sq., Grimm s. vv.]

¹ [Instead of using the neuter adjective, etc. (p. 580).]

κενόν), προσφάτως, τελείως, πολυτρόπως and πολυμερῶς, ῥητῶς, ἐθνικῶς in the Biblical sense.¹ Amongst the other adverbs also there are some which belong to later Greek, and are censured by the grammarians: e. g., ὑπερέκεινα (see Thom. M. p. 336), οὐρανόθεν,² παιδιόθεν, μακρόθεν (Lob. p. 93 sq.).

The expression of an adverbial notion by means of a neuter adjective or participle,³ a usage which becomes more and more common in later writers, does not in the N. T. overpass the limits maintained in earlier prose. Compare πρῶτον, ὕστερον, πρότερον and τὸ πρότερον, πλησίον, τυχόν, ἔλαττον, πολύ, τὸ νῦν ἔχον, A. xxiv. 25, *for the present* (Vig. p. 9, compare Herm. p. 888), τοῦναντίον, λοιπόν and τὸ λοιπόν (Herm. Vig. p. 706), ταχύ, πυκνά, ἴσα, μακρά, πολλά (both *often* and σφόδρα), and τὰ πολλά (*for the most part*). For most of these no adverbial forms exist. In general, the N. T. diction presents no peculiarity in regard to the use of adjectives, with or without a preposition (elliptically or not), in the place of adverbs: compare e. g. τοῦ λοιποῦ,⁴ περὶ, πάντη, καταμόνας, κατ' ἰδίαν, ἰδίᾳ, καθόλου, εἰς κενόν, and see the lexicons s. vv. Instead of κατὰ ἐκούσιον Phil. 14 (Num. xv. 3) Greek writers more commonly use ἐκουσίως, ἐκουσία,⁵ or ἐξ ἐκουσίας. Of genuine Greek combinations, such as παραχρῆμα, it is not necessary to speak. On the other hand, the use of abstract substantives with prepositions in the

¹ [These adverbs do not all fully answer to the description by which they are introduced. Ἀκαίρως occurs in Plat. *Timæus* 33 a, *Rep.* 606 b; ἀναξίως, Plat. *Rep.* 388 d; ἀνίμως, Thuc. 4. 92; ἀποτόμως, Dem. 1402. 16, Isocr. *Archid.* p. 126 b; ἱερίμως, Æsch. *Suppl.* 75, Xen. *An.* 2. 5. 2, Thuc. 1. 80; εὐθύμως (Plat. *Apolog.* 365 b), Æsch. *Ag.* 1592 (1570); τελείως, Isocr. c. *Soph.* p. 294 e, Arist. *Metaph.* 4. 16, 9. 4. Ἐκτανῶς is used by Macho (*ap.* Athen. 579 e): if εὐαρίστως is not found in early authors, εὐαριστοσίμως occurs in Xen. *Mem.* 3. 5. 5. Lobeck's note (*Phryg.* p. 389) does not relate to ἰσχάτως, which is used by Xenophon (*An.* 2. 6. 1), but to the phrase ἰσχάτως ἔχειν.]

² [This word is used by Homer and Hesiod, but not by the earlier prose writers.]

³ Yet what Hermann (Eur. *Hel.* p. 30 sq.) has said in illustration of this use of the neuter deserves consideration. [Hermann's observation is to the effect that the adjective does not here stand for an adverb, but has its proper force (e. g., ἀκραντα ἔρμην = ἀκραντα πράττειν ἔρμηντα), the verb on which the accusative depends always denoting some action.]

⁴ Herm. Vig. p. 706, Van Marle, *Florileg.* p. 232 sq. [See also Ellicott on G. vi. 17.—“In affirmative prepositions τὸ λοιπόν is usual; in negative τοῦ λοιποῦ.” Shilleto, Dem. *P. L.* p. 84.]

⁵ [Ἐκουσία is perhaps doubtful: see Buttmann, Dem. *Mid.* § 12 c. The nearest parallel (in any early writer) to κατὰ ἐκούσιον seems to be καὶ ἐκουσίαν Thuc. 8. 27. See Lightfoot on Phil. 14.]

place of actually existing adverbs is more common in the N. T. than in Greek writers, in accordance with the national colouring of the Hebrew-Aramaean language. Thus we have ἐν ἀληθείᾳ, Mt. xxii. 16; ἐπ' ἀληθείας, L. xxii. 59 (for ἀληθῶς); ἐν δικαιοσύνῃ, A. xvii. 31 (for δικαίως). See above, § 51.

The phrase ἡμέρα καὶ ἡμέρα, 2 C. iv. 16, would be altogether without example for the N. T., if it were intended as a periphrasis for the adverb *daily*, which is usually expressed in the N. T., as elsewhere, by καθ' ἡμέραν or τὸ καθ' ἡμέραν: compare δι' δι'.¹ Probably however Paul used this expression (*day by day*) designedly, in order to indicate the progressive nature of the ἀνακαινοῦσθαι; whereas καθ' (ἐκάστην) ἡμέραν ἀνακαινοῦται might have been taken in a different sense. Analogous to this (but in a local sense) are Mk. vi. 39, ἐπέταξεν ἀνακλίνειν πάντα συμπόσια συμπόσια, *catervatim* (compare Ex. viii. 14), ver. 40, ἀνέπεσον πρασιαὶ πρασιαί, *areolatim*: see § 37. 3. These are, strictly speaking, instances of apposition: compare L. ix. 14. The examples which Georgi has collected (*Vindie*, p. 349) are of a different kind.

The use of the simple accusative of a noun (substantive) in an adverbial sense is really the result of contraction in the structure of the sentence (Herm. *Iñq.* p. 383²). Under this head come, besides the familiar example χάριν,—

(a) Τὴν ἀρχὴν, *throughout, altogether* (Herm. *Iñq.* p. 723). In this sense τὴν ἀρχὴν is probably to be taken in Jo. viii. 25 (see Lücke's careful examination of the passage); *altogether what I also say unto you*,—(I am) altogether that which in my words I represent myself as being.³ Not the slightest occasion is presented by the context for

¹ See Vorst, *Hebr.* 307 sq., Ewald, *Kr. Gr.* p. 638. Compare ἡμέρα τῇ ἡμέρᾳ, Georg. Phrantz. 4. 4, p. 356. For the Hebrew idiom see Gesen. *Gr.* p. 183, Kalisch I. 97. Meyer takes ἡμέρα καὶ ἡμέρα as a "pure Hebraism,—which is not even found in the LXX."

² ["Τὸν δὲ σκότος ὅσος ἐκάλυψεν: quod compositum est ex his, τὸν δὲ σκότος; ἐκάλυψεν, et τοῦ δὲ ὅσος σκότος ἐκάλυψεν. Sæpe in his frequens usus fecit, ut nomina pene adverbiorum vim nanciscerentur, ut ὁ ὄχλος ἅπαν διέβαινε, *quum maxime*,—ἀρχὴν δὲ θηρῶν οὐ ποιεῖ τέλει, *omnino*. Nempe hæc proprie sic mente concipiebantur, ὁ ὄχλος ἅπαν εἶχε διαβαίνειν, οὐ ποιεῖ οὐδὲ ἀρχὴν ποιεῖ θηρῶν τὰ τέλει." Hermann, p. 882.]

³ [The great objection to this view is, that ἀρχὴν seems never to have the meaning *omnino* unless the sentence in which it occurs is either formally or virtually negative. Lücke (*Joh.* II. 304 sq.) passes in review a number of examples adduced by Lennep (*Phalar. Ep.* p. 82 sqq., p. 251 sq.), and arrives at the conclusion that there are a few—though very few—exceptional instances to which this canon will not apply. The exceptions he specifies are examined and (I think) satisfactorily set aside by Brückner, in his edition of De Wette's

making the sentence interrogative instead of categorical. Meyer's explanation seems to me the least satisfactory, on account of its complicated character.

(b) Ἀκμήν, used in later Greek for ἔτι (Mt. xv. 16). See Lob. *Phryn.* p. 123 sq.

Adverbs may be joined not only to verbs but also to nouns : as in 1 C. xii. 31, καθ' ὑπερβολὴν ὁδὸν ἡμῖν δείκνυμι (see no. 2), and 1 C. vii. 35, πρὸς τὸ εὐπάρεδρον τῷ κυρίῳ ἀπερισπάστως.

2. The adverbial notion is sometimes conceived concretely as *adjectival*, and joined to a substantive (Matth. 446, Kühner II. 382),—not only in cases where a predicate really belongs (logically) to the substantive and not to the verb (though in our own language we use an adverb),¹ but also where such direct

Handbuch on John (ed. 5 : 1863). Brückner sums up thus : "The rule therefore is as follows. Τὴν ἀρχήν or ἀρχήν (the article being either inserted or omitted as in the case of τίλος) without a negative invariably means *from the beginning, from the very first* : for τὴν ἀρχήν in this sense see Plat. *Symp.* p. 190 b, *Eryx.* 398 b, Arrian, *An.* III. 11. 1, Lucian I. 669 (ed. Reitz),—for ἀρχήν, Her. 1. 9. In negative sentences also it *may* have this meaning, see Xen. *Cyr.* 1. 2. 3. When however the word means *omnino*, there is always a negative present, or the thought of the sentence is negative." If this conclusion be accepted—unless we venture to suppose, *without any evidence* (see Green, *Crit. Notes*, p. 74), that the word was at a later period used in the sense "altogether" in all sentences without distinction (in which case no objection can be urged against Winer's rendering of the verse)—we must either give up this meaning here, or (following high ancient authorities, as Chrysostom, Cyril, al.) give the sentence a negative cast by reading it as a question (Lücke, Lachmann, Tisch. in ed. 7, Westcott and Hort in their text, A. Buttmann, p. 253) or as an exclamation (Ewald) : see Westcott *in loc.* The possible renderings, on the evidence which we possess, seem to be the following. (1) *Why do I even speak to you at all?* On ἔ,τι or ὅτι see above, p. 208 : on καί see Herm. *Vig.* p. 837, and above, p. 546. (2) *That I am even speaking to you at all!* (3) *From the beginning—from the very first—(I am) that which I also speak to you.* This is De Wette's rendering as modified by Brückner. (De Wette himself added to his rendering of τὴν ἀρχήν the more than doubtful gloss "before all things.") The chief objections to this translation are the position of τὴν ἀρχήν—which would more naturally be joined to λαλῶ—the use of λαλῶ (not λέγω), and the καί. Of these three renderings the third seems the least probable.—Meyer's interpretation referred to in the text is probably that of his second edition (1852), adhered to in his later editions, *What I from the beginning am also speaking to you* (do ye ask)? i.e., "Who I am, is that which from the commencement constitutes the substance of my words ; and can ye then still ask respecting this?" His earlier view of the passage was given in a note appended to the first edition of his commentary on Acts. (1835) : here he arranges the words as *two* questions, the first being τὴν ἀρχήν ; ("The chief point do ye ask?") Other explanations will be found in his elaborate note, see vol. II. 24–29 (Transl.) : compare also the notes of Tholuck and Alford, and Stier, *Words of the Lord Jesus*, V. 337 sqq. (Transl.).]

¹ As in Jo. iv. 18, τοῦτο ἀληθεῖς εἶρηκας, *this hast thou said as (something) true*, hoc verum dixisti : τοῦτο ἀληθῶς εἶρηκας (which, according to Kühnöl, would have been the correct expression here) is ambiguous. Compare Xen. *Fectig.* 1. 2, ὅπως δι' γνωσθῆ, ὅτι ἀληθεῖς τοῦτο λέγω. Demosth. *Halon.* 34 b, τοῦτο γὰρ ἀληθεῖς λέγουσιν.

reference of the predicate to the substantive seemed to give clearness to the sentence.¹ A. xiv. 10, ἀνάστηθι ἐπὶ τοὺς πόδας σου ὀρθός; Mk. iv. 28, αὐτομάτη ἡ γῆ καρποφορεῖ, A. xii. 10 (*Iliad* 5. 749); Rom. x. 19, πρῶτος Μωϋσῆς λέγει (*as the first*), 1 Tim. ii. 13, Jo. xx. 4, al.;² L. xxi. 34, μήποτε ἐπιστῇ ἐφ' ὑμᾶς αἰφνίδιος ἡ ἡμέρα ἐκείνη (*v. l. αἰφνιδίως*); A. xxviii. 13, δευτεραῖοι ἦλθομεν εἰς Ποτιόλους; 1 C. ix. 17, εἰ γὰρ ἐκὼν τοῦτο πράσσω . . . εἰ δὲ ἄκων κ.τ.λ. Compare also L. v. 21, 1 C. ix. 6, al.³

These particular adjectives are frequently, indeed almost regularly, so used in Greek authors. For αὐτόματος, see Her. 2. 66, Lucian, *Necyom.* 1, Xen. *An.* 5. 7. 3, 4. 3. 8, *Cyr.* 1. 4. 13, *Hell.* 5. 1. 14, Dion. II. I. 139, Wetst. I. 569; for πρῶτος, Xen. *An.* 2. 3. 19, *Cyr.* 1. 4. 2, Paus. 6. 4. 2, Charit. 2. 2; for δευτεραῖος, Her. 6. 106, Xen. *Cyr.* 5. 2. 2, Arrian, *Al.* 5. 22. 4, Wetst. II. 654; for αἰφνίδιος, Thuc. 6. 49, 8. 28,—“*subitus irrupit*,” Tac. *Hist.* 3. 47. In the case of other adjectives, however, this usage is not uncommon. See Xen. *Cyr.* 5. 3. 55, αὐτὸς παρελαύνων τὸν ἵππον . . . ἡσυχος κατεθεᾶτο κ.τ.λ.; 6. 1. 45, εὐ οἶδ', ὅτι ἄσμενος ἂν πρὸς ἄνδρα . . . ἀπαλλαγῇσεται Demosth. *Zenoth.* 576 b, 2 Macc. x. 33, Pflugk, Eurip. *Hel.* p. 48 (contrast A. xxi. 17); Xen. *Cyr.* 7. 5. 49 *v. l.*, εἰ ταῦτα πρόθυμός σοι συλλάβοιμι; 4. 2. 11, ἐθελούσιοι ἐξιόντες; Dio Chr. 40. 495, πυκνοὶ βαδίζοντες; Isocr. *Ep.*

¹ Compare especially Bremi, *Exc.* 2. ad *Lys.* p. 449 sq., Mehlhorn, *De adjectivorum pro adverbio positorum ratione et usu* (Glogau, 1828); see also Vechner, *Hellenol.* 215 sqq., Zumpt, *Lat. Gr.* § 682, 686, Kritz, *Sall.* I. 125, II. 131, 216. This usage is more prevalent in Latin than in Greek. Eichhorn misapplies the rule when he maintains (*Einkleitung ins N. T.* II. 261) that in Jo. xiii. εἰ ἐντολὴν καινὴν δίδωμι may mean, *I will give you the commandment anew* (καινῶς). In this case John must at all events have written (ταύτην) τὴν ἐντολὴν καινὴν δίδω, In Jo. v. 44, the order of the words is by itself sufficient to show that ἵνου is not adverbial, see Lücke in *loc.*: [see also above, p. 163, note².]

² The ordinal adjectives cannot take the place of ordinal adverbs unless the *first*, *second*, etc., are used of the *person*—i.e., unless the words indicate something which this person did before all other persons (was the first to do). When a *first* action is ascribed to a person, in contradistinction to other subsequent actions of the same person, the adverb only must be used. Compare also Kritz, *Sallust* II. 174. [Hence, if (with Tisch., Meyer, al.) we read πρῶτος in Jo. i. 41 (42), the meaning must be, either that Andrew was the first to find Simon, whom both disciples had sought for (Bengel, Lucke, al.), or that each disciple had sought *his own brother*, and that Andrew was the first to succeed in his quest (Meyer).]

³ [See also Mk. xii. 22 *Rec.* (ἰσχατος), Mt. xiv. 13 Tisch. (τιζες), and Ellicott's note on Col. ii. 3 (ἀπόκρυφοι).]

8, τελευτῶν (*at last*) ὑπεσχόμεν. Compare PalaiRET 214, Valeken. on Her. 8. 130, Ellendt, Arr. *Al.* I. 156, Krüg. p. 240 sq. (Don. p. 458 sqq., Jelf 714).

How far it is correct to teach that adjectives stand for adverbs, will be obvious from what has been said. But it is also a mistake to suppose that adverbs are used in the place of adjectives (Ast, Plat. *Polit.* p. 271¹): e. g., in Mt. i. 18, ἡ γένεσις οὕτως ἦν xix. 10, εἰ οὕτως ἐστὶν ἡ αἰτία τοῦ ἀνθρώπου (Rom. iv. 18, from the LXX), 1 P. ii. 15; 1 Th. ii. 10, ὡς ὁσίως καὶ δικαίως καὶ ἀμέμπτως ὑμῖν ἐγενήθημεν ver. 13; Rom. ix. 20, τί με ἐποίησας οὕτως. In the passages first quoted εἶναι is not the mere copula (as in αὕτη or τοιοῦτό ἐστι), but expresses *existence, state, or nature (comparatum esse)*.² In Rom. ix. 20 οὕτως expresses the mode of ποιεῖν, the consequence of which is that he is this particular person.³ So also in 1 C. vii. 7, ἕκ. τος ἴδιον ἔχει χάρισμα, ὃς μὲν οὕτως, ὃς δὲ οὕτως, the adverbs are quite in place: *Each has his own (special) gift of grace, one in this manner, the other in that.* (Don. p. 454 sq., Jelf 375.)

Certain adverbs approach more nearly to adjectives:—

(a) Some adverbs of place, as ἐγγὺς εἶναι, χωρὶς τινος εἶναι (E. ii. 12), πόρρω εἶναι (L. xiv. 32): Krüg. p. 275.

(b) Those adverbs of degree which are joined to substantives (ὧν being understood); as μάλα στρατηγός, Xen. *Hell.* 6. 2. 39. See Bernh. p. 338 (Jelf 456). These adverbs are usually placed before the noun, but sometimes follow it. 1 C. xii. 31 is thus understood even by early expositors: καὶ ἔτι καθ' ὑπερβολὴν ὁδὸν ὑμῖν δείκνυμι, *a surpassing way*. The adverbial adjunct follows the noun in 1 C. viii. 7, τῇ συνειδήσει ἕως ἄρτι τοῦ εἰδώλου Ph. i. 26, 2 P. ii. 23;⁴ probably also in 2 C. xi. 23, see Meyer *in loc.*

3. The adverbial notion of *intenseness* is not unfrequently expressed by joining to the verb a participle of the same verb (see § 45. 8), or the dative (ablative) of a cognate noun. Thus: L. xxii. 15, ἐπιθυμία ἐπεθύμησα, *I have earnestly desired*; Jo. iii. 29, χαρὰ χαίρει, *impense latatur*; A. iv. 17, ἀπειλὴ ἀπειλησόμεθα, *let us positively forbid*; A. v. 28, παραγγελία παρηγγείλαμεν ὑμῖν; A. xxiii. 14, ἀναθέματι ἀνεθεματίσαμεν, *we have most solemnly vowed*, Ja. v. 17; and from the LXX, Mt. xiii. 14.

¹ His article in the *Landshuter Zeitschrift für Wissenschaft und Kunst*, III. ii. 133 sqq., I have not been able to examine.

² In Jo. vi. 55 there is a difference of reading. Recent editors prefer ἀληθής: see Lücke, who however well refutes the opinion that ἀληθῶς is synonymous with ἀληθής.

³ Compare Bremi, *Æsch. Ctesiph.* p. 278, Bernh. p. 337 sq., Herm. *Soph. Ant.* 633, Wex, *Antiq.* I. 206, Mehlhorn in the *Allg. Lit.-Zeit.* 1833 (Ergzbl. No. 108), Lob. *Paral.* p. 151. As to Latin, see Krititz, *Sall. Cat.* p. 306 sq.

⁴ [Obviously a mistake,—perhaps for 2 P. ii. 3, in which verse De Wette joins ἐκπαλαί with τὸ κρίμα. Another example is G. i. 13.]

(Is. vi. 9), Mt. xv. 4, *θανάτῳ τελευτάτῳ* (Ex. xxi. 15). The latter mode of expression is of frequent occurrence in the LXX and Apocrypha, and is there an imitation of the Hebrew absolute infinitive: compare Is. xxx. 19, lxvi. 10, Dt. vii. 26, Ex. xxi. 20, Jos. xxiv. 10, 1 S. xii. 25, xiv. 39, Eccles. xlviii. 11, Judith vi. 4 (Vorst, *Hebr.* p. 624 sq.). It is however occasionally found in Greek authors:¹ e.g., Plat. *Symp.* 195 b, *φεύγων φυγῇ τὸ γῆρας*.² *Phædr.* 265 d, *ἐμοὶ φαίνεται τὰ μὲν ἄλλα παιδιᾷ πεπαῖσθαι* Photius, cod. 80. 113, *σπουδῇ σπουδάξειν* Soph. *Æd. R.* 65, *ὑπνω εὐδοντα* Æl. 8. 15, *νίκη ἐνίκησε*.

Of a different nature are those passages in which the dative of the noun is accompanied by an adjective (or other adjunct), as in *ταῖς μεγίσταις τιμαῖς ἐτίμησαν, ζημιούτω τῇ νομιζομένῃ ζημίᾳ* (Schwarz, *Comm.* p. 49): this coincides with the idiom illustrated in § 32. 2. Compare Xen. *An.* 4. 5. 33, Plut. *Coriol.* 3, Aristoph. *Plut.* 592, Æschyl. *Prom.* 392, Hom. *Hymn. in Merc.* 572: from the N. T. see 1 P. i. 8, *ἀγαλλιᾷσθε χαρῇ ἀνεκκλαλήτῳ κ.τ.λ.* Nor has Demosth. *Bæot.* 1. 639 a. *γάμῳ γεγενηκός*, any connexion with this construction; the phrase means *having espoused by marriage*, i.e., living in lawful wedlock,—for *γαμεῖσθαι* by itself is also used of concubinage. I should even except Xen. *An.* 4. 6. 25, *οἱ πελτασταὶ δρόμῳ ἔθρον*, as *δρόμος* denotes a particular kind of running, racing, trotting. On Soph. *Æd. Col.* 1625 (1621) see Herm. *in loc.*³

4. Certain adverbial notions the Greeks had become accustomed to conceive as *verbal*. In such cases the principal verb of the sentence is that which represents the adverb, the verb to be qualified being placed in dependence on this, in the form of an infinitive or a participle; see Matth. 552 sqq., and compare Kritz, *Sallust* I. 89 (Don. p. 580, Jelf 693). Thus: H. xiii. 2, *ἔλαθόν τινες ξερίσαντες*, they were not apparent (to themselves) as entertaining, *they entertained unconsciously*; see Wetstein *in loc.*, and compare Josephus. *Bell. Jud.* 3. 7. 3, Tob. xii. 13.⁴ A. xii. 16, *ἐπέμενε κρούων*, he knocked persistently

¹ Schæf. *Soph.* II. 313, Ast, Plat. *Epin.* 586, Lob. *Paral.* p. 524.

² Lobeck *l. c.* shows that this phrase was used by Greek writers only in a figurative and not in a physical sense, as in Jer. xxvii. xlvii. 5.—An analogous construction in Latin is the well-known *occisione occidere*.

³ [Hermann joins *φῶβῳ* with *σπῆσαι*, not with *δείσαντας*.]

⁴ We find however instances of the other construction, which answers to our own usage: as Æl. 1. 7, *οὔτοι, ὅταν αὐτοὺς λαθόντες ὑεκυάμου φάγωσι*. The infinitive instead of the participle follows *λανθάνειν* in Leo, *Chronogr.* p. 19.

(Jo. viii. 7): compare Lösner, *Obs.* 203. Mk. xiv. 8, *προέλαβε μυρίσαι*, *antevertit ungere*, she anointed beforehand (see Kypke *in loc.*): *φθάνω* also is sometimes joined with the infinitive,¹—compare *rapere occurrat* in Hor. *Od.* 2. 12. 28. Mt. vi. 5, *φιλοῦσι προσεύχεσθαι*, *they gladly pray*, *they love to pray* (compare Acl. 14. 37, *φιλῶ τὰ ἀγάλματα . . . ὄραν*); see Wetstein and Fritzsche *in loc.* On L. xxiii. 12 see Bornemann.²

Whether *θέλω*,³ as a finite verb (for that the participle has this adverbial sense is well known,—compare Meyer on Col. ii. 18),⁴ is ever used to express the adverbial notion *gladly*, *willingly*, *voluntarily* (*sponte*), has recently been questioned. And indeed in Jo. viii. 44, *τὰς ἐπιθυμίας τοῦ πατρὸς ὑμῶν θέλετε ποιεῖν* must be rendered, *the lusts of your father it is your will, ye are resolved and inclined, to do* (carry into effect),—either in a general sense (your hearts impel you to follow the desires of Satan), or with the meaning in “seeking to kill me” (ver. 40). The plural, in which De Wette finds a difficulty, has already been explained by Lücke.⁵ So also in Jo. vi. 21 the explanation given by Kühnöl and others is unnecessary; unless we are attempting, with nothing before us to authorise such an attempt, to harmonise the narrative of this evangelist with that given by Matthew and Mark. At the same time we must admit so much as this, that *ἠθέλον ποιῆσαι*, *they purposed*, *were inclined to do* (Aristot. *Polit.* 6. 8), may in a definite context (when it is clear

¹ See Wytttenbach, *Juliani Orat.* p. 181.

² [Bornemann quotes two examples of the construction *ὑπάρχω ὧν*, viz., Herod. *ὑπῆρξεν ἰόντα ταῦτα* Dem. *Mid.* 526, *ὑπῆρχεν ὧν*; and compares Dem. *De Cor.* 305. 22, *καὶ τὰ μὲν τῆς πόλεως οὕτως ὑπῆρχεν ἔχοντα*. See also Kühner II. 36.]

³ *Ἐθέλω*? Herm. *Soph. Philoct.* p. 238. [In *Soph. Phil.* 1327 Buttmann writes *συγχῶρει θέλων* (for *θίλων*), maintaining that in the signification “voluntarius,” “sponte,” the form *θίλων* was always used; Hermann *in loc.* positively denies the truth of this assertion. In his *Gramm.* (§ 150. 36, see also A. Buttmann p. 375) Buttmann says that *θίλων* is always used *in the idiom of which Winer is here speaking*.]

⁴ In 2 P. iii. 5, *λανθάνει τοῦτε θέλοντας*, I prefer the explanation *latet eos hoc* (that which follows) *volentes*, i. e., *volentes ignorant*, to the other, *latet eos* (that which follows), *hoc* (that which precedes) *volentes*, i. e., *contententes*: the former brings out more clearly what was criminal in the conduct of the scoffers. In Col. ii. 18 *θίλων* must not be taken adverbially. [On the interpretations of *θίλων* here see above, p. 291 sq.]

⁵ [Lücke's remarks are to the effect that our Lord's language here is *general*, descriptive of the character of the Jews, *εἰλεσι* being a “timeless” present: in being children of the devil there is involved having the will and desires of the devil.]

that the reference is not to a mere act of will,¹ signify *they did it purposely, willingly, gladly*. See e.g. Isocr. *Cullim.* 914, οὐ δυστυχησάσης τῆς πόλεως προκινδυνεύειν ὑμῶν ἠθέλησαν, *who were inclined to rush into danger for you* (and have by their act given evidence of this inclination), *who willingly rushed into danger for you* (Xen. *Cyr.* 1. 1. 3). The formula ἐθέλουσι ποιεῖν, where not used to indicate a mere act of will, means, according to the nature of the case, either *they are glad to do it*, as in Demosth. *Ol.* 2. p. 6 a, ὅταν μὲν ὑπ' εὐνοίας τὰ πράγματα συστήῃ καὶ πᾶσι ταῦτα συμφέροι . . . καὶ συμπνεῖν καὶ φέρειν τὰς συμφορὰς καὶ μένειν ἐθέλουσιν οἱ ἄνθρωποι; or *they do it of their own accord*, as in Xen. *Hier.* 7. 9, ὅταν ἄνθρωποι ἄνδρα ἡγησάμενοι . . . ἱκανὸν . . . στεφανῶσι . . . καὶ δωρεῖσθαι ἐθέλωσι.² Compare further Stallb. Plat. *Symp.* p. 56, and *Gorg.* p. 36, Ast, Plat. *Legg.* p. 28. Accordingly, in Mk. xii. 38, L. xx. 46, τῶν θελόντων περιπατεῖν ἐν στολαῖς, *who are disposed to walk about*—i.e., *who love to walk about*, is not incorrect Greek (though a Greek author would have preferred to say τῶν φιλούντων περιπατεῖν); but this phrase should perhaps be directly referred to the Hebraistic θέλειν τι *delectari re*, as indeed in Mk. *i.e.* the accusative ἀσπασμούς is immediately added as the object of θέλειν.

5. This transformation of an adverbial into a verbal notion is carried still farther in Hebrew.³ In this language we not only find the verb which represents the adverb joined in grammatical construction with the verb proper (an arrangement which clearly shows that the two are essentially connected),—as in עָשָׂה וַיִּשְׁכַּח, i.e., *he sent again*,—but also the two verbs in a finite form connected by *and*, as, *he does much and weeps* (Ewald p. 631).⁴ The latter mode of expression (a kind of ἐν διὰ δυοῖν

¹ Here (Jo. vi. 21), according to the account given in *this Gospel*, there seems to have been the will only. [On the other side, see Westcott and Alford in *loc.*, Trench, *Miracles* p. 304, Luthardt, *Das. Joh.-Ev.* I. 489 (ed. 2).]

² Compare also Origen, c. *Marcion.* p. 35 (Wetst.), τὰ δίκαιως ἐν ταῖς γραφαῖς εἰρημὲνα βούλει ἀδίκως νοεῖν, *thou art disposed to understand, —thou purposely understandest*.

³ [Gesen. *Gr.* p. 225 sq., Kalisch I. 310.]

⁴ It is only in particular instances that the LXX render these Hebrew phrases literally. See e.g. Jud. xiii. 10, ἐτάχυνεν ἡ γυνὴ καὶ ἔδραμε· 1 S. xxv. 42, Ps. cv. 18, Dan. x. 18, Hos. i. 6; and on the other hand, Gen. xxvi. 18, xxx. 31, Job xix. 3, Ps. xxxii. 3. The formula עָשָׂה וַיִּשְׁכַּח is sometimes rendered in the LXX by a participle: see Gen. xxxviii. 5, προσκείμενα ἔτι ἔσκεν οὖν· xxv. 1, προσέτιμος Ἀβραὰμ ἔλαβε γυναῖκα· Job xxix. 1, xxxvi. 1. One example of this

in verbs) was retained in certain phrases in all periods of the language ; but in other cases it perceptibly passes into the former construction, which thus becomes predominant. The former idiom is imitated in L. xx. 11 sq., *προσέθετο πέμψαι* (contrast Mk. xii. 4, *καὶ πάλιν ἀπέστειλεν*), A. xii. 3, *προσέθετο συλλαβεῖν καὶ Πέτρον*, *he further apprehended Peter also*, Mk. xiv. 25 *v.l.* In the LXX *προστίθεναι* and the middle *προστίθεσθαι* are often thus used, e.g., Gen. iv. 2, xi. 6,¹ Ex. x. 28, xiv. 13, Dt. iii. 26, xviii. 16, Jos. vii. 12, al.; also with a passive infinitive, Jud. xiii. 21. Of the former more simple construction also the N. T. has been supposed to furnish examples :² e.g., Rom. x. 20, *ἀποτολμᾷ καὶ λέγει*, *he speaks out freely* ; L. vi. 48, *ἔσκαψε καὶ ἐβάθυνε*, *he dug deep* (Schott); Col. ii. 5, *χαίρων καὶ βλέπων*, *seeing with delight* (Bengel and Schott). But in many of the passages which have been brought in here this mode of explanation is altogether inadmissible ; as in 2 C. ix. 9, *ἔσκόρπισεν, ἔδωκε τοῖς πένησιν*, which must be rendered, *he dispersed abroad, he gave to the poor* (Ps. cxi. 9). In others it is not required ; e.g., L. vi. 48, *he dug and deepened* ("crescit oratio," Beza). Jo. viii. 59, *ἐκρύβη καὶ ἐξῆλθεν ἐκ τοῦ ἱεροῦ* (Baumg.-Crusius), means *he concealed himself and went away* ; i.e., either he withdrew from their sight—made himself invisible (in which case a miraculous *ἀφανισμός* of Christ is here recorded), or he concealed himself and (soon after) went away (Lücke, Meyer). The narrator might very well from this point of view thus combine together and connect by *καὶ* two events which, though not strictly simultaneous, followed each other in quick succession. We ought perhaps, with Bengel, to give the preference to the former explanation, as more in accordance with the character of John's Gospel : if the words *διελθὼν διὰ μέσου αὐτῶν* are genuine, this view is certainly correct. The word *ἀναστρέψω* in A. xv. 16 is not found in the LXX version of Am. ix. 11, which the apostle is quoting, nor is there any corresponding word in

kind is found in the N. T., in L. xix. 11. Compare further Thiersch, *De Pentat. Alex.* p. 177.

¹ [This reference is incorrect. Perhaps we should read Ex. xi. 6, which is a similar example (both in Hebrew and in Greek), except that the dependent infinitive is understood, not expressed.]

² The examples which Kühnöl (on L. vi. 48) has adduced as analogous, collected out of Xenophon, Plautus, and Persius, every one who has learnt to make distinctions in language will perceive to be of a different kind.

the Hebrew text. The sense intended by the apostle probably is, *I will turn again to him*. In many O. T. passages שׁוּב must thus be taken independently; see e. g. Jer. xii. 15, שׁוּב וְיָחַד יְיָ, *I will turn back—to them, in antithesis to Jehovah's turning away from them,—and have compassion on them*: in the LXX, ἀναστρέψω καὶ ἐλεήσω αὐτούς. In A. xv. 16 the *iterum* is already contained in the compounds ἀλοικοδομήσω, ἀνορθώσω. Similarly in Mt. xviii. 3, ἐὰν μὴ στραφῇτε καὶ γένησθε κ.τ.λ., and A. vii. 42, ἔστρεψεν ὁ Θεὸς καὶ παρέδωκε, the verb στρέφω is independent, *turn oneself*; i. e., in these particular passages, *turn round or back* (turn away from). That in I. i. 68 ἐπεσκέψατο (ἦρξ) must be taken separately, is self-evident. Rom. x. 20, quoted above, rather corresponds to the Latin *audet dicere*, in which phrase we do not look on the first verb as expressing an accessory idea. We must render the words, *he emboldens himself and says*: ἀποτολμᾷ indicates his taking courage, and λέγει the result of this, the outward expression of the courage in bold words. In Col. ii. 5 Paul probably intends to say two things:¹ “In spirit I am present among you, *rejoicing* (about you, σὺν ὑμῖν) *and beholding your order* etc.” To the general statement is added a special instance. It is also possible that in the words βλέπων κ.τ.λ. the object rejoiced over is subjoined, and that καί should be rendered *that is, to wit*. In no case, however, since *rejoicing* denotes something which does not exist until produced by βλέπειν, could the adverbial notion, thus expressed by the finite verb in an independent form, *precede* the principal notion:² indeed, even Hebrew usage, if examined more accurately, would not countenance such an arrangement.³ In Ja. iv. 2, φονεύετε καὶ ζηλοῦτε does not mean, *Ye*

¹ In Joseph. *Bell. Jud.* 3. 10. 2, quoted by Wetstein, the MSS. have χαίρω καὶ βλέπων, or simply βλέπων.

² Where the adverbial notion is promoted grammatically to an independence which does not logically belong to it, it can only maintain this independence when following the principal verb. Compare Plutarch, *Cleom.* 18, εἰσελθὼν καὶ βιασάμενος, which is equivalent to βίᾳ εἰσελθὼν.

³ The Hebrew verbs which, when standing before another finite verb, are taken in an adverbial sense, express either a notion which is conceived independently (as in Job xix. 3, *Ye are not ashamed and ye stun me*), or a general notion which is defined with greater precision by a more special notion contained in the following verb, as *He hastened and ran to meet the Philistines, he turned back and digged*, etc. Similarly in I S. ii. 3: though this poetical passage cannot be adduced in explanation of the prose of the N. T.

are jealous even unto death (Schott), *indulge deadly jealousy*¹ but, as Stolz translates, *ye murder and are jealous*. See Kern *in loc.* In Rev. iii. 19 each of the two verbal notions may very well be taken by itself. Züllig and others assume a ὑστερον πρότερον; the right view is taken by Hengstenberg.²

Against rendering Mk. x. 21, ἡγάπησεν αὐτὸν καὶ εἶπεν αὐτῷ, by *blunde eum compellavit* (Schott, al.), see Meyer *in loc.*³

6. As prepositions are sometimes used without a case, as adverbs (see § 50. Rem. 2, p. 526), so conversely, and still more frequently, adverbs—especially adverbs of place and time—are joined with cases (Don. p. 526, Jelf 526 sqq.). "Αμα, which is thus used as early as Her. 6. 118, ἅμα τῷ στρατῷ, has in later Greek almost become a preposition; see Mt. xiii. 29, ἅμα αὐτοῖς = σὺν αὐτοῖς, and compare Lucian, *Asin.* 41, 45, Polyb. 4. 48 6, al. (Klotz, *Devar.* II. 97 sq.). "Εως is thus used of time and place⁴ (compare ἕως τούτου): here the Greeks used ἄχρι μέχρι, or in a local sense ἕως εἰς, ἕως ἐπὶ (yet compare Diod. S. 1. 27, ἕως ὠκεανοῦ). Also with names of persons, *as far as*, see L. iv. 42, A. ix. 38, Lam. iii. 39. Χωρὶς in Jo. xv. 5 means *separated from* (μὴ μένοντες ἐν ἐμοί, ver. 4), compare Xen. *Cyr.* 6. 1. 7, Polyb. 3. 103. 8; then very frequently *without, besides*. Πλησίον in Jo. iv. 5 takes a genitive, as in the LXX; compare Xen. *Mem.* 1. 4. 6, Æschin. *Dial.* 3. 3: in Greek authors it also takes a dative. Παραπλήσιον, on the other hand, is followed by a dative in Ph. ii. 27, with very slight variation in the

¹ Gebser gains nothing by referring to Ju. i. 11 and iii. 14 in support of this explanation. In the former passage, ἀνέτειλεν ὁ ἥλιος . . . καὶ ἔξῃρας expresses the rapid scorching of the herbage more strikingly than ἀνατίλας ἔξῃρας: compare *veni vidi vici*, not *veniens vidi*, or *veni vidensque vici*. The rising and the scorching are spoken of as one; not, *when it has risen it is wont to scorch*. It is by the use of finite verbs to express the several moments of thought that the rapid succession is more vividly portrayed. The second passage, Ja. iii. 14, μὴ κατακαυχᾶσθε καὶ ψεύδιθε κατὰ τῆς ἀληθείας, I render (and Wiesinger now agrees with me), *do not boast and lie against the truth*: κατὰ τῆς ἀληθείας properly belongs to κατακαυχᾶσθαι (Rom. xi. 18). In order however to explain κατακαυχᾶσθαι the apostle introduces immediately after it a stronger expression. By resolving the words into μὴ κατακαυχώμενοι ψεύδιθε κατὰ τῆς ἀληθείας, we gain nothing but the tautology κατὰ τῆς ἀληθείας ψεύδισθαι, whilst the κατὰ in κατακαυχᾶσθαι is entirely lost.

² [*Revel.* Vol. I. p. 192 (Clark): Hengstenberg's view may also be seen in Alford's note.]

³ ["This interpretation of ἀγαπᾶν rests entirely on *Odys.* 23. 214, where however the verb simply means *love*, as here." Meyer.]

Klotz, *Devar.* II. 564.

MSS. 'Εγγύς governs the genitive in Jo. iii. 23, vi. 19, xi. 18, al. and the dative in A. ix. 38, xxvii. 8 : ὀψέ the genitive, Mt. xxviii. 1. The genitive is also found with ἔμπροσθεν, ὀπίσω (in Hellenistic Greek only), ὀπισθεν, ὑπερέκεινα, ἔλαττον, and with ἔσω and ἔξω. Several of these words are so frequently joined with a case that they may be taken as true prepositions ; indeed in ἔως, χωρίς, ἄχρι and μέχρι the adverbial meaning is perceptibly thrown into the shade, and in ἀνευ is (in the N. T.) entirely lost.¹

Under this head comes also μέσον γενεᾶς σκολιᾶς, the reading of Ph. ii. 15 which Lachmann and Tischendorf have rightly received into the text (compare Theophan. p. 530). But in Mt. xiv. 24, τὸ παλόν ἤδη μέσον τῆς θαλάσσης ἦν, μέσον is an adjective,—*navis jam media maris erat* : see Krebs *in loc.*—The general usage of the N. T. in regard to the combination of adverbs with the genitive will appear very simple if compared with the far bolder constructions of the same kind which are found in the Greek of all periods. See Bernh. p. 157 sq.

Such combinations as ἔως ἄρτι, ἔως τότε, ἔως ὅτου, ἔως πρώτ, ἔως ἔξω, ἔως κάτω, etc., are indeed especially common in later Greek prose (from the LXX compare ἔως τότε Neh. ii. 16, ἔως τίνος [Ex. xvi. 28], ἔως οὗ Gen. xxvi. 13), but are in particular instances confirmed by the authority of earlier writers. See Bernh. p. 196, Krüg. p. 300 sq. (Jelf 644).

As to adverbs with the article in the place of nouns, see § 18. 3.

7. The adverbs of place are sometimes interchanged in good prose, originally in consequence of attraction ; see Herm. *l. c.* p. 790² (Jelf 646). The chief instance of this interchange (which is not confined to relative clauses, § 23. 2) is the combination of adverbs of rest with verbs denoting motion, where the writer intends at the same time to express the idea of continuance in the place (Herm. *l. c.*, Bernh. p. 350,—see also § 50. 4, οὐ ἐν) : compare Mt. ii. 22, ἐφοβήθη ἐκεῖ ἀπελθεῖν xvii. 20, xxviii. 16. In later Greek, however, ἐκεῖ is used as a direct equi-

¹ [The following adverbs, besides those mentioned in the text, are found with a genitive in the N. T. : ἄτερ, ἀντικρυς, ἀντίπερα, ἐκτός, ἐντός, ἐναντίον, ἐνεκα, ἔξωθεν, ἐπάνω, ἐπίκεινα, μετὰξὺ, πέραν, πλὴν, ὑποκάτω, χάριν.—ἀπέναντι, ὑπεράνω,—παρικτός, ἐναντι, ἐνώπιον, κατινώπιον, κατίναντι, ὑπερεκπρισσῶ. The last five words appear to be confined to the language of the LXX, Apocrypha, and N. T. (though the adjective ἐνώπιος is of earlier date) : παρικτός belongs to very late Greek : ἀπέναντι and ὑπεράνω are found in writers of the κοινά.]

² Herm. Soph. Antig. 517, Wex, Antig. I. 107, Weber, Demosth. p. 446, Krüger, Grammatiche Untersuchungen, III. 306 sqq.

valent for ἐκεῖσε, ποῦ and ὅπου stand for ποῖ and ὅποι, οὗ for *whither*. They are thus used in the LXX and even in the N. T., where *e. g.* ὅποι does not once occur. See Jo. xviii. 3, ὁ Ἰούδας . . . ἔρχεται ἐκεῖ μετὰ φανῶν καὶ λαμπάδων (Arrian, *Epiet.* 24. 113),¹ Rom. xv. 24, ὑφ' ὑμῶν προπεμφθῆναι ἐκεῖ (*to Spain*), Jo. vii. 35, iii. 8 (πόθεν ἔρχεται καὶ ποῦ ὑπάγει), viii. 14, xi. 8, L. xxiv. 28, Ja. iii. 4, Rev. xiv. 4, al. This is a misuse of the words, which is easily accounted for in colloquial language (in the case of ὧδε and ἐνθάδε, ἐνταυθοῖ, the meanings *hic* and *huc* coalesced at a still earlier period,—see Krüg. p. 302²), and which ought not to be disowned for the written Greek of the N. T.³ (Jelf 605. *Obs.* 5). With respect to other adverbs of place, we not only find ἔσω used to denote *rest within* (ἐνδον not occurring at all in the N. T.), Jo. xx. 26, A. v. 23 (Ez. ix. 6, Lev. x. 18), but also ἐκεῖσε in the sense of ἐκεῖ, A. xxii. 5, ἄξων καὶ τοὺς ἐκεῖσε ὄντας :⁴ see Wetstein on A. xxii. 5, and compare especially οἱ ἐκεῖσε οἰκέοντες, Hippocr. *Vict. San.* 2. 2. p. 35, and the index to Agathias, to Menander, and to Malalas, in the Bonn edition. On the other hand, A. xiv. 26, ὅθεν ἦσαν παραδεδομένοι τῇ χάριτι, is—as was seen by Luther—altogether according to rule (compare Meyer *in loc.*); and Hemsterhuis's emendation ἦσαν is in any case inadmissible. In A. xxi. 3 ἐκεῖσε retains its proper meaning, as does ὅπου in L. xii. 17. The adverbs ἔξωθεν, ἔσωθεν, κάτω, as is well known, represent in prose usage both relations, *from without* and *without*, motion and rest *beneath*, etc. That the usage of the later prose writers keeps pace with

¹ In Her. 1. 121 ἐλθὼν ἐκτὶ plainly signifies *being arrived there* (compare the preceding words ἔθι χαίρων ἐς Πύρας); and ἔρχεσθαι might, if necessary, be thus rendered in Jo. xviii. 3. In H. vi. 20, ὅπου προδρομὸς εἰσῆλθεῖ may mean *where . . . entered* [as distinguished from *whither . . . entered*]: see Böhme, whom Bleek has not understood.

² [If the reference to Krüger includes all these words, there is some change in the later edition (4th: 1862): in this Krüger mentions neither ἐνταυθοῖ nor ὧδε. On ἐνταυθοῖ see Shilleto, *Dem. F. L.* p. 183; on ὧδε, Liddell and Scott's v., Hayman, *Odyss.* Vol. I. Append. p. 24. See Jelf 605. *Obs.* 5.]

³ Several passages indeed which are really of a different nature have been referred to this head, *e. g.*, Mt. xxvi. 36, L. xii. 17, 18: here ἐκτὶ and οὗ [τοῦ?] certainly mean *there, where*. Not so in L. x. 1, where Holmann's rendering *ubi iter facere in animo erat* is incorrect, since ἐρχεσθαι does not mean *iter facere*. Compare Herm. *Soph. Antig.* p. 106.

⁴ [Unless Meyer's view be preferred,—that this example belongs to the class examined in § 50. 4. *b*, the sense being *who had come to Damascus and were then at Damascus*. See Alford *in loc.*]

that of the N. T. may be seen from the examples collected by Lobeck (*Phryn.* p. 43 sq., 128) and Thilo (*Act. Thom.* p. 9).¹

The (relative) adverbs of place are, as it is well known, also used in reference to persons; compare Rev. ii. 13, *παρ' ὑμῶν, ὅπου ὁ σατανᾶς κατοικεῖ* (Veehner, *Hellenol.* p. 234). Occasionally these adverbs are used with some looseness in their reference. See Jo. xx. 19, *τῶν θυρῶν κεκλεισμένων ὅπου ἦσαν οἱ μαθηταί*, *the doors there* (the doors of the chamber), *where*; Mk. ii. 4. Compare Mt. ii. 9 (Krüg. p. 302).

SECTION LV.

THE NEGATIVE PARTICLES.

1. The Greek language has, as is well known, two series of negative words, viz., *οὐ, οὔτε, οὐκέτι* (*οὐδεῖς*), *κ.τ.λ.*, and *μή, μήτε, μηκέτι* (*μηδεῖς*), *κ.τ.λ.* The distinction between the two series has been most completely developed by Hermann (*Vig.* p. 804 sqq.): compare Matth. 608 sq., Madvig 200 sqq. (Don. p. 552 sqq., Jelf 738 sqq.). *Οὐ* stands where something is to be directly denied (as matter of fact); *μή*, where something is to be denied as mere matter of thought (in conception and conditionally): the former is the *objective*, the latter the *subjective* negative.² That this distinction is substantially observed in

¹ Compare further Buttm. *Philoct.* p. 167, Stallb. Plat. *Euthyphr.* p. 95 sqq., Schoem. Plut. *Cleom.* p. 186, Hartung, *Casus* p. 85 sqq.; also Kypke and Elsner on Mt. ii. 22.—We must not, it is true, overlook the fact that such forms as *τοι, σοι*, and *ἐκί, ἐκίσι*, might easily be interchanged by the *transcribers*, and indeed are often confounded in the MSS. of Greek authors (Schaf. Eurip. *Hec.* 1062). In the N. T., however, the variations of this kind which have been noted are extremely few. It is also very unusual to meet with corrections (such as *ἐκί* in A. xxii. 5): the readers were already too much accustomed to this use of the adverbs to take offence at it. It may be added that the early (Homeric) Greek agrees with later prose usage in the interchange of local adverbs, whilst in Attic prose the forms are kept more distinct.

² Compare further L. Richter, *De usu et discrimine particularum οὐ et μή* (Crossen, 1831–34, 3 Commentt.); F. Franke, *De particulis negantibus linguae Gr.* (Rintel. 1832–33, 2 Commentt.), reviewed by Benfey in *N. Jahrb. f. Philol.* XII. 147 sqq.; Bäumlein in the *Zeitschr. f. Alterthumswiss.* 1847, No. 97–99, [and his *Untersuchungen über griech. Partikeln* (Stuttgart, 1861), p. 256–315.] See also the observations (relating directly to particular usages of the two negatives, but also very instructive in regard to their general character) which are found in Herm. Soph. *Æd. R.* 568, *Aj.* 76, *Philoct.* 706, Eurip. *Androm.* 379, Elmsley, Eurip. *Med.* p. 155 (Lips.), Schaf. *Demosth.* I. 225, 465, 587, 591, II. 266, 327, 481, 492, 568, III. 288, 299, IV. 258, V. 730, Stallb. Plat. *Phaed.* p. 43, 144.—Hermann's theory has been controverted by Hartung (*Lehre von den griech. Partikeln*, II. 73 sqq.), who takes Thiersch's principles as his basis; and he has been

the N. T.¹ will become evident if, before proceeding further, we notice—

a. Certain passages in which both forms of negation occur together.

Jo. iii. 18, ὁ πιστεύων εἰς αὐτὸν οὐ κρίνεται, ὁ δὲ μὴ πιστεύων ἤδη κέκριται, ὅτι μὴ πεπίστευκεν κ.τ.λ. (compare Herm. *Vig.* p. 805). Here κρίνεσθαι is denied as a matter of fact by οὐ; i. e., it is declared that a judgment does not in fact exist. The second πιστεύων is by means of μὴ negatived in conception merely, for ὁ μὴ πιστεύων means *whoever does not believe, if any one does not believe*; ὁ οὐ πιστεύων would indicate some particular man who does not believe. Hence also we have ὅτι μὴ

followed by Rost (*Gramm.* p. 743). In the main, however, Hartung ultimately agrees with Hermann, and the doubt through which he was led to the views which he has adopted has been resolved by Klotz (*Devar.* II. 666). G. F. Gayler's treatise, *Particularum Græci sermonis negantium accurata disputatio* (Tubing. 1836), is an industrious collection of examples, but lacks clearness of judgment.—On the distinction between *non* and *haud* in Latin, see Franke I. 7 sq., the Review in *Hall. L.Z.* 1834, No. 145, and Hand, *Tursell.* III. 16 sqq. (who explains οὐ as the qualitative, μὴ as the modal negative). The comparison between the Hebrew שׁוֹן and μὴ (Ewald p. 530) is less capable of being carried through: it is precisely in the nicer usages of μὴ that the Hebrew particle ceases to correspond with it. [The above reference to (an older edition of) Rost's *Gr.* is left as it stands in Winer's text: in his 7th edition Rost substantially agrees with Hermann.—Thiersch's words, as quoted by Hartung (p. 105), are as follows: "μὴ denies not independently and directly, but in relation to something else,—as when a case is supposed, a condition or design stated; or when a wish, will, command, or a fear, apprehension, or care is expressed." Hartung lays great stress on such examples as Hom. *Il.* 15. 41 (10. 330, Aristoph. *Av.* 194, al.), where μὴ is used in an oath, though the sentence is grammatically independent: see Kühner II. 742 (ed. 2), Bäumlein p. 286 (Jelf 741. e).]

¹ The almost invariable observance by the N. T. writers of this (in itself nice) distinction is due, not to their theoretical acquaintance with it, but to the instinct acquired through much intercourse with those who spoke Greek. In exactly the same manner we learn the (sometimes conventional) distinctions e.g. of the synonyms of our own language. In particular instances, however, a foreigner might well go wrong; as indeed even Plutarch (see Schæf. *Demosth.* III. 289, *Plutarch* V. 6, 142, 475), Lucian (Schæf. *Demosth.* I. 529, Schoemann, *Plut. Agis* p. 93, Fritzsche, *Quest. Lucian.* p. 44), Pausanias (Franke I. 14), Ælian (Jacobs, *Æl. Anim.* p. 187)—compare Madvig 207. Rem., Matth. 608. Rem.—are said to have sometimes confounded the two negatives. Compare also Ellendt, *Præf. ad Arrian.* I. 24 sq., on ὅτι μὴ for ὅτι οὐ. Yet I would not affirm that in these passages grammatical acuteness could not occasionally discover the reason why οὐ or μὴ is used. We must indeed constantly bear in mind that there is sometimes no stringent reason in favour of one or the other, but either negative may be used with equal correctness, according to the mode in which the writer conceives the matter (Herm. *Vig.* p. 806). [On the use of the negatives in the N. T. see A. Buttm. *Gr.* p. 344–356, Green, *Gr.* p. 186–202, Webster, *Syntax*, p. 138–144, Jelf 746. *Obs.* The first number of the *American Journal of Philology* contains an interesting paper (by the editor, Professor Gildersleeve) on "The encroachments of μὴ on οὐ in later Greek."]

πεπίστευκεν, because the words merely suppose a case (*quod non crediderit*). This is not at variance with 1 Jo. v. 10, ὁ μὴ πιστεύων τῷ θεῷ ψεύστην πεποίηκεν αὐτόν, ὅτι οὐ πεπίστευκεν εἰς τὴν μαρτυρίαν κ.τ.λ. Here the apostle in the last clause passes suddenly from mere conception (ὁ μὴ πιστεύων) to actual fact; the μὴ πιστεύειν had already commenced, and John now represents to himself an actual unbeliever.

Mk. xii. 14, ἔξεστι κῆνσον . . . δοῦναι ἢ οὐ; δῶμεν, ἢ μὴ δῶμεν; In the first instance inquiry is made as to the objective basis of the payment of tribute; in the second, a subjective principle is expressed,—*should we give*, etc. Compare Herin. *Vig.* p. 806, and on Aristoph. *Thesmoph.* 19, Stallb. *Plat. Rep.* II. 270.

E. v. 15, βλέπετε πῶς ἀκριβῶς περιπατεῖτε, μὴ ὡς ἄσοφοι ἀλλ' ὡς σοφοί. Here μὴ ὡς ἄσοφοι κ.τ.λ. is a direct explanation of πῶς, and, like it, is dependent on βλέπετε; hence the subjective negation.

2 C. x. 14, οὐ γάρ, ὡς μὴ ἐφικνούμενοι εἰς ὑμᾶς, ὑπερεκτείνομεν ἑαυτούς: *we do not overstretch ourselves* (an objective denial), *as if we had not reached to you*,—a mere conception, in reality it is otherwise. With this contrast 1 C. ix. 26.

Rom. xi. 21, εἰ γὰρ ὁ θεὸς τῶν κατὰ φύσιν κλάδων οὐκ ἐφείσατο, μήπως οὐδὲ σοῦ φείσεται: *if . . . has not spared* (a statement of fact,—he has in reality not spared them), *so (it is to be feared) that he will not spare thee also*. Here the apostle might have expressed the sentence categorically, *so will he not spare thee also*;¹ but he prefers to give it a milder turn by means of μήπως,—*lest possibly the οὐδὲ σοῦ φείσεται be realised*, and every apprehension is subjective (*Rev.* ix. 4²). Compare *Plat. Phæd.* 76 b, φοβοῦμαι, μὴ αὔριον τηνικάδε οὐκέτι ἢ ἀνθρώπων οὐδεὶς ἀξίως οἶός τε τοῦτο ποιῆσαι p. 84 b, οὐδὲν δεινόν, μὴ φοβηθῇ, ὅπως μὴ . . . οὐδὲν ἔτι οὐδαμοῦ ἦ *Thuc.* 2. 76. See Gayler p. 427, 430.

1 Jo. v. 16, εἰάν τις ἴδῃ τὸν ἀδελφὸν αὐτοῦ ἁμαρτάνοντα ἁμαρτίαν μὴ πρὸς θάνατον . . . πᾶσα ἀδικία ἁμαρτία ἐστὶ καὶ ἔστιν ἁμαρτία οὐ πρὸς θάνατον. In the first instance, as sub-

¹ [Μήπως is not found in S, A, B, C; and is now rejected by most of the editors.—It will be observed that E. v. 15 does not contain both negatives.]

² [A comparison of earlier editions seems to show that this passage is only quoted here as another example of a verse containing both negatives.]

jective observation is spoken of, μή is used, depending on εἰς ἰδῆ; in the latter οὐ, since a principle of objective validity is stated,—a dogmatically real idea established.

John vi. 64, εἰσὶν ἐξ ὑμῶν τινές, οἳ οὐ πιστεύουσιν ἤδει γὰρ . . . ὁ Ἰησοῦς, τίνες εἰσὶν οἱ μὴ πιστεύοντες. Here οἳ οὐ πιστεύουσιν declares a matter of fact; οἱ μὴ πιστεύοντες a conception,—*those, whoever they might be, who believed not* (*qui essent, qui non crederent*).—Compare also¹ Rom. v. 13, Jo. v. 23, xiv. 24, xv. 24, A. iv. 20, x. 14, xxv. 17 sq., 1 Jo. iv. 8, v. 12, 3 Jo. 10, 2 Th. iii. 10, G. iv. 8, 2 C. ii. 13, H. iv. 2, 15.²

b. But the same result which these passages give is also obtained from those in which μή occurs alone:—

Mt. xxii. 25, μὴ ἔχων σπέρμα ἀφήκε τὴν γυναῖκα αὐτοῦ τῷ ἀδελφῷ αὐτοῦ. Here μὴ ἔχων is said with reference to the law which made this provision (εἰάν τις ἀποθάνῃ μὴ ἔχων κ.τ.λ., ver. 24): *not having . . . he left behind*, as a non-possessor in the sense of the law he left, etc.; οὐκ ἔχων would exhibit the not-having as if narrating a pure matter of fact. In Mk. xii. 20 it stands in the narrative form, οὐκ ἀφήκε σπέρμα.

Col. i. 23, εἴγε ἐπιμένετε τῇ πίστει . . . καὶ μὴ μετακινούμενοι ἀπὸ τῆς ἐλπίδος: here the *not being shaken* (in a sentence beginning with εἴγε) is put as a condition, consequently as a mere conception.

2 Th. i. 8, διδόντος ἐκδίκησιν τοῖς μὴ εἰδόσι θεὸν καὶ τοῖς μὴ ὑπακούουσι τῷ εὐαγγελίῳ. Here the expression is general, denoting *such as know not God*, whoever they are, wherever such are found (hence a *conception*). Compare ii. 12.

¹ [It will not be supposed that in all these examples of μή a classical writer would have chosen the subjective negation: this point is examined below.]

² In the following passages from Greek authors οὐ and μή appear together in the same sentence, the distinction between them being more or less clearly marked: Sext. Emp. *adv. Math.* 1. 3. 68, ταῦτα οὐκ ἀπολογούμενου ἦν, ἀλλὰ κακοῖς ἐπισπληροῦντος κατὰ καὶ μηκέτι μετρίως, ἀλλὰ ἄρδην ἐπισπαιρμένου τὰς ἀπορίας 2. 60, λεκτίον, ὡς εἰ μηδὲν ἴσθι ῥητορικῆς τέλος, οὐδὲν ἴσθι ῥητορικῆς (2. 107); 2. 110; *Hypotyp.* 3. 1. 2; Lucian, *Catapl.* 15, ἐγὼ ἄτι μηδὲν ἔχων ἐνίχυρον ἐν τῷ βίῳ, οὐκ ἀγρόν, οὐ συνοικίαν, οὐ χρυσόν, κ.τ.λ.; Soph. *Antig.* 686, οὐτ' ἂν δυαίμην, μήτ' ἐπισταίμην λίγην *Philocl.* 1048; Demosth. *Callicl.* 736 b, *Pac.* 23 a, *Phorm.* 604 a; Xen. *Cyr.* 2. 4. 27; Aristot. *Polit.* 6. 8, *Rhet.* 1. 11, 31, 2. 2, 15; Lucian, *Dial. Mort.* 16. 2, *Adv. indoct.* 5; Strabo 3. 138, 15. 712; Himer. *Oratt.* 23. 18; Plutarch, *Pompej.* 23, *Apophth.* p. 183 sq.; Ælian, *Anim.* 5. 28; Joseph. *Antt.* 16. 9. 3. Compare further Gayler p. 291. From the Fathers, compare Origen, c. *Marc.* p. 26 (Wetst.); from the Apocryphal writers, *Acta Apocr.* p. 107. Particularly noteworthy is Agath. 2. 23, ἐφ' ὅτῳ ἂν σώματι μὴ θάπτον καταπατεῖν οἱ ὄρνις ἢ οἱ κύνις οὐκ αὐτίκα ἐπιφοιτῶντες διασπαράζουσιν κ.τ.λ.

Rom. xiv. 21, *καλὸν τὸ μὴ φαγεῖν κρέα*. The not eating is presented as a conception, *if any one eats not*; τὸ οὐ φαγεῖν would represent the not eating as something objective, possibly an actually existing practice.

Rom. xv. 1, *ὀφείλομεν δὲ ἡμεῖς . . . καὶ μὴ ἑαυτοῖς ἀρέσκειν*: in verse 3, where a fact is narrated, *καὶ γὰρ ὁ Χριστὸς οὐχ ἑαυτῷ ἥρεσεν*.

Hence we naturally find *μὴ* with the optative, when this mood expresses a pure wish (Franke I. 27): Mk. xi. 14, *μηκέτι ἐκ σοῦ εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα μηδεὶς καρπὸν φάγοι* (where however some MSS. read *φάγη*), and 2 Tim. iv. 16. Similarly in imperatival clauses, as Rom. xiv. 1, *τὸν ἀσθενοῦντα τῇ πίστει προσλαμβάνεσθε, μὴ εἰς διακρίσεις διαλογισμῶν* (xii. 11), Ph. ii. 12—where some wrongly join *μὴ ὡς ἐν τῇ παρουσίᾳ κ.τ.λ.* with *ὑπηκούσατε*, in which case *οὐ* must certainly have been used, not *μὴ*.

According to the distinction defined above, *μὴ* will as a rule express the weaker (compare also Herm. *Philact.* 706), and *οὐ*, as categorical, the stronger negation. Occasionally, however, *μὴ* is more forcible than *οὐ* (Herm. Soph. *Antig.* 691¹); for the denial of the (very) conception of a thing expresses more than the denial of its (empirical) actual existence. See below, no. 5. In a similar manner, the Latin *haud* is sometimes the stronger, sometimes the weaker negative; see Franke I. 7, and compare Hand. *Tursellinus* III. 20.

Where *οὐ* belongs to a single word (verb), the meaning of which is directly opposite to that of some other word existing in the language, the negative and verb coalesce to express this contrary idea: e.g., *οὐκ ἔαν*, *to prevent* (A. xvi. 7), *οὐ θέλει*, *nolle* (1 C. x. 1).² See Franke I. 9 sq., and compare below no. 6 [5?]. When *οὐ* combines with nouns to express one idea, it annuls their meaning altogether. See Rom. x. 19, *παραζηλώσω ὑμᾶς ἐπ' οὐκ ἔσται*, *about a no-nation*; ix. 25, *καλέσω τὸν οὐ λαόν μου λαὸν μου καὶ τὴν οὐκ ἠγαπημένην ἠγαπημένην* 1 P. ii. 10: all these are quotations from the O. T. Compare Thuc. 1. 137, *ἡ οὐ διάλυσις*, *the not-breaking down* (the bridge had not been broken down), 5. 50, *ἡ οὐκ ἐξουσία* Eurip. *Hippol.* 196, *οὐκ*

¹ [On Hermann's view of this passage see Jelf 746. *Obs.* See also Donalds *Antiq.* p. 190.]

² [It has often been supposed that *οὐ γὰρ ἔκριναι*, 1 C. ii. 2, is an example of this kind (see e. g. Stanley *in loc.*), but this may well be doubted: see Meyer and Alford.]

ἀποδείξῃς.¹ As to the difference between this combination and that of *μή* with the substantive (*ἡ μή διάλυσις*), see Franke *l. c.* I. 9: many examples of both are given by Gayler p. 16 sqq. (Don. p. 558, Jelf 738, 745).

The simple accentuated οὐ, *no* (Mt. v. 37, Ja. v. 12, 2 C. i. 17 sq.), occurs in answer to a question only in Mt. xiii. 29 and Jo. i. 21:² for passages from Greek authors see Gayler p. 161. The fuller expression οὐκ ἔγωγε would have been more in accordance with usage.

2. We proceed to the consideration of the cases of most frequent recurrence in which the negation is effected by *μή*.

Μή is used

(a) In (wishes) commands, resolutions, and encouragements—not merely in conjunction with the verb of the sentence, i.e., with the imperative or conjunctive employed, as in Mt. vii. 1, *μή κρίνετε* G. v. 26, *μή γινώμεθα κενόδοξοι* 2 Th. iii. 10 (on this see § 56. 1):—but also with words which are considered as integral parts of the command, etc., as in 1 P. v. 2, *ποιμανατε . . . μή ἀναγκαστῶς* 1 P. i. 13 sq., 1 Tim. v. 9, L. vi. 35, 1 C. v. 8, Rom. xiii. 13, Ph. ii. 4, 12, H. x. 25, A. x. 20.

(b) In final sentences. With *ἵνα*, Mt. vii. 1, xvi. 20, Rom. xi. 25, E. ii. 9, H. xii. 3, Mk. v. 43, 2 C. v. 15, vii. 9, E. iv. 14; with *ὅπως*, L. xvi. 26, 1 C. i. 29, Mt. vi. 18, A. viii. 24, xx. 16. So also with particular words of the final sentence: Rom. viii. 4, E. ii. 12,³ Ph. i. 27 sq., iii. 9, 2 Th. ii. 12, H. xii. 27.

(c) In conditional sentences (Herm. *Vig.* p. 805). With *εἰ*, Jo. xv. 22, *εἰ μή ἦλθον, ἀμαρτίαν οὐκ εἴχουσιν* xviii. 30, *εἰ μή ἦν οὗτος κακὸν ποιῶν, οὐκ ἄν σοι παρεδώκαμεν* Mt. xxiv. 22, A. xxvi. 32, Rom. vii. 7, Jo. ix. 33; with *ἐάν*, Mt. v. 20, xii. 29, Rom. x. 15, 2 Tim. ii. 5. Here the negative has not always reference to the whole sentence, but is also found with particular words which are conceived as conditional: see 1 Tim. v. 21, Tit. i. 6, *εἴ τις ἐστὶν ἀνέγκλητος . . . μή ἐν κατηγορίᾳ ἀσωτίας* ii. 8. Ja. i. 4, 26.

In all these cases the necessity of the subjective negation is

¹ See Monk *in loc.*, Sturz, *Ind. ad Dion. Cass.* p. 245, Fritz. *Rom.* II. 424.

² [It also occurs in Jo. xxi. 5, and Jo. vii. 12 is a similar instance: compare *οὐ γάρ* A. xvi. 37, *οὐ πάντως* Rom. iii. 9 (§ 61. 4). In such cases, especially if *ἀλλά* follows, we more frequently find the strengthened form *εὐχί* (Jo. ix. 9, L. xiii. 3, al.). This form is, however, most common in interrogations (Mt. v. 46, al.): in ordinary negation it is rare.]

³ [Inserted by mistake: the sentence is not one of *purpose*.]

obvious; for every condition, design, intention, or command belongs to the sphere of the mere conception.

In conditional sentences we not unfrequently—in the N. T. indeed pretty frequently—meet with *οὐ*, and not *μή*. The older writers restrict this usage, with logical necessity, to the case in which some particular word only of the conditional sentence (not the *verb* of the sentence merely, see Krüg. p. 306) is negated, the negative coalescing with this word to express a single idea.¹ Thus in Soph. *Aj.* 1131, *εἰ τοὺς θανόντας οὐκ ἔῤῃς θάπτειν*, *if thou preventest* (*Iliad* 4. 55); Lys. *Agor.* 62. *εἰ μὲν οὐ πολλοὶ (i.e., ὀλίγοι) ἦσαν* Thuc. 3. 55. *εἰ ἀποστήναι Ἀθηναίων οὐκ ἠθέλησαμεν* Her. 6. 9. Compare Gayler p. 99 sqq., Matth. 608 b, Krüg. p. 306 (Don. p. 555, Jelf 744. 1).² Accordingly there is nothing strange in Mt. xxvi. 42, L. xvi. 31, Jo. v. 47, Rom. viii. 9, 1 C. vii. 9, 2 Th. iii. 10, 14, 1 Tim. iii. 5, v. 8, Rev. xx. 15, al.; and as little in 2 C. xii. 11, *εἰ καὶ οὐδέν εἰμι*.³

On the other hand, Lipsius⁴ has quoted a number of other passages, which, either in reality or in appearance, are at variance with the canon laid down above; as indeed the N. T. writers, in general, more frequently express *if not* by *εἰ οὐ* than

¹ Herm. *Vig.* p. 833, Eurip. *Med.* p. 344, Soph. *Æd. C.* 596, Schæf. *Plut.* IV. 396, Mehlhorn, *Amar.* p. 139, Bredt, *Lys.* p. 111, Schoem. *Leont.* p. 324 sq. Schæfer says (*Dem.* III. 288): *οὐ* poni licet, quando negatio refertur ad sequentem vocem cum eaque sic coalescit, unam ut ambæ notionem eliciant; *μή* ponitur, quando negatio pertinet ad particulam conditionalem. Comp. Boet p. 751 sq.

² On the analogous *ὅπως οὐ* see Held, *Plut. Timol.* 357.

³ [The difficulty of exactly classifying the N. T. examples of *εἰ οὐ* is illustrated by the fact that some passages (Jo. v. 47, iii. 12) are quoted by Winer twice, under different heads. He has perhaps brought too many passages under the principle stated above: A. Buttmann goes to the other extreme. A. Buttmann's classification (*Gr.* p. 344-348) is faulty in containing nothing which directly answers to Winer's class (a); though in the corresponding section of the *Griech. Gr.* the same usage is allowed for classical Greek. He explains most examples of *εἰ οὐ* as arising out of antithesis—(1) to a positive notion preceding (Mk. xi. 26, Jo. v. 47, A. xxv. 11, Rom. viii. 9, 1 C. vii. 9, Ja. iii. 2), or following (1 C. ix. 2, Jo. x. 37, L. xi. 8, xviii. 4, 1 C. xi. 6,—Ja. ii. 11, 2 P. ii. 4, 5); or (2) to an apodosis which is either formally or virtually negative (1 C. xv. 13-17, Rom. xi. 21, L. xvi. 31, 2 Th. iii. 10, H. xii. 25; L. xvi. 11 sq., Jo. iii. 12, 1 Tim. iii. 5, 1 C. xv. 29, 32. In L. xiv. 26, 2 Jo. 10, 1 C. xvi. 22, 2 Th. iii. 14, 1 Tim. v. 8, Rev. xx. 15, he ascribes *οὐ* to the somewhat lax usage of the N. T., "in which conditional sentences of the 1st class are in general negated by *οὐ*." See further Green, *Gr.* v. 126, Weisac, *Synt.* p. 139; also Prof. Evans's notes on 1 C. vii. 9, xvi. 22.—In modern Greek the negative which corresponds to *οὐ* (*οὐ* *ὅχι*, a truncated form of *οὐδὲν*) regularly appears in the protasis of a conditional sentence (Mullach, *Vulg.* p. 390, Sophocles, *Gramm.* p. 184 sq.).]

⁴ *De modorum in N. T. usu*, p. 26 sqq.

by εἰ μὴ, which most commonly signifies *unless*.¹ We divide these passages into four classes.

a. L. xii. 26, εἰ οὐδὲ ἐλάχιστον δύνασθε, τί περὶ τῶν λοιπῶν μεριμνᾶτε; cannot be taken into account at all, since here εἰ is conditional in appearance only, and in reality is equivalent to ἐπεὶ (Krüg. p. 306). Translate: *If—as is clear from what has been adduced—i. e., since ye cannot do even the least, etc.* (For the same reason we always find θαυμάζω εἰ οὐ;² comp. Kühner II. 406.) So also Rom. xi. 21, Jo. iii. 12, v. 47, x. 35, H. xii. 25, 2 P. ii. 4. Compare Soph. *Œd. Col.* 596, εἰ θέλοντάς γ' οὐδὲ σοὶ φεύγειν καλόν, *si, quum te volunt recipere, ne tibi quidem decorum est exulem esse*; Æschin. *Ep.* 8, εἰ δὲ οὐδὲ σὺν ἐκείνῳ διέγνωκας ἐξιέναι κ.τ.λ.; Sext. *Empir. Math.* 7. 434, εἰ οὐδ' αὐτὸ τοῦτο ἤδει κ.τ.λ.; Xen. *An.* 7. 1. 29, Æsop 23. 2. See Bernh. p. 386, Franke, *Demosth.* p. 202, Gayl. p. 118, Herm. *Æschyl.* II. 148 (Jelf 744).

b. Other passages, if more accurately examined, are in accordance with the above canon. Of this kind are, not only 1 C. xi. 6, εἰ γὰρ οὐ κατακαλύπτεται γυνή, καὶ κειράσθω, *if a woman is unveiled, she should also be shorn*, 2 Th. iii. 10;—but also Jo. x. 37, εἰ οὐ ποιῶ τὰ ἔργα τοῦ πατρός μου, μὴ πιστεύετε μοι εἰ δὲ ποιῶ, κἂν ἐμοὶ μὴ πιστεύητε, τοῖς ἔργοις πιστεύσατε, *if I leave undone the works of my Father (and thus withhold from you the proofs of my divine mission) etc., but if I do them, etc.*; Jo. iii. 12, Rom. viii. 9, Rev. xx. 15. Compare Lys. *Accus. Agor.* 76, ἐὰν μὲν οὖν φάσκη Φρύνιχον ἀποκτείνειν, τούτων μέμνησθε . . . ἐὰν δ' οὐ φάσκη, ἔρεσθε αὐτόν κ.τ.λ., *but if he deny it*; Sext. *Emp. Math.* 2. 111, εἰ μὲν λήμματά τινα ἔχει . . . εἰ δὲ οὐκ ἔχει κ.τ.λ., *but if he is destitute of them*; 9. 176, εἰ μὲν οὐκ ἔχει, φαῦλόν ἐστι τὸ θεῖον . . . εἰ δὲ ἔχει, ἔσται τι τοῦ θεοῦ κρείττον. *Hypotyp.* 2. 5, 160, 175, Lucian, *Paras.* 12, Galen, *Temper.* 1. 3, Marc. Anton. 11. 18, p. 193 (Mor.). Compare also Euseb. *De die domin.* p. 9 (Jani). Nor can any ob-

¹ Εἰ οὐ and εἰ μὴ are well distinguished in one sentence in *Acta Thom.* p. 57 (ed. Thilo).

² [This assertion is too strong, as is shown by Thuc. .4. 85 (Plat. *Phæd.* 62 a). These passages are quoted, with others, by Buttmann (*Griech. Gr.* § 148. 2. b. note), who says that θαυμάζω εἰ requires μὴ, unless there is some special reason for οὐ. See also Sandys, *Isocr. Demon.* p. 34. Kühner himself in his second edition (II. 749) quotes examples of θαυμάζω εἰ μὴ.]

jection be raised against 1 C. xv. 13, εἰ ἀνάστασις νεκρῶν οὐκ ἔστι, *if resurrection of the dead is a nonentity*: compare the preceding words, πῶς λέγουσί τινες ὅτι ἀνάστασις νεκρῶν οὐκ ἔστιν; With verse 16 compare Philostr. *Apoll.* 4. 16, p. 154.

c. Where the sentence with εἰ οὐ merely negatives the notion expressed affirmatively by a corresponding sentence, though οὐ does not coalesce with the negated word to express one antithetical idea. See 1 C. ix. 2, εἰ ἄλλοις οὐκ εἰμὶ ἀπόστολος, ἀλλάγε ὑμῖν εἰμί, *si aliis non sum apostolus, vobis certe sum*; also L. xi. 8; compare xviii. 4. In antitheses of this kind also εἰ οὐ is used by later writers: e. g., Sext. Empir. *Math.* 11. 5, εἰ μὲν ἀγαθόν ἐστιν, ἐν τῶν τριῶν γενήσεται, εἰ δὲ οὐκ ἔστιν ἀγαθόν ἤτοι κακόν ἐστιν, ἢ οὔτε κακόν ἐστιν οὔτε ἀγαθόν ἐστιν. Diog. L. 2. 36, εἰ μὲν γάρ τι τῶν προσόντων λέξιαν, διορθώσονται, εἰ δ' οὐ, οὐδὲν πρὸς ἡμᾶς,—where the sense is not, “if however they conceal it,” but, “if however they do not say what is serviceable.”¹ Compare Jud. ix. 20, Judith v. 21, Demosth. *Epp.* p. 125 a, *Basilic.* II. 525, and Poppo, Xen. *Anab.* p. 358.

d. Where οὐ denies antithetically, as in the last case, but no directly affirmative sentence is actually expressed. Examples of this kind are Ja. ii. 11, εἰ οὐ μοιχεύσεις (referring to the preceding μὴ μοιχεύσης), φονεύσεις δέ, γέγονας παραβάτης νόμου, *if thou dost not commit adultery, but dost murder*,² i. 23, iii. 2; 1 C. xvi. 22, εἴ τις οὐ φιλεῖ τὸν κύριον, ἦτω ἀνάθεμα (where the rendering *if any one hates the Lord* would probably not represent the apostle's meaning); 2 Jo. 10, εἴ τις ἔρχεται πρὸς ὑμᾶς καὶ ταύτην τὴν διδαχὴν οὐ φέρει L. xiv. 26.

For the later prose writers, therefore (who use εἰ οὐ—as stronger and more emphatic than εἰ μὴ—much more frequently than the earlier writers, who employ it somewhat sparingly) we may lay down the following rule:³ Where an emphasis rests on the negative of a conditional sentence,⁴ εἰ οὐ is used (as *si*

¹ Macar. *Homil.* 1. 10. Compare also ἰὰν οὐ in Diog. L. 1. 105, ἰὰν νῆες ἂν τὸν ὄϊνον οὐ φέρης, γίγαν γενόμενος ὕδωρ οὔσεις.

² Equivalent to εἰ οὐ μοιχεύων ἔσθι, φονεύων δέ: compare Arrian, *Epict.* 1. 29. 35, 2. 11. 22. Contrast Thuc. 1. 32, εἰ μὴ μετὰ κακίας, δόξης δὲ πολλῶν ἀμαρτίας . . . ἱκανοὶα τελευτῶμεν.

³ Compare also Anton. *Prog. de discrimine particularum οὐ et μή*, p. 9 (Gorlic. 1823).

⁴ Mehlhorn *l. c.* gives the rule thus: ubi simpliciter negatio affirmationi ita opponatur, ut negandi particula voce sit acuenda, semper οὐ poni, ubi contra

non in Latin); where however the negative is not emphatic, *if not* is expressed by *εἰ μὴ*, as in Latin by *nisi*. Hence the use of *εἰ οὐ* to express "If thou dost *not* commit adultery" (with a reference to *μὴ μοιχεύσης*), "If any one does *not* love the Lord" (as he ought to do), "If I am *not* an apostle to others," "If thou art *not* the Christ" (Jo. i. 25, compare ver. 20). The emphasis is occasioned by an antithesis, either open (1 C. ix. 2)¹ or concealed (1 C. xvi. 22). It lies however in the nature of the case that here also *οὐ* negatives a *part* only of the conditional sentence, and not the conditional sentence itself.²

"Ὡστε (Krüg. p. 307), even when it merely expresses an actual result, is in the N. T. always followed by *μή* and the infinitive;³ see Mt. viii. 28, Mk. i. 45, ii. 2, iii. 20, 1 C. i. 7, 1 Th. i. 8. Only in 2 C. iii. 7 a logical reason for *μή* is supplied by the conditional sentence (Engelhardt, *Plat. Apol.* p. 219).

"Ὅτι and *ἐπεὶ*, because (in the *oratio recta*), are regularly followed by *οὐ*, see Jo. viii. 20, 37, Rom. xi. 6, L. i. 34 (Bäumlein p. 773): we find *ὅτι μὴ* in Jo. iii. 18, in a sentence of a conditional character. Yet in H. ix. 17, though in the *oratio recta*, we have *διαθήκη ἐπὶ νεκροῖς βεβία, ἐπεὶ μήποτε ἰσχύει, ὅτε ζῇ ὁ διαθήκενος*. Böhme's explanation is: *μήποτε* appears to be here used to deny the very conception of *ἰσχύειν*, and thus to express a stronger negation than *οὐποτε* would have conveyed. But Böhme's translation of *μήποτε* by *nondum* is incorrect; it signifies *never* (Heliod. 2. 19). Perhaps also the writer's preference of *μήποτε* to *οὐποτε* is rather to be ascribed to the fact that he is speaking generally, not of any particular testament. Yet later writers often connect the subjective negative with *ἐπεὶ* (*ὅτι*) *quandoquidem*, not only where something is clearly indicated as a subjective reason (as is perceptibly the case even in *Ælian* 12. 63, —compare also *Philostr. Apoll.* 7. 16, *Lucian, Hermot.* 47), but also where an objectively valid reason is assigned by the clause,⁴ inasmuch as the reason comes back ultimately to a conception. Others (Bengel,

verbum voce inprimis notandum *μή* esse debere. Compare also Poppo on Xen. *Anab.* l. c.

¹ Compare also *e. g.* *Æsop* 7. 4, *εἰ οὐ σοὶ τοῦτο προσέφην, οὐκ ἂν ἡμῖν αὐτὸ συμβούλευεις*, if it were not useful to thee, thou wouldst not counsel it to us,

² [The preference for *οὐ* when there is an antithesis, or where a single word is negated, is well illustrated by the occasional occurrence of *οὐ* in imperative and final sentences: 1 P. iii. 3, 1 C. v. 10 (Meyer), Rev. ix. 4, 2 Tim. ii. 14 (*οὐδέν*). These passages are quoted by A. Buttmann (p. 352).]

³ [That is, we find in the N. T. no examples of *ὥστε* with the indicative when a *negative* consequence is expressed. Of course, where *ὥστε* has the meaning *itaque, quare* (p. 377) it may be followed by either *οὐ* or *μή*, according to the nature of the sentence. On *ὥστε* with *οὐ* and the infinitive see Shilleto, *Dem. F. L.* p. 202 sqq., Don. p. 594.]

⁴ Gayler p. 183 sqq., Madvig 207. Rem. 2. On *Lucian* and *Ærrian* in particular see Ellendt, *Arr. Al.* 1. *Præf.* p. 23 sqq. Compare also *Ptol. Geogr.* 8. 1. 3.

Lachmann¹) take μήποτε in II. ix. 17 as an interrogative word, as indeed ἐπεὶ frequently introduces a question, see Rom. iii. 6, 1 C. xiv. 16, xv. 29 (Klotz, *Devar.* II. 543): in this passage, however, such an explanation seems to me too rhetorical for the style.

3. Μή is further used—

(d) In relative sentences with ἄν (ἐάν): L. viii. 18, ὃς ἂν μὴ ἔχῃ A. iii. 23 (from the LXX), πᾶσα ψυχὴ, ἥτις ἐὰν μὴ ακούσῃ Rev. xiii. 15, ὅσοι ἂν μὴ προσκυνήσωσιν L. ix. 5. In none of these cases is there a denial of matter of fact in regard to definite subjects; the language is conditional and relates to a conception,—*whoever has not, whoever may not have*. Relative sentences without ἄν regularly have οὐ (Jo. iv. 22, προσκυνεῖτε ὃ οὐκ οἶδατε L. xiv. 27, ὅστις οὐ βαστάζει Rom. x. 14, 1 C. v. 1, 2 C. viii. 10, 1 Jo. iv. 6, al.), in so far as they deny something as a matter of fact. Sometimes however we find μὴ in such sentences, where the negation merely relates to a conception (a supposition, condition): e. g., 2 P. i. 9, ὃ μὴ πάρεστι ταῦτα, τυφλός ἐστιν, *whosoever, if any one*, etc. See Hermann, *Vig.* p. 805, Krüg. p. 306. In 1 Tim. v. 13, Tit. i. 11, τὰ μὴ δέοντα and ἃ μὴ δεῖ (compare Rom. i. 28, Soph. *Phil.* 583) express a mere ethical conception, *quæ, si quæ non sunt honesta*: ἃ οὐ δεῖ would denote directly *inhonesta*, indicating the objectively existent genus of the unseemly.² In Col. ii. 18 μὴ before ἐώρακεν³ has been expunged by recent critics: Tischendorf however has in his 2nd Leipsic edition restored it to the text, and certainly it has the greater weight of external authority in its favour. (Meyer states the evidence imperfectly.) If the negative is genuine⁴ (some authorities have οὐ), μὴ is used because,

¹ [So Tischendorf (ed. 7), Delitzsch, Westcott and Hort, Lünemann (somewhat doubtfully): this is the explanation given by (Ecumenius and Theophylact. Bleek, Kurtz, Alford, and Tischendorf (ed. 8) agree with Winer: see also Green, *Gr.* p. 202.]

² Compare Gayler p. 240 sq. [Ellicott on Tit. i. 11, Green p. 196, Don. p. 555 sq., Jelf 743.]

³ Compare Philostr. *Apoll.* 7. 27, διέλιγετο ἂν μὴ ἐκείνῳ προῖβαινε, quæ illi haud prodessent. From the LXX may be quoted Ex. ix. 21, ὃς μὴ προσίσχει τῇ διανοίᾳ εἰς τὸ ῥῆμα κυρίου, which is opposed to δὲ φεβούμενος τὸ ῥῆμα κυρίου, ver. 20: here therefore the use of εἰς μὴ is exactly like that of εἰ δὲ μὴ in antithesis. For an example of οὐ and μὴ after relatives in parallel clauses see Arrian, *Epict.* 2. 2. 4.

⁴ [The negative is omitted by Ewald, Meyer, Tischendorf (ed. 8), Alford, Tregelles: see Tregelles, *Printed Text*, p. 204, and Green, *Dec. Crit.* p. 154. The negative is absent from the texts of Lightfoot and Westcott and Hort

as the sentence was conceived by the writer, this relative clause has a subjective character, like *μηδεὶς ὑμᾶς καταβραβεύετω*.¹

In many of the instances in which *ὅς* is followed by *οὐ* it has been supposed (Lipsius, *Mod.* p. 14) that *μή* would be more correct, since the words appear to express a mere conception: e. g., Mt. xxiv. 2, *οὐ μὴ ἀφελῇ ὧδε λίθος ἐπὶ λίθον, ὃς οὐ καταλυθήσεται*. Here however *μή* is not required, inasmuch as the words deny something as a matter of fact. In some cases the conjunctive would have been used in Latin, and therefore *μή* might have been expected: Mt. x. 26, *οὐδὲν ἐστι κεκαλυμμένον, ὃ οὐκ ἀποκαλυφθήσεται*. L. viii. 17, xii. 2, Mt. xxiv. 2; compare 1 K. viii. 46. From Greek authors (Herm. *Vig.* p. 709) see Eur. *Hel.* 509 sq., *ἀνὴρ γὰρ οὐδεὶς ὧδε . . . ὅς . . . οὐ δώσει βοράν*. Lucian, *Sacrif.* 1, *οὐκ οἶδα, εἴ τις οὕτω κατηφής ἐστι, ὅστις οὐ γελάσεται*. Soph. *Œd. R.* 374, *οὐδεὶς ὃς οὐχὶ τῶνδ' ὀνειδιεῖ τάχα*. In all these instances the relative sentence is conceived as a definite, objective predicate, as if the sentence ran, *ἀνὴρ οὐδεὶς ὧδε οὐ δώσει βοράν*. So even in the construction with the optative; see Isocr. *Evagor.* p. 452, *οὐκ ἔστιν, ὅστις οὐκ ἂν Αἰακίδος προκρίνειν*. *ib.* p. 199, Plutarch, *Apophth.* p. 196 c. Closely allied to this construction is the formula *τίς ἐστιν, ὃς οὐ*, with the present indicative (A. xix. 35, H. xii. 7,—compare Dion. *Comp.* 11, p. 120 ed. Schæf.), equivalent in sense to *οὐδεὶς ἐστιν, ὃς οὐ* (for which Strabo, 6. 286, has *οὐδὲν μέρος αὐτῆς ἐστίν, ὃ μὴ . . . τυγχάνει*). More remote is *οὐδεὶς ἐστιν, ὃς οὐ*, with a past tense; in this combination no one would expect to find *μή*. See Xen. *An.* 4. 5. 31, Thuc. 3. 81, Lucian, *Tox.* 22, *Asin.* 49, and compare Heindorf, Plat. *Phæd.* p. 233, Weber, *Demosth.* p. 356 sq. See further Gayler p. 257 sqq., where however the examples are not properly distinguished.

4. (c) With infinitives (Matth. 608 c, Krüg. p. 308):—not only where they depend on *verba cogitandi, dicendi, imperandi, cupiendi* (naturally also in the construction of the accusative with the infinitive), as in Mt. ii. 12, v. 34, 39, L. ii. 26, v. 14, xx. 7, xxi. 14, A. iv. 17, 18, 20, v. 28, x. 28, xv. 19, 38, xix. 31, xxi. 4, xxiii. 8, xxvii. 21, Rom. ii. 21 sq., xii. 3, xiii. 3, 1 C. v. 9, 11, 2 C. ii. 1, x. 2, H. ix. 8, al.; or where a purpose is expressed, as in 2 C. iv. 4, *ἐτύφλωσε τὰ νοήματα . . . εἰς τὸ μὴ αὐγάσαι* 1 Th. ii. 9, *ἐργαζόμενοι πρὸς τὸ μὴ ἐπιβαρῆσαι*. A. xx. 27, *οὐχ ὑπεστειλάμεν τοῦ μὴ ἀναγγεῖλαι*. 1 P. iv. 2:—but also where

(*Appendix*, p. 127), but these editors consider the true reading of the passage to be lost. See a good paper by G. Findlay in the *Expositor*, vol. xi. p. 385.]

¹ The N. T. does not happen to furnish an example of the use of *μή* after particles of time (Gayler p. 185 sqq.). *Οὐ* sometimes occurs in a temporal sentence with the indicative mood, see Jo. ix. 4, xvi. 25, 2 Tim. iv. 3, A. xxii. 11: this is quite according to rule.

the infinitive is the subject of a sentence (as in 2 P. ii. 21, *κρείττον ἢν αὐτοῖς μὴ ἐπεγνωκέαναι* L. xvii. 1¹), or where an infinitive under the government of a preposition would, if resolved, become a finite verb with *οὐ*, as in Ja. iv. 2, *οὐκ ἔχετε διὰ τὸ μὴ αἰτεῖσθαι ὑμᾶς* (= *ὅτι οὐκ αἰτεῖσθε ὑμεῖς*), L. viii. 6, A. xxviii. 18, H. x. 2. In the former of these two cases, however, *ἐπεγνωκέαναι* (2 P. ii. 21) is still denied merely as a conception (in point of fact they had known it); and in the latter the cause is not stated objectively, but is presented in the first instance as a conception of the speaker. For examples from Greek authors in illustration of all these points, see Gayler p. 294 sqq. Compare Rost p. 757, Bäumlein no. 99, p. 788 sq. (Don. p. 590 sq., Jelf 745). The words which essentially belong to the infinitive clause are in like manner negated by *μή*; see *e. g.* 2 C. x. 2.

The cases in which *οὐ* is used, and may or must be used, in the infinitive construction, are pointed out by Rost p. 754 sq., Krüger p. 308 sq., Bäumlein p. 778. In Jo. xxi. 25, *ἐὰν γράφηται καθ' ἑν, οὐδ' αὐτὸν οἶμαι τὸν κόσμον χωρῆσαι τὰ γραφόμενα βιβλία*, the negation belongs to *οἶμαι*: compare Xen. *Mem.* 2. 2. 10, *ἐγὼ μὲν οἶμαι, εἰ τοιαύτην μὴ δύνασαι φέρειν μητέρα, ἀγαθά σε οὐ δύνασθαι φέρειν*. In H. vii. 11, *τίς ἔτι χρεῖα κατὰ τὴν τάξιν Μελχισεδέκ ἕτερον ἀνίστασθαι ἱερέα καὶ οὐ κατὰ τὴν τάξιν Ἀαρὼν λέγεσθαι*, the negation does not belong to the infinitive, but negatives the words *κατὰ τὴν τάξιν Ἀαρὼν*. We often find *οὐ* thus joined with some particular word of a dependent sentence: see Krüg. p. 306 (Jelf 745. *Obs.* 3).²

If after *verba intelligendi* or *dicendi* in the oratio recta, etc., that which is asserted, observed, etc., is expressed by a clause with *ὅτι*, the negative employed is *οὐ*: L. xiv. 24, *λέγω ὑμῖν, ὅτι οὐδεὶς τῶν ἀνδρῶν . . . γεύσεται τοῦ δείπνου* xviii. 29, Jo. v. 42, *ἐγνωκα ὑμᾶς ὅτι τὴν ἀγάπην τοῦ θεοῦ οὐκ ἔχετε κ.τ.λ.*, viii. 55, A. ii. 31, al. The clause with *ὅτι* appears here as a pure objective sentence, just as in the indirect question (§ 41. § 4); as if the words ran, *οὐδεὶς . . . γεύσεται, τοῦτο ὑμῖν λέγω*. The infinitive construction, on the other hand, brings the verb into immediate connexion with, and consequently dependence upon, *λέγω, ὁρῶ, κ.τ.λ.* Compare Krüg. p. 286, 305, Madvig 200 (Don. p. 590, Jelf 742. 1).

¹ [With the reading *ἀνένδικτόν ἐστι μὴ ἰλαθῆν*: see above, p. 412.]

² [See also Rom. vii. 6, A. xix. 27, 2 Tim. ii. 14 (A. Buttman p. 350 sq.): compare Green, *Gr.* p. 197 sq. On *οὐ* with infinitive see Don. p. 591 (Jelf 745).]

5. (*f*) *Μή* is found with participles¹ (Gayler p. 274 sqq. Krüg. p. 309), not only when they belong to a sentence which as expressing command, purpose, condition, etc., requires the subjective negative (see 1 o. 2), as in E. v. 27, Ph. i. 28, ii. 4. iii. 9, 2 Th. ii. 12, H. vi. 1, Ja. i. 5, Tit. ii. 9 sq., Rom. viii. 4, xiv. 3, Mt. xxii. 24, A. xv. 38, L. iii. 11, 2 C. xii. 21 (compare Soph. *Œd. Col.* 1155, 980, Plat. *Rep.* 2. 370 e, Xen. *Cyr.* 1. 4. 26, Krüg. p. 310):—but also

(*a*) When they refer not to particular persons but to a *genus* conceived of in the mind. Thus in Mt. xii. 30, ὁ μὴ ὢν μετ' ἐμοῦ κατ' ἐμοῦ ἐστίν, the meaning is, *whoever is not with me*; i.e., whoever belongs to the number of those persons of whom I form a mental conception, *si quis non stet a meis partibus* (Herm. *Vig.* p. 805, Matth. 608 c, Krüg. p. 309): ὁ οὐκ ὢν μετ' ἐμοῦ would denote some particular individual who in point of fact was not with him. See also Mt. xxv. 29, L. vi. 49, Jo. x. 1, xii. 48, xx. 24 [xx. 29?], Rom. iv. 5, xiv. 22, Ja. ii. 13, iv. 17, 1 Jo. ii. 4, 1 C. vii. 37. Hence we find *μή* with *πᾶς*, see Mt. xiii. 19, Jo. xv. 2. To this class belongs also 2 Jo. 7, πολλοὶ πλάνοι εἰσῆλθον εἰς τὸν κόσμον οἱ μὴ ὁμολογοῦντες Ἰησοῦν Χριστόν κ.τ.λ.: these words do not mean *many seducers, namely those men, who do not confess* (οἱ οὐχ ὁμολογοῦντες), but *many seducers, all those who do not confess, quicunque non profitentur*.

¹ [See Don. p. 554, Jelf 746, Clyde, *Synt.* p. 110, 113, Green, *Gr.* p. 201 sq., Webster, *Synt.* p. 114, 139, A. Buttm. p. 350 sqq.; Ellicott on 1 Tim. vi. 4, 1 Th. ii. 15, G. iv. 8, and in *Aids to Faith* p. 467.—It is very easy to confound two different questions,—whether *μή* is in itself admissible, and whether a classical writer would have preferred it to *οὐ*. After what Winer has said on the former point, there will hardly be much doubt as to the abstract lawfulness of using *μή*, at all events in most of the examples quoted: as to the latter, it is certain that in many instances the participle would have been accompanied by *οὐ* in classical Greek.—It will be useful to compare with the observations in the text A. Buttmann's classification of examples "*a*. The participle with the article is regularly negated by *μή*: the exceptions are all cases of antithesis (Rom. ix. 25 al.), unless τὰ οὐκ ἀνήκοντα be the true reading in E. v. 4.—*b*. The anarthrous participle takes *μή* when it represents a hypothetical sentence. When it expresses actual matter of fact, and would be resolved by means of the relative, or by *whereas, since, whilst, without*, etc., the negative is sometimes *οὐ*, sometimes, and more commonly (though the circumstances may be exactly similar), *μή*. When *οὐ* is used, it is often in consequence of antithesis (2 C. iv. 8, al.), or because the negative affects some particular word rather than the clause itself.—*c*. When the participle with *εἶναι* is a periphrasis for a finite verb, the negative employed is *μή*, if it is the participle that is negated (and not the copula—and by consequence the whole sentence).—*d*. When the sentence to which the participle belongs requires *μή*, the participle takes this negative,—sometimes even where there is an antithesis."—In modern Greek the participle invariably takes *μή*: see Mullach, *Vulg.* p. 29, 389, Sophocles, *Gr.* p. 192.]

(β). When, though the reference is to particular persons, the attribute ascribed to them by the participle is ascribed only conditionally or in conception: L. xi. 24, ὅταν . . . ἐξέλθῃ . . . διέρχεται δι' ἀνδρῶν τόπων ζητοῦν ἀνάπαυσιν, καὶ μὴ εὕρισκον λέγει, *if he finds it not, in case he does not* etc.; Rom. ii. 14; G. vi. 9, θερίσομεν μὴ ἐκλυόμενοι L. xii. 47, ἐκεῖνος ὁ δούλος (ver. 45 sq.) ὁ μὴ ἐτοιμάσας μηδὲ ποιήσας πρὸς τὸ θέλημα δαρῆσεται (this was put as one of two possible cases); 1 C. x. 33, πάντα πᾶσιν ἀρέσκω, μὴ ζητῶν τὸ ἑαυτοῦ συμφέρον, *I seek to please all* (a conception of the mind), *as one who,—inasmuch as I* etc.; 1 C. ix. 21, 2 C. vi. 3, Rom. xv. 23, 1 Th. iii. 1, 5;¹ Jo. vii. 15, πῶς οὗτος γράμματα οἶδε μὴ μεμαθηκώς; *whereas he has not learned* (whereas we know him to be one who has not learned,—compare Philostr. *Apoll.* 3. 22, ὃς καὶ γράφει μὴ μαθὼν γράμματα); L. vii. 33, ἐλήλυθεν Ἰωάννης μήτε ἐσθίων ἄρτον μήτε πίνων οἶνον, *without eating or drinking* (spoken from the stand-point of those who, remarking this, are in the next clause introduced as speaking),—οὔτε ἐσθίων οὔτε πίνων would express the predicates simply as matters of fact. In L. iv. 35, τὸ δαιμόνιον ἐξῆλθεν ἀπ' αὐτοῦ μηδὲν βλάψαν αὐτόν, Luke does not use the last words to relate a mere matter of fact (οὐδὲν βλάψαν αὐτόν, *without injuring him*): he only intends to exclude the supposition that the evil spirit may in some way have injured the demoniac,—*without having done* (as one might perhaps suppose he would have done) *harm to him*. Μὴ may frequently be explained on this principle: see A. v. 7, xx. 22, H. xi. 8, xiii. 27,² Mt. xxii. 12. Compare the words of Klotz (*Devar.* p. 666): quibus in locis omnibus propterea μὴ positum est, non οὐ, quod ille, qui loquitur, non rem ipsam spectat sed potius cogitationem rei, quam vult ex animo audientis amovere (Plut. *Pompej.* c. 64); Herm. *Vij.* p. 806. In Mt. xviii. 25, μὴ ἔχοντος αὐτοῦ ἀποδοῦναι ἐκέλευσεν αὐτόν ὁ κύριος αὐτοῦ πρᾶθῆναι κ.τ.λ., the first words certainly do express an actual fact (*since he had not*), but they are in this construction brought into close connexion with ἐκέλευσεν,—*he commanded because the man had not*, because he knew that the man had not, etc. So

¹ Against Rückert see Lünemann *in loc.* · [Rückert asserts that *ἀπείτι* is here incorrectly used for *οὐκίτι*: see Ellicott.]

[Probably for H. xi. 8, 13, 27: H. xi. 13 is mentioned in ed. 5.]

also in A. xxi. 34, L. ii. 45, xxiv. 23, A. ix. 26, xiii. 28, xvii. 6, xxvii. 7, 20, 1 P. iv. 4, 2 P. iii. 9: compare Plut. *Pompej.* c. 23, *Alex.* 51, Polyb. 17. 7. 5, 5. 30. 5. As to Rom. ix. 11 see Fritzsche *in loc.*¹ In A. xx. 29, οἶδα ὅτι εἰσελεύσονται . . . λύκοι βαρεῖς εἰς ὑμᾶς, μὴ φειδόμενοι τοῦ ποιμνίου, the whole belongs to the region of conceptions, as is shown by the future tense. In H. ix. 9 also the words μὴ δυνάμεναι κατὰ συνείδησιν τελειῶσαι κ.τ.λ. express the writer's own view: οὐ δυνάμεναι would indicate a property actually inherent (*unable* etc.),—but such sacrifices Israelites would not have offered. 1 C. i. 28, ἐξελέξατο ὁ θεὸς τὰ μὴ ὄντα, ἵνα τὰ ὄντα καταργήσῃ: here τὰ οὐκ ὄντα would have signified (Herm. *Vig.* p. 889) *the non-existent* (as a single negative notion), whilst τὰ μὴ ὄντα is intended to signify *the things which were looked upon as—which passed as—things which did not exist*; the writer negatives ὄντα as a conception, and does not speak of that which in actual fact is *non-existent*.² In 2 C. iv. 18 (even in the latter part of the verse, which is categorical), contrasted with τὰ βλεπόμενα stands τὰ μὴ βλεπόμενα, not τὰ οὐ βλεπόμενα (H. xi. 1). The latter would denote that which in point of fact is not seen (τὰ ἀόρατα); τὰ μὴ βλεπόμενα, in combination with μὴ σκοπούντων ἡμῶν, expresses the *subjective* stand-point of believers: compare H. xi. 7. So also in 2 C. v. 21, τὸν μὴ γνόντα ἁμαρτίαν ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν ἁμαρτίαν ἐποίησε, the words μὴ γνόντα relate to the conception of him who makes Christ to be ἁμαρτία: τὸν οὐ γνόντα would be objective, equivalent to τὸν ἀγνοοῦντα³ (Isæus 1. 11, and Schoemann *in loc.*). In 2 C. vi. 3 we do not find οὐδεμίαν ἐν οὐδενὶ διδόντες προσκοπήν, as this would merely represent a quality actually existent; but μηδεμίαν ἐν μηδενὶ κ.τ.λ., because the quality is regarded in connexion with παρακαλοῦμεν (ver. 1) as one that is subjectively maintained, continually striven after. Compare further L. vii. 30, Jo. vii. 49, 1 C. ix. 20 sq. Μὴ is thus used with ὥς in subjective language: 1 C. iv. 7, τί καυχᾶσαι ὥς μὴ λαβών; iv. 18, vii. 29,

¹ ["Οὕτω γεννηθέντων οὐδὲ πραξάντων κ.τ.λ. foret 'quum nondum nati essent neque fecissent:' μήπω γεν. μηδὲ πρ. valet 'etiamsi nondum nati essent neque fecissent,' i. q. ἐν τῷ μήπω γεννηθῆναι αὐτοὺς μηδὲ πρᾶξαι." Fritz. *l. c.*]

² In Xen. *An.* 4. 4. 15 μὴ ὄντα and οὐκ ὄντα are united.

³ Rückert's purely empirical and incorrect statement (in his note *in loc.*), that between the article and the participle Greek writers never use οὐ but always μή, has already been duly refuted by Meyer. [This "empirical" remark is (for the N. T.) not far from the truth: see p. 606, note¹. Compare Madvig 207.]

2 C. x. 14, 1 P. ii. 16 (Gayler p. 278 sq.); the case is different in 1 C. ix. 26, see below.

On the other hand, when *οὐ* is joined to participles (and adjectives)—a much less common case than the preceding—we have a direct denial of matter of fact (Gayler p. 287 sq., Matth. 608 d); and hence this construction is especially found when predicates are denied of persons who are definitely present to the mind,¹ Ph. iii. 3 [*Rec.*], *ἡμεῖς ἐσμὲν ἡ περιτομή, οἱ πνεύματι θεῷ λατρεύοντες . . . καὶ οὐκ ἐν σαρκὶ πεποιθότες*: in regard to *ἡμεῖς*, since they are in fact *πνεύματι θεῷ λατρεύοντες*, the *ἐν σαρκὶ πεποιθότες* is directly denied. 1 P. ii. 10 (from the LXX), *ὕμεῖς . . . οἱ οὐκ ἡλεημένοι, νῦν δὲ ἐλεηθέντες*; Rom. ix. 25 (from the LXX). H. xi. 35, *ἔλαβον γυναῖκες . . . ἄλλοι δὲ ἐτυμπανίσθησαν οὐ προσδεξάμενοι τὴν ἀπολύτρωσιν, οὐ ἀποδεχόμενοι, i. e., spurning*. Col. ii. 19, *εἰκὴ φυσιοῦμενος . . . καὶ οὐ κρατῶν*, although the sentence is imperatival (ver. 18, *μηδεὶς ὑμᾶς καταβραβεύετω, καὶ ἂ μὴ ἐώρακεν κ.τ.λ.*), for in the words *οὐ κρατῶν* the apostle passes to an actually existing predicate: A. xvii. 27, L. vi. 42. 1 C. ix. 26, *ἐγὼ οὕτω πυκτεύω, ὥς οὐκ ἀέρα δέρων*: here *οὐκ ἀέρα δέρων* is a concrete predicate which Paul attributes to himself, and *ὥς* is qualitative, whereas *ὥς μὴ ἀέρα δέρων* would be, *as if I did not beat the air*. G. iv. 27 (from the LXX), *εὐφράνθητι στείρα ἡ οὐ τίκτουσα κ.τ.λ., not-bearing one!*—of an historical person. See further 1 C. iv. 14, 2 C. iv. 8 sq., A. xxvi. 22, xxviii. 17, H. xi. 1; and for adjectives with *οὐ*, Rom. viii. 20, H. ix. 11. Compare Xen. (*Gr.* 8. 8. 6, Her. 9. 83, Plat. *Phæd.* 80 e, Demosih. *Zenothem.* p. 576 b, Strabo 17. 796, 822, Diod. S. 19. 97, Philostr. *Apoll.* 7. 32, Ælian 10. 11, Lucian, *Philons.* 5, *Peregr.* 34.

In 1 P. i. 8 we meet with both negatives, *ὃν οὐκ εἰδότες ἀγαπᾶτε, εἰς ὃν ἄρτι μὴ ὀρώντες πιστεύοντες δὲ ἀγαλλιᾶσθε κ.τ.λ.* Here *οὐκ εἰδότες* expresses the negative idea, (*personally*) *unacquainted with*,—a matter of fact; whilst *μὴ ὀρώντες* signifies *although ye see not*,—referred to the conception of the persons addressed: “believing, ye rejoice in him, and the thought

¹ The difference between *οὐ* and *μὴ* with the participle is well illustrated by Plat. *Phæd.* 63 b, *ἡδίκουν ἂν οὐκ ἀγανακτῶν, injuste facerem ego, qui non indignor*, compared with *ἡδίκουν ἂν μὴ ἀγανακτῶν* (the reading of Olympiodorus), *injuste facerem si non indignarer*. Compare also Joseph. *Antt.* 16. 7. 5, *ὃ δὲ φεράρας εἰς μέσον ἀπείληπτο, μηδὲν εὐσχημον εἰς ἀπολογίαν ἔχων . . . ἀκούσαι δ' οὐ πιστεύοντες*.

that ye do not see him does not keep you back from rejoicing." A similar instance of the use of both οὐ and μή with participles in the same sentence is found in Lucian, *Indoct.* 5, καὶ ὁ κυβερνᾶν οὐκ εἰδὼς καὶ ἰππεύειν μὴ μεμελετηκώς κ.τ.λ.: compare also Lycurg. 11. 9 and Blume *in loc.* In Rom. i. 28 we find παρέδωκεν αὐτοὺς ὁ θεὸς εἰς ἀδόκιμον νοῦν, ποιεῖν τὰ μὴ καθήκοντα; but in E. v. 3 sq., πορνεία καὶ πᾶσα ἀκαθαρσία . . . μὴδὲ ὀνομαζέσθω ἐν ὑμῖν . . . ἢ εὐτραπεία, τὰ οὐκ ἀνήκοντα. The latter, as an apposition, is to be resolved into, *which are the unseemly things* (which a Christian has to avoid),—which actions are not seemly: some MSS. indeed have ἃ οὐκ ἀνήκεν. In G. iv. 8, τότε οὐκ εἰδότες θεὸν ἐδουλεύσατε κ.τ.λ., the words look back to an historic past, and οὐκ εἰδότες expresses a single notion, *ignorantes Deum, ἄθεοι*. Contrast with this 1 Th. iv. 5, τὰ ἔθνη τὰ μὴ εἰδότα τὸν θεόν, and 2 Th. i. 8, τοῖς μὴ εἰδούσι θεόν, in dependent construction.

Still there are some instances in which μή may appear to stand for οὐ. In Rom. iv. 19, however, καὶ μὴ ἀσθενήσας τῇ πίστει οὐ¹ κατενόησε τὸ ἑαυτοῦ σῶμα κ.τ.λ., the meaning is, *he considered not his body, quippe qui non esset imbecillis*. Κατενόησε is a fact, the *being weak in faith* only a conception, to be denied: οὐκ ἀσθενήσας would be *strong in faith*. With a different construction indeed the apostle might have written οὐκ ἠσθένησεν . . . ὥστε κατανοῆσαι κ.τ.λ.; compare Plut. *Reg. Apophth.* p. 81 (Tauchn.). On the other hand, H. vii. 6, ὁ δὲ μὴ γενεαλογούμενος ἐξ αὐτῶν δεδεκάτωκε τὸν Ἀβραάμ, may be explained on the principle that the Greeks (especially in antitheses, compare ver. 5), where they wish to express a very strong denial (and the emphasis rests on the negation), use μή, and thus deny the very conception. See above, p. 597, and Hermann on Soph. *Antig.* 691,—a passage which will be quoted immediately. In L. i. 20, ἔση σιωπῶν καὶ μὴ δυνάμενος λαλῆσαι, the subjective negative is the more appropriate, as the words speak of an attribute in its announcement merely, consequently as a conception (ἔση): so also in A. xiii. 11.

Most remarkable of all is the union of the subjective and objective negatives in A. ix. 9, ἦν ἡμέρας τρεῖς μὴ βλέπων καὶ οὐκ ἔφαγεν οὐδὲ ἔπιεν: compare Epiphan. *Opp.* II. 368 a, ἦν δὲ ὁ βασιλεὺς μὴ δυνάμενος λαλῆσαι. Here however the not eating and not drinking are related as matters of fact, whilst the βλέπειν, which from verse 8 might have been supposed to be returning, is denied antithetically as a conception. Hermann's remark (Soph. *Antig.* 691) is applicable here: μή fortius est, quia ad oppositum refertur:

¹ [Οὐ is omitted in the best texts. In 1 P. i. 8 (quoted above) we must read ἰδόντες; in E. v. 4, ἃ οὐκ ἀνήκεν.]

nam οὐκ ἔαρ simpliciter est *prohibere*. μὴ ἔαρ autem dicitur, quum, quem credas siturum, non sinit. So in this verse οὐ βλέπων would have simply meant *blind*; μὴ βλέπων is *not seeing*,—said of one who had been, and might appear to be again, possessed of sight. Compare also Jo. vii. 49, ὁ ὄχλος οὗτος, ὁ μὴ γινώσκων τὸν νόμον. Here it is denied that the ὄχλος possesses a quality which it might and should have possessed; μὴ γινώσκων expresses blame, οὐ γινώσκων would be the simple predicate *unacquainted with the law*. See further L. xiii. 11, Mk. v. 26, A. ix. 7 (compare verse 3).

However true Schæfer's remark¹ may be—"In scriptis cadentis Græcitatibus vix credas, quoties participialis constructio (the genitive absolute, in particular) non οὐ cet., ut oportebat, sed μὴ cet. adsciscat"—yet every passage, even in the writers of the *κουνή*, must be very carefully examined, before we assert that μὴ is used in it instead of οὐ (Fritz. *Rom.* II. 295). In particular, as has been already said, must we never overlook the fact that the choice of the negative, especially in combination with the participle, not unfrequently depends on the mode in which the writer prefers to view the subject before him (Herm. *Vig.* p. 804, 806, Matth. 608 *int.*, 608 c). On the general question compare further Jacobs. *Anthol. Pat.* III. 244, Bähr in Creuzer, *Melet.* III. 20, Schæf. Eurip. *Med.* 811 (ed. Porson).²

6. A continued negation is, as is well known, expressed by the compound negatives οὐδέ (μηδέ, οὔτε (μήτε).³ The difference between these two words has been frequently discussed by modern philologists, but has not yet been decided with complete unanimity, or developed in all its relations. See especially Herm. Eurip. *Med.* 330 sqq. (also in his *Opusc.* III. 143 sqq.), and *ad Philoct.* p. 140; also Franke, *Comm.* II. 5 sqq., Wex, *Antig.* II. 156 sqq., Klotz, *Deo.* II. 706 sqq.⁴ (Jelf 775 sq.)

¹ *Demosth.* III. 495. Compare also Schæfer, *Plutarch* V. 6; Thilo, *Acta Thom.* p. 28; and above, p. 594, note 1. [Shilleto, *Dem. F. L.* p. 4.]

² On *Ælian* 3. 2, ὁ δὲ μηδὲν διαταραχθεὶς ἴσεν 14. 33, ὅς οὐδὲν διαταραχθεὶς εἶπεν, see Fritz. *Rom.* II. 295.—Οὐ has moreover been considered to stand for μὴ with a participle: sometimes in *Plutarch*, see Held on *Plut. Tim.* p. 457 sq.; also in *Ælian*, see Jacobs, *Æl. Anim.* II. 187. In *Basilic.* I. 150, παίδων οὐχ ὑπόντων, *si filii non exstant*, it appears to me that οὐ takes the place of μὴ: these words would properly mean, *since there are no children*. (Gayler, p. 591, quotes Polyb. 7. 9. 12, τῶν θιῶν οὐ δόντων ὑμῖν καὶ ἡμῖν; but this reading is merely a conjecture of Casaubon's.) In *Lucian*, *Saltat.* 75, however, the transition from μᾶτε to οὔτε is the result of anacoluthon. We have a different combination of οὐ and μὴ with participles in *Ælian*, *Anim.* 5. 28: see Jacobs *in loc.*

³ Where οὐδέ does not point to a negation contained in the preceding words, it signifies *also not*, or *not even* (Klotz, *Deour.* p. 707). On the latter meaning see Franke II. 11. [On the former see Riddell, *Plat. Apol.* p. 172: οὐδέ is sometimes *but not* (*Soph. El.* 132, 1034).]

⁴ Compare Hand, *De Partic. τε Dissert.* 2, p. 9 sqq.; Engelhardt, *Plat. Inact.*

That οὐδέ and οὔτε run parallel with the conjunctions δέ and τε, and must in the first instance be explained from the meaning of these particles, admits of no doubt. Accordingly, we may say with Hermann that οὔτε and μήτε are “adjunctivæ,” οὐδέ and μηδέ “disjunctivæ” (as δέ is properly *but*, and denotes a contrast, Franke II. 5): that is, οὐδέ and μηδέ add negation to negation, whilst οὔτε and μήτε divide a single negation into parts (which, naturally, are mutually exclusive).¹ Thus: Mt. vii. 6, μὴ δῶτε τὸ ἄγιον τοῖς κυσί, μηδέ βάλητε τοὺς μαργαρίτας κ.τ.λ., is, *give not . . . and moreover cast not* (two different actions being equally negatived, i. e., forbidden); Mt. vi. 26, οὐ σπείρουσιν οὐδέ θερίζουσιν οὐδὲ συνάγουσιν κ.τ.λ., *they sow not and they reap not and they gather not in*. With these contrast Mt. xii. 32, οὐκ ἀφεθήσεται αὐτῷ οὔτε ἐν τούτῳ τῷ αἰῶνι οὔτε ἐν τῷ μέλλοντι,—forgiveness will not be granted *either* in this world *or* in the world to come (the single negation οὐκ ἀφεθήσεται is divided into two parts, in regard to time); L. ix. 3, μηδὲν αἶρετε εἰς τὴν ὁδὸν μήτε ῥάβδον μήτε πήραν μήτε ἄρτον μήτε ἄργύριον.

When the particles are thus used, we commonly find in correspondence—

(a) Οὐ . . . οὐδέ, Mt. vi. 28, vii. 18, L. vi. 44, Jo. xiii. 16, xiv. 17, A. ix. 9, Rom. ii. 28; μή . . . μηδέ, Mt. vi. 25, x. 14, xxiii. 9 sq., Mk. xiii. 15, L. xvii. 23, Jo. iv. 15, A. iv. 18, Rom. vi. 12 sq., 2 C. iv. 2, 1 Tim. i. 3 sq.; οὐ . . . οὐδέ . . . οὐδέ, Mt. xii. 19, Jo. i. 13, 25;² μή . . . μηδέ . . . μηδέ, Rom. xiv. 21, Col. ii. 21, L. xiv. 12 (*not . . . and not . . . and not*).

(b) οὐ . . . οὔτε . . . οὔτε, Mt. xii. 32; μή . . . μήτε . . . μήτε, 1 Tim. i. 7; μή . . . μήτε . . . μήτε . . . μήτε, Ja. v. 12 (*μήτε* three times), Mt. v. 34 sq. (*μήτε* four times), *not . . . neither . . . nor*, etc. Still more frequently, however, we meet with οὔτε (*μήτε*) not preceded by any simple negative: Jo. v. 37, οὐτε

p. 69 sq.; Stallb. Plat. *Lach.* p. 65; also *Jen. Lit.-Zeit.* 1812, No. 194. p. 516, and Hartung, *Partik.* I. 191 sqq.

¹ Benfey in the *Neu. Jahrb. f. Philol.* XII. 155: “As τε . . . τε can only connect notions or propositions which, being mutually supplementary, constitute a unity, so it is only in such cases that οὔτε . . . οὔτε can be used. This higher unity is subdivided by the negatived parts which supplement each other; in these, neither the negation of one part nor that of the other is a whole, but each must first be supplemented.”

² In Jud. i. 27 οὐ is followed by οὐδέ repeated fourteen times.

φωνὴν αὐτοῦ ἀκηκόατε πώποτε οὔτε εἶδος αὐτοῦ ἐώρακάτε· Mt. vi. 20, xxii. 30, L. xiv. 35, Jo. viii. 19, ix. 3, A. xv. 10, 1 Th. ii. 5 sq., Rom. viii. 38 (ten times); Mt. xi. 18, ἦλθε γὰρ Ἰωάννης μήτε ἐσθίων μήτε πίνων· A. xxvii. 20, H. vii. 3¹ (neither . . . nor).

Accordingly, οὔτε and μήτε regularly² point to another οὔτε or μήτε (or to τέ or καί), just as τε . . . τε (τε . . . καί) correspond to each other; whereas οὐδέ and μηδέ attach themselves to a preceding οὐ or μή,—as indeed δέ always looks to something which has gone before. It may therefore be truly said,—it follows indeed from the meaning of τε and δέ,—that a closer connexion is expressed by the sequence οὔτε . . . οὔτε than by οὐ . . . οὐδέ (Klotz, *Devar.* p. 707 sq.³). In this correlation it is a matter of indifference whether the things denied are single words (conceptions) only or whole sentences, and whole sentences may as correctly be negated by οὔτε . . . οὔτε (A. xxviii. 21, Plat. *Rep.* 10. 597 c, *Phaed.* 260 c), as single words by οὐ . . . οὐδέ;⁴ in the latter case the verb belongs to all the members negated. See Mt. x. 9, μὴ κτήσησθε χρυσὸν μηδὲ ἄργυρον μηδὲ χαλκόν· 2 P. i. 8, οὐκ ἀργούς οὐδὲ ἀκάρπους καθίστησιν· Mt. xxii. 29, xxiv. 20, xxv. 13, i Jo. iii. 18. In Mt. x. 9 we might have had the other form of negation, had Matthew written μηδὲν κτήσησθε μήτε χρυσὸν μήτε ἄργυρον κ.τ.λ.: compare Franke II. 8. Mt. vi. 20, and Mt. x. 9 as compared with L. ix. 3, are peculiarly instructive for the perception of the distinction between οὐδέ and οὔτε.

The sequence οὔτε . . . οὔτε . . . καὶ οὐ, Jo. v. 37 sq. (as the clauses are combined in that explanation of the passage which has

¹ 1 C. vi. 9 sq., οὔτε . . . οὔτε . . . οὔτε . . . οὔτε . . . οὔτε . . . οὔτε . . . οὔτε [or more probably οὐ] . . . οὐ . . . οὐ, is remarkable only for the accumulation of negatives. There is nothing singular in the use of οὐ after οὔτε, though it cannot be supported by the passage which Gayler (p. 386) quotes, Soph. *Antig.* 4 sq.: compare (Díó C. 205. 6, 412. 59) Klotz, *Devar.* p. 711. See further below, no. 9.

² As to a single μήτε, the other being suppressed, see Herm. Soph. *Philoct.* p. 139 sq., and in general Franke II. 13 sq.

³ "Cum οὔτε et ad priora respicere possit et ad sequentia, aptior connexio est singulorum membrorum per eas particulas, multo autem dissolutior et fortuita magis conjunctio membrorum per οὐδέ . . . οὐδέ particulas, quia prius οὐδέ nunquam respicit ad ea quæ sequuntur sed ad priora . . . alterum autem οὐδέ per aliquam oppositionis rationem, quam habet δέ particula, sequentia adjungit prioribus, non apte connexa, sed potius fortuito concursu accedentia." On this account, however, δέ is stronger than τε. Franke II. 6, 15.

⁴ Hence Matthiæ (609. 1. a) does not express himself accurately.

recently been most commonly adopted), is as admissible grammatically as οὔτε . . . τε οὐ (Herm. Soph. *Antig.* 759, Poppo, *Thuc.* III. i. p. 68). As however the clause with καί . . . οὐ does not stand in precisely the same relation as would have been indicated by οὔτε, I consider it preferable not to include this clause (καί . . . οὐ) in the partition: see Meyer *in loc.*¹

From this it further follows that

a. Οὐδέ . . . οὐδέ (μηδέ . . . μηδέ), in the sense of *neither . . . nor* (no simple negative having preceded), cannot be correlative;² but when to one negation another is annexed, and negation strung on negation, the first is expressed by οὐ or μή: it is this which gives the antithetical and disjunctive δέ the basis it requires.³ Mk. viii. 26, λέγων, μηδὲ εἰς τὴν κόμην εἰσέλθης μηδὲ εἴπῃς τινὶ κ.τ.λ., cannot be rendered *neque . . . neque*; the first μηδέ is *ne . . . quidem*, the second *also . . . not*: see Meyer *in loc.*⁴ Compare Eurip. *Hippol.* 1052 and Klotz, *Devar.* p. 708. The case is somewhat different when the first οὐδέ connects the sentence with what precedes, as for instance (with οὐδὲ γάρ) in G. i. 12, οὐδὲ γὰρ ἐγὼ παρὰ ἀνθρώπου παρέλαβον αὐτὸ οὐδὲ ἐδιδάχθην. On this passage, however, see below.

b. Since οὔτε and μήτε always co-ordinate one member of a partition with another, μήτε cannot be tolerated in Mk. iii. 20, ὥστε μὴ δύνασθαι μήτε ἄρτον φαγεῖν;⁵ for here μὴ φαγεῖν is dependent on δύνασθαι. As the words now stand, they can only mean, *that they neither were able nor ate* (the first μὴ standing for μήτε). The meaning however obviously is, *that*

¹ [Meyer has changed his view, and now connects together οὔτε . . . οὔτε . . . καὶ οὐ (compare Jo. iv. 11, quoted below), observing that the change of expression gives more independence to the new moment of thought.]

² On Thuc. i. 142 see Poppo *in loc.*; on Xen. *An.* 3. 1. 27, Poppo's index to the *Anab.* p. 535.

³ On οὐδέ and μηδέ after an affirmative sentence, see Engelhardt. *Plat. Lach.* p. 64 sq., Franke p. 6, 8 sq.

⁴ [The second clause is probably not genuine.]

⁵ That μήτε should have remained unaltered even in the latest edition of Griesbach's N. T., may justly excite surprise. What is still more remarkable is, that neither Griesbach nor Schulz has even noticed the variant μηδέ, found in approved MSS. See on the other hand Scholz *in loc.* [Tisch. has now returned to μῆτε in this passage (with \aleph CD etc.), and in L. xx. 36 to οὔτε (with \aleph QR etc.). In his note on L. xii. 26 (in ed. 7) he says, "Mihi non dubium videtur quin, fatisciente Græcitate etiam οὔτε pro οὐδέ sit dictum; hinc videntur est ne emendationem paucorum testium sequamur:" compare also A. Buttmann p. 369. See also Rev. ix. 20 (Tisch.). In modern Greek—at all events in the language of common life (Lüdemann, *Lehrb.* p. 112)—μήτε is used in the sense *not even*; see Mullach, *Vulg.* p. 391.]

they were not able even to eat; and hence we must read *μηδέ*, which is found in the better MSS. (see Fritzsche *in loc.*), and is received by Lachmann and Tischendorf, but not by Scholz. For the same reason it is necessary to read *οὐδέ* in Mk. v. 3, *οὐδὲ ἀλύσει* L. xii. 26, *οὐδὲ ἐλάχιστον δύνασθε* vii. 9, *οὐδὲ ἐν τῷ Ἰσραήλ*:¹ also in L. xx. 36, where *οὐδὲ γὰρ ἀποθανεῖν ἔτι δύνανται* (as good MSS. read) does not run parallel with the previous sentence *οὔτε . . . οὔτε*, but contains the proof of it, *neque enim*.² Compare further Mt. v. 36. In these passages also Scholz reproduced the old mistakes.

c. Since by *οὔτε . . . οὔτε* members of a partition are negated, and these members rigorously exclude each other (Herm. *Med.* p. 332), the reading of some MSS. in Mk. xiv. 68, *οὔτε οἶδα οὔτε ἐπίσταμαι* (received by Lachmann and Tischendorf into the text), cannot stand: *neque novi neque scio* cannot well be said, since the two verbs are almost identical in meaning. Compare Franke II. 13, Schæf. *Demosth.* III. 449, Fritz. *in loc.* Griesbach received into the text *οὐκ οἶδα οὐδὲ ἐπίσταμαι* (compare Cicero, *Rosc. Am.* 43, *non—not neque—not novi neque scio*), which, from the meaning of the two verbs, is very suitable.³

d. *Οὐ* may be followed by *οὔτε*, the former negative being taken (in regard to sense) as standing for *οὔτε*:⁴ hence in Rev.

¹ Accordingly, we should read *οὐδέ* in *Act. Apocr.* p. 168. Döderlein, however (*Progr. de Brachylogia sermonis Græci*, p. 17), holds that *οὐτε* is correct in such cases; maintaining that, as *τε* (like *καί*) has the meaning *etiam*, *οὔτε* can also be used for *ne . . . quidem*. Against this see Franke II. 11. [Jelf (775. *Obs.* 6) asserts that in some passages *οὔτε* and *μήτε* are thus used, and quotes Xen. *Rep. Lac.* 10. 7 (al. *μηδέ*), Xen. *Memor.* I. 2. 47. The latter passage, however, is a clear example of *οὔτε . . . τε*: see Kühner's note.]

² Bornemann connects *οὔτε* with the following *καί* (see below, p. 619); but the sentence *καὶ οἷός κ. τ. λ.* must be joined with *ισάγγελοι γὰρ*.

³ There is no doubt that with the reading *οὔτε . . . οὔτε* "the two notions are present to the mind under one common principal notion" (Meyer); but this takes for granted that there really are two notions, which in an affirmative sentence might be connected by *both . . . and*. [In this passage *οὔτε . . . οὔτε* is strongly supported, and now stands in the best texts.]

⁴ See Hermann, *Med.* p. 333 sqq., 401, and Soph. *Antig.* p. 110; in opposition to Elnisley, Eurip. *Med.* 4, 5, and Soph. *Œd.* T. 817. Compare Franke II. 27 sq.; Mätzner, *Antiphon* p. 195 sq.; Ellendt, *Lex. Soph.* II. 444; Klotz, *Dev.* p. 709 sq. "In rare cases, and in virtue of a rhetorical figure, it is allowable to drop the supplemental particle of one *αὐ*, by which means the member in which it stands, being thus deprived of its supplemental symbol, apparently obtains greater independence, and consequently greater rhetorical force; just as, in the place of 'neither father nor mother,' we may more poetically say 'not

ix. 21 οὔτε¹ must not be altered (Matth. 609. 1. ζ, Jelf 775. 2), —though such a sequence is said to be confined to poetry (Franke II. 28). The same correlation is to be recognised in Rev. v. 4, οὐδεὶς ἄξιος εὐρέθῃ ἀνοῖξαι τὸ βιβλίον οὔτε βλέπειν αὐτό (the reading retained by Tischendorf),—compare Klotz, *Dev.* II. 709 sq., and the passage there quoted from Aristot. *Polit.* 1. 3: the author might indeed have written οὐδεὶς ἄξιος εὐρέθῃ οὔτε ἀνοῖξαι τὸ βιβλίον οὔτε βλέπειν. In E. iv. 27, however, μή . . . μήτε cannot be tolerated; the best MSS. unanimously give μηδέ, which has already been received into the text by Lachmann. This construction² is a species of anacoluthon: when the writer begins with οὐ, he has not as yet the following parallel member in his thoughts. In some cases this arrangement may be adopted designedly, for the purpose of giving prominence to the first word. In Rev. xii. 8 also οὐδέ appears to me more correct, and it has been received by Knapp. On the other hand, in Jo. i. 25, εἰ σὺ οὐκ εἶ ὁ Χριστὸς οὔτε Ἡλίας οὔτε ὁ προφήτης, an alteration of the conjunctions into οὐδέ would grammatically be unnecessary (compare Herm. Soph. *Philoct.* p. 140); the better MSS. however have οὐδέ. In Rev. v. 3 also, οὐδεὶς ἠδύνατο ἐν τῷ οὐρανῷ οὐδὲ ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς, οὐδὲ ὑποκάτω τῆς γῆς ἀνοῖξαι τὸ βιβλίον οὐδὲ βλέπειν αὐτό, the relation of the negatives is correct: *no one . . . also not on earth, also not . . . to open, also not (not even) to look.*³

e. As to οὔτε (repeated) . . . οὐδέ, A. xxiv. 12 sq., according to the reading adopted by Lachmann⁴ and Bornemann from B, see Herm. Soph. *Æd. Col.* 229, Franke II. 14 sqq., Klotz, *Dev.* II. 714. Here οὐδέ is not parallel with οὔτε, but begins a new sentence: “They *neither* found me in the temple . . . *nor* in the synagogues . . . *moreover* they *cannot* etc.” Most MSS.,

father nor mother.” Benfey *l.c.* p. 155. Compare Herm. *l.c.* p. 331, 401, and Franke II. 27 (who takes a different view); also Döderlein, *Progr. de Brachylogia*, p. 6. [Franke holds that there is an ellipsis of the first οὔτε.]

¹ Οὐ μετενόησαν ἐκ τῶν φόνων αὐτῶν; οὔτε ἐκ τῶν . . . οὔτε ἐκ τῆς . . . οὔτε ἐκ τῶν κ.τ.λ. (instead of the perfectly regular οὐ μετενόησαν οὔτε ἐκ τῶν φόνων οὔτε κ.τ.λ.) is just as allowable as *Odys.* 9. 136 sqq., ἵν' οὐ χρεὶν πείσματός ἴσται, οὐτ' ἑκάς βαλεῖν, οὔτε πρηνέσι' ἀνάξαι or *Odys.* 4. 566: see Klotz, *Dev.* p. 710. In Rev. *l.c.* no variant is noted.

² [Viz., οὐ (μή) . . . οὔτε (μήτε): the reference is not to Eph. iv. 27.]

³ [We must probably read οὔτε βλέπειν. Tisch. (ed. 8) reads οὔτε three times in the verse: this reading presents a double illustration of the text, οὔδεῖς . . . οὔτε . . . οὔτα . . . γῆς, and (οὔδεῖς . . .) ἀνοῖξαι . . . οὔτε βλέπειν αὐτό.]

⁴ [Tischendorf and Westcott and Hort read οὐδέ; Tregelles, Alford, οὔτι.]

however, have οὔτε in ver. 13: with this reading, οὔτε . . . εὐρόν με and οὔτε παραστήσαι δύνανται are regular correlative sentences, and οὔτε ἐν ταῖς συναγωγαῖς and οὔτε κατὰ πόλιν belong to the first sentence as subordinate members. On L. xx. 36 see p. 615.

That in negative sentences the subordinate members are introduced by ἤ, has been already remarked (§ 53. 6). In A. xvii. 29, however, with the reading found in D (and received by Bornemann), οὐκ ὀφείλομεν νομίζειν οὔτε χρυσῷ ἢ ἀργύρῳ κ.τ.λ., ἤ would be co-ordinate with οὔτε,—a construction of which another example is hardly to be found (Matth. Eurip. VII. 178). Still, as we meet with the sequence τε . . . ἤ (Klotz, *Devar.* II. 742 sq.), οὔτε . . . ἤ may be admissible. But the other authorities omit οὔτε here.

It is more difficult to say whether μηδέ, οὐδέ, can be followed by μήτε, οὔτε. Almost all the more recent philologists decide in the negative (see Matth. 609. 1. β),¹ on the ground that, as the stronger οὐδέ (Matth. 609. 1. α, β) precedes, the weaker οὔτε cannot follow. Compare also Fritz. *Mark*, p. 158.² Yet in the editions of Greek authors we find not a few passages in which οὐδέ is followed by οὔτε,—e. g., Thuc. 3. 48 (see Poppo *in loc.*), Lucian, *Dial. Mort.* 26. 2, *Catapl.* 15, Plat. *Charm.* 171 b, Aristot. *Physiogn.* 6. p. 148 (Franz): it is usual however to correct such readings, commonly with more or less support from the MSS. That οὔτε and μήτε cannot be parallel to an οὐδέ or μηδέ may be taken as a rule (though the reason alleged for it does not appear to me decisive); but where these particles have nothing to do with οὐδέ or μηδέ as a conjunction, I consider the sequence correct. This condition is satisfied in the two following cases:³—

a. When οὐδέ signifies *ne . . . quidem* (Klotz, *Devar.* II. 711,—compare 2 Macc. v. 10), or *also not*, or connects the negative sentence⁴ with a preceding sentence to which the δέ

¹ Engelhardt *l. c.* p. 70; Lehmann, *Lucian*, III. 615 sq.; Franke II. 18, al. [Liddell and Scott s. vv.: compare Jelf 776. *Obs.* 5.]

² Bornemann (*Xen. Anab.* p. 26) and Hand (*l. c.* p. 13) consider οὐδέ . . . οὔτε admissible.

³ Compare also Döderlein in Passow's *WB.*, s. v. οὐδέ.

⁴ [Winer's words are: "or connects with a preceding sentence the negative sentence to which the δέ points back." As this yields no sense, we must either make the correction which I have adopted in the text, or write τε for δέ in Winer's sentence. A comparison of earlier editions of the original work seems to show that the former correction of the misprint is the more probable.]

points.¹ In G. i. 12, οὐδὲ γὰρ ἐγὼ . . . παρέλαβον αὐτὸ οὔτε ἐδιδάχθην. the common reading is to be retained, if the words are rendered, *for also I have not received it, nor have I learnt it*,—or *neque enim ego* (instead of οὐ γάρ) *accepi didicique* (-ve): compare Hoogeveen, *Doctr. Particul.* II. 980 sq. See Plat. *Charm.* 171 b, Hom. *in Cerer.* 22 (Herm. *Emend.* p. 39), Lysias, *Orat.* 19. p. 157 (Steph.). The οὐδέ which is found in some good MSS. in the place of οὔτε is probably a correction.

b. When οὔτε (μήτε) is not co-ordinate with, but subordinate to, the οὐδέ (μηδέ) which precedes: e. g., “I harbour no enmity, and I work not against the schemes of others, and not against their attempts.” Xen. *Mem.* 2. 2. 11, μηδ’ ἐπεσθαι μηδὲ πείθεσθαι μήτε στρατηγῶ μήτε ἄλλω ἄρχοντι (the first two words, however, are of doubtful authority); Cyr. 8. 7. 22, μήποτ’ ἀσεβὲς μηδὲν μηδε ἀνόσιον μήτε ποιήσητε μήτε βουλευήσητε; Plat. *Legg.* 11. 916 e. Here the negation μηδέ is divided into two parts (μήτε . . . μήτε): Dem. *Callipp.* 718 c, Judith viii. 18. Compare Held, Plut. *Timol.* p. 433 sq., Matth. 609. 1. b, Kühner II. 440 (Jelf 776. 3, 5). Accordingly, in A. xxiii. 8 the reading μὴ εἶναι ἀνάστασιν, μηδὲ ἄγγελον (μηδὲ εἶναι μήτε ἄγγελον) μήτε πνεῦμα would be admissible; and τὰ ἀμφοτέρα which immediately follows would give some support to it.² This reading is received by Tischendorf in his 2nd Leipsic edition. The sentence, it is true, would be simpler if we were to read μηδὲ πνεῦμα, or (with the better MSS., and with Lachmann and Bornemann) μήτε ἄγγελον μήτε πνεῦμα;—though indeed an unusual turn of expression might easily be changed by transcribers into one that was familiar.—In 1 Th. ii. 3, the nature of the notions combined leads me to consider, οὐκ ἐκ πλάνης οὐδὲ ἐξ

¹ Hand l.c.: “intelligitur, nexum, quem nonnulli grammatici inter οὐδὲ et οὔτε intercedere dixerunt, nullum esse, nisi quod οὐ in voc. οἶδι cum οὔτε cohaereat. Nam si in aliquibus Hom. locis ista voce, hoc quidem ordine nexa videntur exhiberi, in iis δὲ pertinet ad superiora conjungenda.” Compare Hartung I. 201, Klotz p. 711.

² See Hoogeveen, *Doctr. Partic.* I. 751. Kühnöl would translate τὰ ἀμφοτέρα *tria ista*; but very unsuccessfully defends this rendering by *Odys.* 15. 78, ἀμφοτέρων, κῦδος τε καὶ ἀγλαΐη καὶ ὄντια, for here the first two words, connected by τε καὶ, are regarded as expressing one main idea. If in A. xxiii. 8 we read μηδί, still ἀμφοτέρα does not signify *tria*; but the writer combines together ἄγγελον and πνεῦμα, according to their logical import, as one principal conception. [X is now added to the authorities for μήτε, which now stands in the best texts. See A. Buttm. p. 367 sq., Fritz. *Mark.* p. 158.]

ἀκαθαρσίας οὐδὲ ἐν δόλῳ the more appropriate reading: so the passage stands in the better MSS. and in Lachmann's text. In any such case as this I think accurate writers would, for the sake of clearness, use ἥ in preference to οὔτε: see § 53. 6.

In 1 C. iii. 2 οὔτε of the received text is a mere error of transcription; the best MSS. have ἀλλ' οὐδὲ ἔτι νῦν δύνασθε, *ne nunc quidem*: compare A. xix. 2, Lucian. *Hermot.* 7, *Conscr. Hist.* 33, and Fritz. *Mark*, p. 157. In 2 Th. ii. 2 also the best MSS. have εἰς τὸ μὴ ταχέως σαλευθῆναι . . . μηδὲ θροεῦσθαι μήτε διὰ πνεύματος κ.τ.λ. (Lachmann, Tischendorf). In 2 Th. iii. 8 οὐδέ is the only correct reading. In L. vii. 9, xii. 27, A. xvi. 21, οὐδέ was received by Griesbach, and rightly: in A. iv. 12 also οὐδέ is the true reading. In Ja. iii. 12, recent editions (including those of Lachmann and Tischendorf) have οὔτε ἀλυκὸν γλυκὺ ποιῆσαι ἔδωκε. This reading is only tenable on the assumption (a harsh assumption certainly) that James had in his mind as the antecedent clause οὔτε δύναται συκὴ ἐλαίας ποιῆσαι κ.τ.λ.: otherwise we must read οὐδέ, which is found in some MSS.¹

In such passages as the following there is nothing strange: L. x. 4 [*Rec.*], μὴ βαστάζετε βαλλάντιον, μὴ πήραν μηδὲ ὑποδήματα (*not . . . not . . . also not*); Mt. x. 9, μὴ κτήσησθε χρυσὸν μηδὲ ἄργυρον μηδὲ χαλκὸν εἰς τὰς ζώνας ὑμῶν, μὴ πήραν εἰς ὁδόν, μηδὲ δύο χιτῶνας, μηδὲ ὑποδήματα κ.τ.λ.

We remark in passing that the distinction between οὐδέ (μηδέ) and καὶ οὐ (καὶ μή) which is brought out by Engelhardt, and still more strikingly by Franke² (καὶ οὐ, καὶ μή, after affirmative sentences,—*and not, yet not, et non, ac non*), appears to be founded in the nature of the case, and may also be recognised in the N. T. Compare καὶ οὐ, Jo. v. 43, vi. 17, vii. 36, A. xvi. 7, 2 C. xiii. 10; καὶ μή, Ja. i. 5, iv. 17, 1 P. ii. 16, iii. 6, H. xiii. 17.

For particularly instructive passages of Greek authors illustrating the distinction between οὐδέ and οὔτε, see Isocr. *Areop.* p. 345, οὐκ ἀνωμάλως οὐδὲ ἀτάκτως οὔτε ἐθεράπευον οὔτε ὠργίζον κ.τ.λ.; *Permut.* p. 750, ὥστε μηδένα μοι πρόποτε μηδ' ἐν ὀλιγαρχίᾳ μηδ' ἐν δημοκρατίᾳ μητε ὕβριν μήτε ἀδικίαν ἐγκαλέσαι. Her. 6. 9, Isocr. *Ep.* 8. p. 1016, Xenoph. *Ages.* 1. 4, Demosth. *Timocr.* 481 b. Compare Matth. 609. 1. b.

7. In two parallel sentences we sometimes find οὔτε or μήτε followed, not by a second negative, but by a simple copulative (καὶ or τε): Jo. iv. 11, οὔτε ἀντλημα ἔχεις, καὶ τὸ φρέαρ ἐστὶ βαθύ,—as in Latin *nec haustum habes et puteus* etc. (Hand, *Tursell.* IV. 133 sqq.); 3 Jo. 10. Compare Arrian, *Al.* 4. 7. 6, ἐγὼ οὔτε τὴν ἄγαν ταύτην τιμωρίαν Βησσου ἐπαινώ.

¹ [S. reads (οὐτως) οὐδέ, but the best critical texts have οὔτε.]

² Engelhardt, *Plat. Lach.* p. 65, Franke II. 8 sq.

... καὶ ὑπαχθῆναι Ἀλέξανδρον ξύμφημι κ.τ.λ.; Paus. 1. 6. 5, Δημήτριος οὔτε παντάπασιν ἐξειστήκει Πτολεμαίῳ τῆς χώρας, καὶ τινὰς τῶν Αἰγυπτίων λοχίσας διέφθειρεν Lucian, *Dial. Mar.* 14. 1, Stallb. Plat. *Protag.* p. 20. Here τε is more common.¹ See Hartung, *Partik.* I. 193, Klotz, *Devar.* p. 713, 740, *Götting. Anzeig.* 1831, p. 1188 (Jelf 775. 3).

On the other hand, in Jæ. iii. 14 the second negation is omitted, or rather the effect of the negative is continued to the annexed sentence: μὴ κατακαυχᾶσθε καὶ ψεύδεσθε κατὰ τῆς ἀληθείας. So also in 2 C. xii. 21, Mt. xiii. 15, Mk. iv. 12, Jo. xii. 40, A. xxviii. 27: compare Sext. Emp. *adv. Math.* 2. 20, Diod. S. 2. 48, Æl. *Anim.* 5. 21.² Several commentators have found the converse of this in E. iv. 26, ὀργίζεσθε καὶ μὴ ἀμαρτάνετε, considering the words to stand for μὴ ὀργίζεσθε καὶ (μὴ) ἀμαρτάνετε. In Greek writers (even in prose) we do find many instances in which οὐδέ or οὔτε is expressed in the second member of a sentence only, and must be supplied in the first.³ For the prose of the N. T., however, such a construction would be exceedingly harsh, and there is no need for introducing it in this passage (especially as we have not μὴ τε ἀμαρτάνετε): see § 43. 2.

In L. xviii. 7, according to the best attested reading, ὁ θεὸς οὐ μὴ ποιήσῃ τὴν ἐκδίκησιν τῶν ἐκλεκτῶν αὐτοῦ . . . καὶ μακροθυμεῖ ἐπ' αὐτοῖς,—especially if μακροθυμεῖ means *delay*—the negative is dropped in the second clause, and the interrogative μὴ (*num*) is alone repeated.⁴

It is hardly necessary to mention οὐδέ . . . δέ, H. ix. 12, as οὐ . . . δέ is of so very frequent occurrence.

8. It has frequently been laid down as a rule, that sentences containing a simple negation which are followed by ἀλλά (δέ), or in which οὐ (μὴ) forms an antithesis to a preceding affirmative sentence (Mt. ix. 13, from the LXX, H. xiii. 9, L. x. 20), are not always⁵ to be taken as simply and absolutely ne-

¹ Jacobitz, *Luc. Tox.* c. 25; Weber, *Demosth.* p. 402 sq. [Comp. A. xxvii. 20.]

² Gataker, *Advers. Miscell.* 2. 2, p. 268; Jacobs, *Æl. Anim.* II. 182; Boissonade, *Nicet.* p. 390.

³ See Schief. on Bos, *Ellips.* p. 777; Herm. *Soph. Aj.* 239, 616; Döderlein, *Brachylog.* p. 5 sq.; Poppo, *Thuc.* III. iv. 841 (Jelf 775. *Obs.* 3, 776. *Obs.* 4, Don. p. 610).

⁴ Bornemann in the *Sächs. Bibl. Studien*, I. 69.

⁵ As for instance in Mk. v. 39, τὸ παῖδιν οὐκ ἀπίθανον ἀλλὰ καθεύδει,—where

gative, but, "by a Hebraism, found also in Greek prose writers," must be rendered *not so much . . . as*,¹ or else, *not only . . . but also*² (*non solum . . . sed etiam*³). For example: A. v. 4, οὐκ ἐψεύσω ἀνθρώποις, ἀλλὰ τῷ θεῷ, *not so much to men* (the apostle Peter), *as rather to God*; 1 C. xv. 10 [Rec.], οὐκ ἐγὼ δὲ (ἐκοπίασα), ἀλλ' ἡ χάρις τοῦ θεοῦ ἡ σὺν ἐμοί,—rendered by Augustine, *non ego solus, sed gratia Dei mecum* (Jo. v. 30);⁴ L. x. 20, μὴ χαίρετε ὅτι . . . χαίρετε δὲ ὅτι κ.τ.λ., *nolite tam propterea lætari . . . quam potius etc.*

On more accurate examination, however, all the N. T. passages to which this canon is applied are found to belong to one of the two following classes:—

(a) In some the *unconditional* negation is actually intended, as a careful consideration of the context proves. Mt. ix. 13, ἔλεον θέλω καὶ οὐ θυσίαν,—where *Christ*, using the words of the prophet (Hos. vi. 6), requires that mercy (the feeling) should *really* be put in the place of sacrifices (mere symbols); compare the words which follow, οὐ γὰρ ἦλθον καλέσαι δικαίους, ἀλλ' ἁμαρτωλούς. Jo. vii. 16, ἡ ἐμὴ διδαχὴ οὐκ ἔστιν ἐμή, ἀλλὰ τοῦ

certainly the latter idea does annul the former; Mt. ix. 12, x. 34, xv. 11, 2 C. xiii. 7.

¹ Non tam . . . quam, οὐ τοσοῦτον . . . ὅσον, Heliod. 10. 3, Xen. Eph. 5. 11; οὐχ οὕτως . . . ὥς, Dio Chr. 8. 130; οὐ μᾶλλον ἢ, Xen. Hell. 7. 1:2.

² The former rendering (*non tam . . . quam*), as the following examples will show, has been by far the most common in the N. T. The fact that in N. T. Greek the relative negation *non solum . . . sed* is frequently, but *non tam . . . quam* never, actually expressed, might appear to justify this.

³ Compare Blackwall, *Auct. Cl. Sacr.* p. 62, Glass I. 418 sqq., Wetstein and Kypke on Mt. ix. 13, Heumann on 1 C. x. 23 sq., Kuinoel, *Acta* p. 177, Haab, *Gr.* p. 145 sqq., Bos, *Ellips.* p. 772 sq., al.: Valcken. *Opusc.* II. 190, Dion. B. IV. 2121. 10, Jacobs, *Anth. Pal.* III. p. lxix.

⁴ It is no wonder that exegetes should have been partial to such a weakening of these formulas, since even classical philologists have thought themselves obliged to soften a strong expression in passages of ancient writers, where there was not the slightest occasion for doing so. Thus Dion. H. IV. 2111, δόξα τῷ ἀνδρίῳ ἐκπαίδευσιν οὐκ ἄλκιον, is still rendered by Reiske, *te fortitudinis studiosum esse opinionem magis quam re ipsa*. A similar impropriety may be seen in Alberti, *Observ.* p. 71. On the error introduced by Palaioret (*Obs.* p. 236) into Macrob. *Saturn.* 1. 22, see my *Grammat. Excursus* p. 155. The above observations will easily clear up Cic. *Off.* 2. 8. 27.—A reference to Glass l. c. p. 421 will show any one how the older Biblical interpreters allowed themselves to be influenced even by dogmatic motives in the explanation of this formula.—In 1 P. i. 12, the dilution of οὐ . . . ἢ into *non tam . . . quam* (see Schott, even in the latest edition) was the result of a misunderstanding of διακονεῖν. Even the simple οὐ Flatt would limit by a μόνον in 1 C. vii. 4! On 1 C. ix. 9 the passage cited from Iulio by the commentators [see Alford *in loc.*] throws sufficient light.

πέμψαντός με, where Jesus is speaking of the *origin* of his teaching (verses 15, 17, 18), *My teaching* (that which ye regard as mine,—compare ver. 15) *does not appertain to me, but to God*, has not me as its author, but God. In calling it ἡ ἐμὴ διδασχὴ Jesus quotes the opinion of the Jews, who in the words πῶς οὗτος γράμματα οἶδε, μὴ μεμαθηκώς, regarded this teaching as a possession acquired by means of study.¹ Compare Jo. v. 30,² xii. 44. Jo. vi. 27, ἐργάζεσθε μὴ τὴν βρώσιν τὴν ἀπολυμένην, ἀλλὰ τὴν βρώσιν τὴν μένουσαν εἰς ζωὴν αἰώνιον, ἣν ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ὑμῖν δώσει; here Jesus censures the conduct of the multitude who have come to him *as Messiah*, and the thought “*not so much for ordinary food as rather for heavenly*” (Kühnöl) would be meaningless. On ver. 26 see Lücke. In 1 C. vii. 10 Paul makes a distinction between *the Lord's* injunctions and *his own*: so *vice versa* in ver. 12, referring there to the words of Christ in Mt. v. 32. The recent commentators take the right view. As to 1 C. xiv. 22 (compare ver. 23) no doubt can exist: compare also 1 C. x. 24 (Schott) and Meyer *in loc.*, E. vi. 12, H. xiii. 9, 1 C. i. 17 and Meyer *in loc.* So also in 2 C. vii. 9, χαίρω οὐχ ὅτι ἐλυπήθητε ἀλλ’ ὅτι ἐλυπήθητε εἰς μετάνοιαν; the λυπηθῆναι in itself (the idea so far as it is contained in λυπηθῆναι), taken absolutely, is denied in the first clause, but only that it may be taken up again in the second with the qualification εἰς μετάνοιαν. Similarly in the phrase *non bonus sed optimus* (see the note below), *non* cancels the “good” (in the positive degree). —“*good* he is not,” in order that its place may be taken by the only correct word, *optimus*,—in which, to be sure, *bonus* is included.

(b) In other passages the writer prefers to use the absolute instead of the conditioned (relative) negation on *rhetorical* grounds,—not for the purpose of really (logically) annulling the

¹ Bengel: “*non est meu, non ullo modo discendi labore parta.*”

² It would be a similar case if, for example, some one were to say of a commentator who quotes largely, *Thy learning is not thine but Welstein's*. “*Thy learning*” is here set down only problematically: and if we were to infer from this that the speaker intended really to ascribe (that) learning *in some measure, in some respect*, to the person in question, the conclusion would not be logical but merely *grammatical*. On the phrase *non bonus sed optimus* (Fritz. *Diss.* 2. in 2 *Cor.* p. 162) a hint had already been given by Hermann (*Eur. Alcest.* p. 29). Of a similar kind are the passages cited by Heumann *l. c.*: Cic. *Arch.* 4. 8, *se non interfuisse sed egisse*; Vell. Pat. 2. 13, *vir non seculi sui sed omnis ævi optimus*. Compare also 2 C. vii. 9.

first conception, but in order that he may direct undivided attention to the second the first disappearing from view in the presence of the second (compare Meyer on A. v. 4): 1 Th. iv. 8 (Schott), *rejects not man, but God*.¹ He certainly does also reject the apostle, who declares the truth of God; but Paul here wishes the thought that it is really God, as the true author of this declaration, who is rejected, to come before the mind with all its force. The force of the thought is immediately impaired, if the words are rendered, *he rejects not so much man as God*. Such a translation is no better than, for instance, diluting an asyndeton (which also is rhetorical in its nature) by inserting the copula. I hold therefore that οὐκ . . . ἀλλά, when used in cases where the logical meaning requires *non tam . . . quam*, always belongs to the rhetorical colouring of the language, and hence must be retained in translation. This is done by all the better translators. The speaker has chosen this mode of negation designedly, and the formula is not to be estimated on the principles of mere grammar. The question whether any particular passage comes under this head, or not, must be decided, not by the feeling of the commentator, but by the context and by the nature of the ideas connected. The following passages must be dealt with on this principle: Mt. x. 20 (Schott), οὐχ ὑμῖς ἐστέ οἱ λαλοῦντες, ἀλλὰ τὸ πνεῦμα τοῦ πατρὸς ὑμῶν Mk. ix. 37 (Schott), ὃς ἐὰν ἐμὲ δέξηται, οὐκ ἐμὲ δέχεται, ἀλλὰ τὸν ἀποστείλαντά με; 1 C. xv. 10 [Rev.], περισσότερον αἰτῶν πάντων ἐκοπίασα: οὐκ ἐγὼ δέ, ἀλλ' ἡ χάρις τοῦ θεοῦ ἡ σὺν ἐμοί Jo. xii. 44, ὁ πιστεύων εἰς ἐμὲ οὐ πιστεύει εἰς ἐμέ, ἀλλ' εἰς τὸν πέμψαντά με; A. v. 4 (compare Plut. *Apophth. Lac.* 41, and see Duker on Thuc. 4. 92), L. x. 20 (where several MSS. insert μάλλον after δέ), 2 C. ii. 5² (Schott). On L. xiv. 12 sq. see Bornemann and De Wette *in loc.*³

¹ Compare Demosth. *Euerg.* 684 b, ἐκπαινεῖν ὑβρίσας οὐκ ἐπεί 'in point of fact, however, he had been outraged) ἀλλ' ἑαυτὴν (τὴν βουλὴν) καὶ τὸν ὄημον τὸν ψηφισάμενον κ.τ.λ.; Æsop 148. 2, οὐ σύ με λοιδόρεις, ἀλλ' ὁ πύργος, ἐν ᾧ ἵστασαι. Klotz, *Devar.* p. 9: οὐκ ἐκινδύνουσιν ἀλλ' ἑσπέν est: non periclitatus sed passus est, quibus verbis hoc significatur: non dico id tum periclitatum esse sed passum, ita ut, cum ille dicatur passus esse, jam ne cogitetur quidem de eo, quod priori membro dictum est.

² [With the punctuation, οὐκ ἐμὲ λελύπηκεν ἀλλ' ἀπὸ μέρους (ἵνα μὴ ἐπιβαρῶ) πάντας ὑμᾶς.]

³ This view—stated in the first edition of this work, in accordance with the observations of De Wette (*A. L. Z.* 1816, No. 41, p. 321) and a reviewer in

Where (οὐ) μή . . . ἀλλὰ καί are correlative, as in Ph. ii. 4, μὴ τὰ ἐαυτῶν ἕκαστος σκοποῦντες, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὰ ἐτέρων ἕκαστος, the sentence was originally planned for οὐ . . . ἀλλά, and the καί was afterwards inserted because the writer, on coming to the second clause, wished to soften and limit the thought. Similar passages are not uncommon in Greek writers; see Fritz. *Mark*, Exc. 2, p. 788, and compare Poppo, *Thuc.* III. iii. 300. On the Latin *non . . . sed etiam* or *quoque* see Ramshorn p. 535 sq., Kritz, *Vell. Pat.* p. 157 sq.

The converse of this is οὐ μόνον . . . ἀλλά (without καί,—see Lehmann, *Lucian* II. 551): here the writer drops the μόνον, and instead of proceeding with an expression parallel to that which has gone before, brings in one of heightened meaning (which commonly includes the former).¹ A. xix. 26, ὅτι οὐ μόνον Ἐφέσου, ἀλλὰ σχεδὸν πάσης τῆς Ἀσίας ὁ Παῦλος οὗτος πείσας μετέστησεν ἱκανὸν ὄχλον, *that he not only at Ephesus but in all Asia etc.*,—where in strictness we should have had, *but also in other places*. Compare I Jo. v. 6, οὐκ ἐν τῷ ὕδατι μόνον, ἀλλ' ἐν τῷ ὕδατι καὶ τῷ αἵματι. On the Latin *non solum (modo) . . . sed* see Hand, *Tursell.* IV. 282 sqq., Kritz, *Sall. Cat.* p. 80. In Ph. ii. 12 the second member is strengthened in a different manner.

I Tim. v. 23, μηκέτι ὑδροπότει, ἀλλ' οἷνῳ ὀλίγῳ χρῶ, is to be rendered, *be no longer a water-drinker* (ὑδροποτεῖν, compare Her. I. 71. Athen. I. 168), *but use a little wine*: ὑδροποτεῖν is different from ὕδωρ πίνειν, and signifies *to be a water-drinker*, i.e., to make use of water as the ordinary and exclusive drink. He who “drinks a little wine” naturally ceases to be a water-drinker in this sense of the word; hence there is no need to supply μόνον. The note of Matthies *in loc.* is incorrect.

9. Two negatives occurring together in the same² principal sentence either³:

(a) Coalesce to form an affirmation: A. iv. 20, οὐ δυνάμεθα

the *Theol. Annal.* of 1816 (p. 873)—was assailed by Fritzsche in his 2nd *Dissert. in 2 Cor.* p. 162 sq. His objections were examined by Beyer (*N. krit. Journ. d. Theol.*, vol. 3, part 1), and Fritzsche took up the subject again in the 2nd Exc. to his *Comm. in Marc.*, p. 773 sqq. The above was in the main already written before I received this Excursus, and substantially coincides with what I expressed in the 2nd edition of my *Grammar* (p. 177) and in my *Grammat. Excursus* (p. 155). Meyer and Baumgarten-Crusius decidedly agree with me in the various passages quoted above; but I am especially gratified by the remarks of my acute colleague Klotz (*Devar.* II. 9 sq.) in corroboration of my view. On *non . . . sed* compare Kritz, *Sall. Jug.* p. 533, Hand, *Tursell.* IV. 271.

¹ See Stallb. *Plat. Symp.* p. 115, Fritz. *l. c.* p. 786 sqq., Klotz, *Devar.* p. 9 sq.

² Such a case as Rom. xv. 8 [probably xv. 18], in which the two negatives which are to be changed into an affirmation stand in two different clauses which are united by attraction, does not require special mention.

³ Klotz, *Devar.* p. 695 sqq.; E. Lieberkühn, *De negationum Græc. cumulatione* (Jen. 1849). [Jelf 747; Shilleto, *Dem. Fals. L.* p. 50; Clyde, *Gr. Synt.* p. 96; Farrar, *Gr. Synt.* p. 181 sq.]

[illegible]

(b) They are reducible to a single negation, and (originally) serve only to give more decisiveness to the principal negation, which would have been sufficient by itself, and to impress the negative character on the sentence in all its parts.³ Jo. xv. 5, *χωρὶς ἐμοῦ οὐ δύνασθε ποιεῖν οὐδέν*, *non potestis facere quidquam*, i. e., *nilhil potestis facere* (Dem. Callipp. 718 c); 2 C. xi. 8, *παρὼν . . . οὐ κατενάρκησα οὐδενός*; A. xxv. 24, *ἐπιβοῶντες μὴ δεῖν αὐτὸν ζῆν μηκέτι*; Mk. xi. 14, *μηκέτι εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα ἐκ σοῦ μηδεὶς καρπὸν φάγη*; 1 C. i. 7, *ὥστε ὑμᾶς μὴ ὑστερεῖσθαι ἐν μηδενὶ χαρίσματι*; Mt. xxii. 16, Mk. i. 44, v. 37, vii. 12, ix. 8, xii. 34, xv. 4 sq., Mt. xxiv. 21, L. iv. 2, viii. 43 (viii. 51 *v. l.*), x. 19, xx. 40, xxii. 16, Jo. iii. 27, v. 30, vi. 63, ix. 33, xvi. 23 sq., xix. 41, A. viii. 16, 39, Rom. xiii. 8, 1 C. viii. 2 *v. l.*, 2 C. vi. 3.

¹ ["Therefore" loses its meaning when the sentence is thus changed into an affirmative form. "It is not on this account not-of-the-body."]

² [The same view is taken by Lachmann, Tischendorf, Bengel, Stanley, Meyer (in his last edition), A. Buttm. (p. 354), Grimm (*Claviss* v. *ov*), Jelf (747. *Obs*. 2) so also in *Vulg.*, "non ideo non est de corpore." De Wette and some others prefer the rendering *num ideo non est corporis*? taking the negatives as strengthening each other. This meaning, however, would surely have been expressed by *μή . . . οὐκ* (see p. 641): besides, the repetition of the simple negative in a short sentence of this character would be very strange. See Kühner II. 759. Compare Riddell, *Plat. Apol.* p. 221.]

² As in popular German. The accumulation of negatives is however a genuine German idiom; and it is only through the influence of the Latin, which so completely permeates our scientific culture, that it has disappeared from the diction of the educated. As to Latin usage, see Jani, *Arts poet. Lat.* p. 236 sq. [Farrar, *Syntax* p. 181 sq., Madvig, *Lat. Gr.* 460. *Obs.* 2, Roby II. 471-473.]

2 Th. ii. 3, 1 P. iii. 6, 1 Jo. i. 5, Rev. xviii. 4,¹ 11, 14, al.² So especially when the notions *every, at any time, always, everywhere*, are added to the negative sentence for the necessary or the rhetorical extension of its meaning (Böckh, *Nott. Pind.* p. 418 sq.);³ or when the negation is divided into parts, as in Mt. xii. 32, οὐκ ἀφεθήσεται αὐτῷ οὔτε ἐν τούτῳ τῷ αἰῶνι οὔτε ἐν τῷ μέλλοντι.⁴ In this way a sentence may contain a series of negations: L. xxiii. 53, οὐ οὐκ ἦν οὐδέπω οὐδεὶς κείμενος Mk. v. 3. Compare Ælian, *Anim.* 11. 31, ὡς οὐδεπώποτε οὐδένα οὐδὲν ἀδικήσας Plat. *Parmen.* 166 a, ὅτι τὰλλα τῶν μὴ ὄντων οὐδενὶ οὐδαμῇ οὐδαμῶς οὐδεμίαν κοινωνίαν ἔχει *Phaed.* 78 d, Her. 2. 39, οὐδὲ ἄλλου οὐδενὸς ἐμφύχου κεφαλῆς γεύσεται Αἰγυπτίων οὐδεὶς; Lysias, *Pro Mantic.* 10, Xen. *Anab.* 2. 4. 23, Plat. *Phil.* 29 b, *Soph.* 249 b, Lucian, *Chronol.* [? *Cronos.*] 13, Dio. C. 635. 40, 402. 35, 422. 24.⁵ When οὐδέ is used in the sense of *ne . . . quidem*, Greek writers usually join another negative to the verb:⁶ so in L. xviii. 13, οὐκ ἤθελεν οὐδὲ τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς εἰς τὸν οὐρανὸν ἐπάραι.

In 1 C. vi. 10, after several partitive clauses (οὔτε, οὔτε, οὐ, οὐ), the negative is again repeated with the predicate for the sake of clearness, βασιλείαν θεοῦ οὐ κληρονομήσουσι: the best MSS. however omit it, and it is not received by Lachmann. So also in Rev. xxi. 4, ὁ θάνατος οὐκ ἔσται ἔτι, οὔτε πένθος οὔτε κραυγὴ οὔτε πόνος οὐκ ἔσται ἔτι, the writer might without hesitation have omitted the second οὐκ. The nearest approach to this is Æschin. *Ctesiph.* 285 b, οὐδέ γε ὁ πονηρὸς οὐκ ἂν ποτε γένοιτο δημοσία χρηστός, see Bremi *in loc.* (c. 77): compare also Plat. *Rep.* 4. 426 b, and Herm. *Soph. Antig. l. c.* If inverted, οὐκ ἔσται ἔτι οὔτε πένθος κ.τ.λ., the sentence would be quite regular. In A. xxvi. 26 *Rec.* we find the

¹ [Rev. xviii. 4 is a mistake.]

² In the LXX compare Gen. xlv. 1, Num. xvi. 15, Ex. x. 23, Dt. xxxiv. 6, Jos. ii. 11, 1 S. xii. 4; and especially Hos. iv. 4, ὅπως μηδὲς μήτε δικάζηται μήτε ἐλεγχῇ μηδὲς. In such sentences the transcribers sometimes omit a negative: see Fritz. *Mark.* p. 107.

³ This mode of expression is not however always employed: compare A. x. 14. οὐδέποτε ἔφαγον πᾶν κοινὸν καὶ ἀκαθαρτόν (without any variant), 1 Jo. iv. 12.

⁴ Klotz, *Devar.* II. 698: "in hac enuntiatione ita repetita est negatio, quod unumquodque orationis membrum, quia eo amplificabatur sententia, quasi per se stare videbatur."

⁵ See Wyttenb. Plat. *Phaed.* p. 199, Ast, Plat. *Polit.* p. 541, Boisson. Philostr. *Her.* p. 446, and *Nicet.* p. 243; and especially Herm. *Soph. Antig.* p. 13, Gayler p. 382 sq.

⁶ Comp. Stallb. Plat. *Rep.* I. 279, Poppo, *Thuc.* III. ii. 460.

combination λαμβάνειν αὐτόν τι τούτων οὐ πείθομαι οὐδέν; but the better MSS. omit either οὐδέν or τι.¹

On the pleonastic μὴ after verbs in which the idea of negation is already contained, see § 65. 2.

Rem. A peculiar mode of negation is constituted by the conjunction εἰ in formulas of swearing, in virtue of an aposiopesis of the apodosis: Mk. viii. 12, ἀμὴν λέγω ὑμῖν, εἰ δοθήσεται τῇ γενεῇ ταύτῃ σημεῖον, i. e., *no sign shall be given*; H. iii. 11, iv. 3 (from the LXX). ὧμοσα, εἰ εἰσελεύσονται εἰς τὴν κατάπαυσίν μου. This is an imitation of the Hebrew **אם** (compare Gen. xiv. 23, Dt. i. 35. 1 K. i. 51, ii. 8, 2 K. iii. 14, al.), and a formula of imprecation must in all cases be supplied as the apodosis. In the passage last quoted (H. iv. 3), supply, *then will I not live, will not be Jehorah*; in those passages in which men are the speakers, the suppressed clause is, *so shall God punish me* (compare 1 S. iii. 17, 2 S. iii. 35), *then will I not live*, etc.² Compare Aristoph. *Equit.* 698 sq., εἰ μὴ σ' ἐκφάγω . . . οὐδέποτε βιώσομαι; Cic. *Fam.* 9. 15. 7, *moriar, si habeo*. 'Εάν also is thus used in the LXX: see Neb. xiii. 25, Cant. ii. 7, iii. 5. Of the opposite ἐὰν μὴ or εἰ μὴ (in an affirmative sense) there is no example in the N. T.: compare Ez. xvii. 19. Haab (p. 226) most inconsiderately refers to this head Mk. x. 30 and 2 Th. ii. 3.³

SECTION LVI.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE NEGATIVE PARTICLES.

1. The subjective negative μὴ, *ne*, together with its compounds, is used in *independent* sentences to express a negative wish or a warning:—

a. In the former case it is naturally joined with the (aorist) optative (Franke I. 27),—the mood which would have been used had there been no negation; e. g., in the frequently recurring formula μὴ γένοιτο, L. xx. 16. Rom. iii. 6, ix. 14, G. ii. 17

¹ [**אם** has both *אם* and *אולי*. Tregelles brackets the latter word: Meyer takes it in an adverbial sense, and suggests that it was the supposition that there were two accusatives of the object, *אם* and *אולי*, which led to the omission of one of these words in several MSS.]

² Ewald, *Krit. Gr.* p. 661. [Gesen. *Hebr. Gr.* p. 246.]

³ [The positive asseveration **אם** **אם** is rendered in the LXX sometimes by *ἐάν* (Job i. 11, ii. 5, in the Roman text, sometimes by *εἰ μὴ* (1 K. xx. 23 *Vat.*, *Al.*,—also for **אם** in Is. xlv. 23 *Vat.*, *Sin.*). Either through a confusion between these two expressions, or by an orthographical corruption of *ἐάν* (Fritzsche on Bar. ii. 29, —compare *Etym. Mag.* 416. 41), we frequently find *εἰ μὴν* in exactly the same sense: see Ez. xxxiii. 27, xxxiv. 8, xxxv. 6, Bar. ii. 29 (Job i. 11 *Vat.*, *Al.*, *Sin.*). There is often considerable confusion between these forms in the leading MSS. In H. vi. 14 (from the LXX) *εἰ μὴν* is very strongly supported: in Gen. xxii. 17 also, the source of the quotation, it is found in several of the best MSS. See Bleek in *loc.*, A. Buttm. p. 359, Grimm, *Clavis s. v. εἰ*.]

(Sturz, *Dial. Alex.* p. 204 sq.), and in *μὴ αὐτοῖς λογισθεῖν*, 2 Tim. iv. 16 (Plat. *Logg.* 11. 918 d). Similarly with *μηκέτι* in Mk. xi. 14 *Rec.*, *μηκέτι ἐκ σοῦ εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα μηδεὶς καρπὸν φάγοι*, *may no one ever again etc.*! Yet the conjunctive *φάγη* would here be more appropriate in the mouth of Christ, if it had but stronger external evidence in its favour. See further Gayler p. 76 sqq., 82.

b. In the latter case *μὴ* is joined with

(α) The imperative present,—usually to denote something which one is already doing, and which also is not transient (Herm. *Vig.* p. 809): Mt. vi. 19, *μὴ θησαυρίζετε ὑμῖν* vii. 1, *μὴ κρίνετε* Jo. v. 14, *μηκέτι ἀμάρτανε*. Compare Mt. xxiv. 6,¹ 17 [*Rec.*], Jo. xiv. 1, xix. 21, Mk. xiii. 7, 11, Rom. xi. 18, E. iv. 28, 1 Tim. v. 23, 1 P. iv. 12.

(β) The conjunctive aorist,—to denote something transient which must not take place at all (Herm. *l. c.*). See L. vi. 29, *ἀπὸ τοῦ αἵροντός σου τὸ ἱμάτιον καὶ τὸν χιτῶνα μὴ κωλύσης*; Mt. x. 34, *μὴ νομίσητε* (do not conceive the thought), *ὅτι ἦλθον κ.τ.λ.*, Mt. vi. 13, L. xvii. 23, A. xvi. 28. So in legislative prohibitions (Mt. vi. 7, Mk. x. 19, Col. ii. 21), where not the recurrence or continuance of the action, but the action absolutely and in itself (even a single performance of it), is interdicted. The imperative aorist, which properly has this meaning, and which is not at all uncommon in later writers (Gayler p. 64),² does not occur in the N. T., and is doubtful in the LXX. On the other hand, we often find the present imperative used in reference to what should not be begun at all (Herm. *l. c.*, Franke I. 30): compare Mt. ix. 30, E. v. 6, 1 Tim. v. 22, 1 Jo. iii. 7. On the whole subject see Herm. *De praeceptis Atticistar.* p. 4 sqq. (*Opusc.* 1 270 sqq.); and compare Herm. *Soph. Aj.* p. 163, Bernh. p. 393 sq., Franke I. 28 sqq.—In L. x. 4 the imperative and the conjunctive occur in the same sentence.³ (Jelf 420. 3, Don. p. 413.)

¹ Here, as was rightly observed by H. Stephanus in the preface to his Greek Testament of 1576, *ὁρᾷτε* must be followed by a comma. If we directly connect *ὁρᾷτε* with *μὴ*, we must have *ἐροῦσθε* instead of *εὐροῖσθε*. This has not been noticed by Tischendorf. [Tischendorf introduced the comma in ed. 7, but dropped it in ed. 8.]

² Compare Bremi, *Exc.* 12. *ad Lys.* p. 452 sqq.

³ [Delitzsch and Grimm (*Clavis* s. v. *μὴ*) suppose that *μὴ σκληρύνῃτε*, H. iii. 15, is an example of the use of *μὴ* with the present conjunctive, instead of the aorist. But why must *σκληρύνῃτε* be present, as *ἐσκληρύνω* was in actual use (Ex. x. 1)?]

In Rom. xiii. 8 also *μή* is joined with the present imperative. *μηδενὶ μηδὲν ὀφείλετε*; for the subjective negatives prevent our taking *ὀφείλετε* as indicative. Reiche's observations on the opposite side are a marvellous mixture of the obscure and the half true. If however he supposes that the subjective negatives are so used in some of the passages cited by Wetstein, he is very greatly mistaken; in these we have the infinitive or the participle,—moods which are regularly joined with *μή*.

On *οὐ* with the indicative future—partly in quotations of O. T. laws (as Mt. v. 21, *οὐ φονεύσεις* xix. 18, A. xxiii. 5, Rom. xiii. 9), partly in the language of the N. T. itself (as Mt. vi. 5, *οὐκ ἔσσεθε ὡς περ οἱ ὑποκριταί*), where *μή* with the conjunctive might have been expected—compare § 43. 5. Not unlike this is Xen. *Hell.* 2. 3. 34: see Locella, *Xen. Ephes.* p. 204, Franke 1. 24.

... *Οὐ πρό*, with the future indicative as a mild prohibition, see Weber, *Demosth.* p. 369.

Where *μή* in a prohibitive sense is joined with the *third* person (as is frequently the case in laws,—see Franke *l. c.* p. 32), the mood employed is (in the N. T. invariably) the imperative, not the conjunctive; ¹ the present imperative being used if that which is forbidden is already in existence, the aorist if something which does not yet exist is to be avoided (for the future also). For the present, see Rom. vi. 12, *μή οὖν βασιλευέτω ἡ ἁμαρτία ἐν τῷ θνητῷ ὑμῶν σώματι* xiv. 16, 1 C. vii. 12, 13, Col. ii. 16, 1 Tim. vi. 2, Ja. i. 7, 1 P. iv. 15, 2 P. iii. 8. For the aorist: Mt. vi. 3, *μή γνώτω ἡ ἀριστερά σου κ.τ.λ.*, xxiv. 18, *μή ἐπιστρέψάτω ὀπίσω* Mk. xiii. 15, *μή καταβάτω εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν*; also probably Mt. xxiv. 17 (according to good MSS.), where *Rec.* has *καταβαινέτω*. Compare Xen. *Cyr.* 7. 5. 73, 8. 7. 26, Æschin. *Ctes.* 282 c, Matth. 511. 3, Kühner II. 113. Hence no examples from the LXX are required here; otherwise, besides Dt. xxxiii. 6 and 1 S. xvii. 32, many might be quoted,—e.g., Jos. vii. 3, ¹ 1 S. xxv. 25, 2 S. i. 21, Jud. vi. 39. (Jelf 420. *Obs.* 5.)

If a dehortation is to be expressed in the first person (plural), *μή* stands with the conjunctive, either present or aorist according to the distinction mentioned above (Herm. *Soph. Aj.* p. 162). Thus in Jo. xix. 24, *μή σχίσωμεν*; but in 1 Jo. iii. 18, *μή ἀγαπῶμεν λόγῳ* (as some were doing), G. vi. 9, 1 Th. v. 6, Rom. xiv. 13, 1 C. x. 8. In G. v. 26 the MSS. are divided, some having *μή. γινώμεθα κενόδοξοι* (*Rec.*), others *γενώμεθα*. The

¹ Herm. *Soph. Aj.* p. 162. [In Mt. xxi. 19 Tregelles reads *μηκίστι γίνηται*.]

better MSS. are in favour of the former reading, which is received by Lachmann and Tischendorf; and the apostle may certainly intend to censure a fault which was already in existence in the church: the previous context makes this probable. Meyer takes a different view. For examples of the 1 plural conjunctive in Greek writers see Gayler p. 72 sq.

2. In *dependent* sentences we find μή (μήπως, μήποτε, etc.):—

(a) With the meaning *in order that . . . not*. In this sense however ἵνα μή is more commonly used. Here the conjunctive is used after the present tense and the imperative mood: 1 C. ix. 27, ὑπωπιάζω μου τὸ σῶμα . . . μήπως . . . ἀδόκιμος γένωμαι 2 C. ii. 7, xii. 6, Mt. v. 25, xv. 32, L. xii. 58, and frequently. The optative follows past tenses: A. xxvii. 42, τῶν στρατιωτῶν βουλή ἐγένετο, ἵνα τοὺς δεσμώτας ἀποκτείνωσι, μή τις ἐκκολυμβήσας διαφύγοι. In the last passage good MSS. have διαφύγη,¹ which is received by Lachmann and Tischendorf (Bernh. p. 401, Krüg. p. 191, Jelf 805); but this may be a correction or an error in transcription. We also meet with the conjunctive in the O. T. quotation which occurs in Mt. xiii. 15, A. xxviii. 27: here however there is still less difficulty, as a *permanent* result is intended. The future indicative is found by the side of the conjunctive aorist in Mk. iv. 12 (from the LXX),² μήποτε ἐπιστρέψωσι καὶ ἀφελήσεται (according to good

¹ [No uncial MS. has the optative here, and in no other passage of the N. T. is the optative found after the final μή.—In 2 C. ix. 4 the conjunctive follows the epistolary aorist.]

² [This certainly is a free quotation from Is. vi. 10, but ἀφελήσεται (or ἀφελῇ) is substituted for ἰάσονται of the LXX. The same passage is quoted in Mt. xiii. 14 sq., A. xxviii. 26 sq. (with μήποτε), Jo. xii. 40 (with ἵνα μή): in all cases ἰάσονται is the reading now received. In Mk. *l. c.* Fritzsche stands alone amongst recent editors in receiving the future into the text. He thus gives his reasons: "Nam primo ἀφελῇ vulgare est, exquisitum ἀφελήσεται, deinde illud ob conjunctivos præcedentes scripserunt librarii vel quod grammaticæ timerent, ignari, Futurum hic non modo justum esse, sed longe præstare Conjunctivo, quia id, quod *e re consequatur* enuntiandum fuit: —*ne quando resipiscant et veniam consecuturi sint*: cf. Hermann ad Soph. *El.* v. 992 et Heindorf ad Plat. *Cratyl.* p. 36." Hermann *l. c.* distinguishes between ὅρα μὴ κτηνώμεθα (*cave ne contrahamus*) and ὅρα μὴ κτηνώμεθα (*cave ne contracturae simus*). This case however belongs to (b) below. In other cases the future indicative is very rarely found with the final μή in classical Greek (except in Homer); see Bernh. p. 402, Rost p. 661, Matthiæ 519. 7, Goodwin, *Syntax* p. 68. In the N. T., however, this construction is undoubted (as in the case of ἵνα, see p. 361): besides the examples just quoted see Mk. xiv. 2 (placed by Winer under the next head, p. 632), Mt. vii. 6 (where a conjunctive follows). See also Mt. v. 25, L. xii. 58: here a conjunctive is followed by a future, which may however be independent (compare ἰάσονται in the passages cited above). In several other passages the future is a

MSS.), but it is not necessary to regard this tense as jointly dependent on *μήποτε*: even so taken, however, the future would be very appropriate, see Fritzsche *in loc.* The same may be said of *ἰάσονται*, A. xxviii. 27 (Bornemann, *ἰάσονται*): compare L. xiv. 8 sq. In Mt. vii. 6 Lachmann and Tischendorf read *μήποτε καταπατήσουσιν*, where Griesbach and Scholz note no variant whatever.

(b) For *that not, lest haply*, after *ὅρα, βλέπε*, or *φοβούμαι* and the like (Herm. *Vig.* p. 797, Rost, *Gr.* p. 662 sq.).¹ In this combination we find

a. The indicative,—when at the same time a conjecture or apprehension is expressed that something does actually exist, will exist, or has existed.—Present indicative: L. xi. 35, *σκόπει μὴ τὸ φῶς τὸ ἐν σοὶ σκότος ἐστίν*. See Herm. *Soph. Aj.* 272, *μὴ ἐστί* verentis quidem est ne quid nunc sit, sed indicantis simul, putare se ita esse, ut veretur: compare Gayler p. 317 sq., *Protev. Jacobi* 14.²—Future indicative: Col. ii. 8, *βλέπετε μὴ τις ἔσται ὑμᾶς ὁ συλαγωγῶν*, *ne futurus sit, ne existat, qui*

variant,—and that not only where its form merely differs by a vowel from that of the conjunctive: see Mt. v. 25 (*παράδωσι*), L. xiv. 8, al., Mt. xxvii. 64, L. xiv. 12. See Green, *Gr.* p. 175. (On the combination of future and conjunctive see Paley on *Æsch. Pers.* 120.)]

¹ [There is great difference of opinion as to this construction. By many it is considered a variety of the indirect question: see Don. p. 560 sq., Jelf 814, Kühner II. 1937 (ed. 2), Rost u. Palm, *Lex.* s. v. *μή*, Rost, *Gr.* p. 664, Hartung, *Part.* II. 137, Riddell, *Plat. Apol.* p. 140, 171. Others connect the construction with that of the final sentence: see Liddell and Scott s. v. *μή*, Curtius, *Gr.* p. 292 (Trans.), Krüg. p. 193 (compare however p. 194), Buttm. *Griech. Gr.* p. 432, Green, *Gr.* p. 176 sq., and compare Goodwin, *Synt.* p. 66, 84. Compare further Klotz II. 667, Madvig 124 a. For the N. T. see A. Buttm. p. 242 sq., Green *l. c.*, Webster *Synt.* p. 141 sq. On the different tenses and moods used see especially Shilleto, *Dem. F. L.* p. 200 sq., Jebb, *Soph. El.* p. 59, Goodwin *l. c.* p. 80–85.—L. xi. 35 is a very simple instance of the indirect question. 2 Tim. ii. 25, . . . *μήποτε δῶν* (or very possibly *δῶν*), *whether haply*, is somewhat elliptical, but is an example of the same principle: see Ellicott *in loc.*, and compare Jelf 877. *Obs.* 5, A. Buttm. p. 256.—Mk. xiv. 2, quoted below, seems naturally to belong to (a).]

² We cannot, with De Wette, pronounce this view inappropriate, on the ground that “an absolute, general warning is here expressed.” This is the very question. A challenge to examination, with the apprehension that such may be the case, might certainly be given by Jesus to the Jews of that age, their prevalent religious character being such as is presupposed in other parts of the N. T.: and this challenge is in reality a general one. “Let every one see to it, lest possibly the second of the alternatives mentioned in ver. 34, in regard to the spiritual eye, may exist in his case.” The apprehension that Jesus would, thus be countenancing the doctrine of a total corruption of man’s understanding, is groundless; and Niemeyer (*Hall. Pred.-Journ.* 1832. Nov.) should not have been induced by this to take the indicative as used for the conjunctive,—an interpretation which he supports by passages of a totally different nature.

etc.; H. iii. 12, Mk. xiv. 2, Her. 3. 36, Plat. *Cratyl.* 393 c, Achill Tat. 6. 2 (p. 837: ed. Jac.), Xen. *Cyr.* 4. 1. 18, al. Compare Stallb. Plat. *Rep.* I. 336.—Preterite indicative, after a present: G. iv. 11, φοβούμαι ὑμᾶς, μήπως εἰκῇ κεκοπίακα (*have laboured*).¹ Compare Thuc. 3. 53, Plat. *Lys.* 218 d, Diog. L. 6. 5, Lucian, *Pisc.* 15 (Job i. 5): see Gayler p. 317, 320.

β. The conjunctive (Gayler p. 323 sqq.); to express the object of a mere apprehension, which may perhaps not be confirmed. Present conjunctive: H. xii. 15 (from the LXX), ἐπισκοποῦντες . . . μή τις ῥίζα πικρίας . . . ἐνοχλῇ. See Herm. Soph. *Aj.* 272. μὴ ᾗ verentis est, ne quid nunc sit, simulque nescire se utrum sit necne significantis. The aorist is the tense commonly used, in reference to something still future: Mt. xxiv. 4, βλέπετε, μή τις ὑμᾶς πλανήσῃ 2 C. xi. 3, φοβούμαι, μήπως . . . φθαρῇ τὰ νοήματα ὑμῶν xii. 20, L. xxi. 8, A. xiii. 40, 1 C. viii. 9, x. 12. The conjunctive mood is found in narration after past tenses; see A. xxiii. 10, εὐλαβηθεὶς μὴ διασπασθῇ . . . ἐκέλευσε x xvii. 17, 29. The same usage occurs in the best Greek prose after verbs of *fearing*, in cases where the apprehension appears sufficiently well founded (Rost p. 662): e. g., Xen. *An.* 1. 8. 24, Κῦρος δέσας, μὴ ὅπισθεν γενόμενος κατακόψῃ τὸ Ἑλληνικόν *Cyr.* 4. 5. 48, πολλὸν φόβον ἡμῖν παρείχετε μή τι πάθῃτε Lysias, *Cæd. Eratosth.* 44, ὁ ἐγὼ δεδιώς μὴ τις πύθῃται ἐπεθύμουν αὐτὸν ἀπολέσαι. Compare also Thuc. 2. 101, Plat. *Euthyd.* 288 b, Herod. 4. 1. 3, 6. 1. 11.² The future indicative and the conjunctive occur together in 2 C. xii. 20 sq., φοβούμαι, μήπως οὐχ οἷους θέλω εὕρω ὑμᾶς κἀγὼ εὔρεθῶ ὑμῖν . . . μὴ πάλιν ἐλθόντος μου ταπεινώσει με ὁ θεός κ.τ.λ.

The same principles must be applied to elliptical passages such as the following (Gayl. p. 327), Mt. xxv. 9 *Rec.*, μήποτε οὐκ ἀρκέσῃ ἡμῖν καὶ ὑμῖν, *lest haply there be insufficient*, i. e., it is to be feared *that there will not suffice*. Recent editors prefer μήποτε οὐ μὴ ἀρκέσῃ, a reading for which there is no preponderant authority: in this case μήποτε is taken by itself—*no, in no wise*.³ Rom. xi. 21,

¹ Herm. Eur. *Med.* p. 356, Poppo, *Thuc.* I. i. 185, Stallb. Plat. *Meno* p. 98 sqq.

² See Matth. 520, Bornem. Xen. *Symp.* p. 70, Gayler p. 324 sq.

³ [Tisch. in ed. 8 returns to οὐκ, in deference to B; but the MS. evidence for ὡ μὴ is very strong (Winer estimates the evidence differently below, § 64. 7), and this reading is generally received. Meyer and Bleek agree with Winer's second explanation (taking μήποτε by itself), and refer to Bornemann in the *Stud. u. Krit.* 1813 (p. 110). Bornemann, however, quotes no example of μήποτε thus used, but contents himself with such passages as Mt. xxvi. 5. A. Buttmann

εἰ δὲ θεὸς τῶν κατὰ φύσιν κλάδων οὐκ ἐφείσατο, μήπως οὐδὲ σοῦ φείσεται (incomparably better supported than φείσονται), if God has not spared, (I fear and conjecture) that possibly he will not spare thee also, *ne tibi quoque non sit parciturus*: compare Gen. xxiv. 39.

In G. ii. 2, ἀνέβην . . . ἀνεθέμην . . . μήπως εἰς κενὸν τρέχω ἢ ἔδραμον, Fritzsche, in his *Conject.* (I. p. 50 note), considered the translation *ne operum meam luderem aut lusissem* faulty in two respects: first, because in this case the optative might have been expected instead of τρέχω (after a past tense); and secondly, because the indicative ἔδραμον would here indicate what the apostle cannot intend to say, viz., that he *has laboured* in vain. Hence he took the words as a direct question: *num frustra operam meam in evangelium insumo an insumsi?* Fritzsche himself, however, afterwards felt how artificial this interpretation was; and in the *Opuscul. Fritzschorum* (p. 173 sq.) he has given a different rendering. The difficulty in respect of τρέχω, indeed, disappears entirely for the N. T.; nay, the present conjunctive¹ is quite in place, since Paul is speaking of apostolic activity which *still continues*. The preterite indicative ἔδραμον, however, would at once be justified by the assumption that Paul has given to the whole sentence that turn of expression which he would have used had the words been spoken directly,—that *I may not perchance run or have run* (for “should run or should have run”); compare above, p. 360. Simpler still, however, is Fritzsche’s present view of the preterite, that it is used in a hypothetical sense:² “*ne forte frustra cucurrissem.*”—which might easily have been the case, if I had not communicated my teaching . . . in Jerusalem. We must not indeed refer the ἀνεθέμην (as Fritzsche does) to a purpose on the part of Paul to receive instruction (for the mere communication could not secure him from having *run in vain*, but only the assent of the apostles); rather must Paul have been convinced in his own mind that his view is the right one, and have merely purposed to obtain for himself the weighty declaration of the apostles, without which his apostolic labour would have been fruitless both for the present and for the past. See De Wette *in loc.*³

In 1 Th. iii. 5 μήπως is joined with both indicative and conjunctive: ἐπεμψα εἰς τὸ γινῶναι τὴν πίστιν ὑμῶν, μήπως ἐπείρασεν

(p. 353) considers οὐ μὴ ἀρκέση dependent on μήποτε, and it is hard to see any valid objection to this. The elliptical use of μήποτε (Gen. xxiv. 5, xxvii. 12, l. 15, al.) is very common in later writers: the particle thus comes to mean little more than *perhaps, perchance*. See Sturz, *Dial. Alex.* p. 184, A. Buttm. p. 354.—On Rom. xi. 21 see § 55. 1.]

¹ Usteri and Schott conclude that τρέχω is indicative, from the fact that ἔδραμον follows; as if there were not instances in which the same particle, *nom* a difference in the thought, may be—sometimes actually is—joined with different moods; see 1 Th. iii. 5, to be quoted immediately. [A. Buttm. (p. 353) and Meyer take τρέχω as indicative, pressing the analogy of ἔδραμον, but neglecting 1 Th. iii. 5.]

² Matth. 519. 7, *De Partic. ἄν* p. 54 (Don. p. 603, Jelf 813).

³ [See especially Ellicott *in loc.*; also Green p. 176 sq.]

ὑμᾶς ὁ πειράζων καὶ εἰς κενὸν γένηται ὁ κόπος ἡμῶν, *I sent to learn your faith, (fearing) lest haply the tempter should have tempted you, and my labour should be fruitless.* The different moods here require no vindication. The temptation (the shaking of their faith) might have already taken place; but the question whether the apostle's labour was thereby rendered fruitless depended on the result of the temptation, which was as yet unknown to the apostle, and he might therefore speak of the object of his fear as something future. Fritzsche's rendering (*Opusc. Fritz.* p. 176), "ut . . . cognoscerem, an forte Satanas vos tentasset et ne forte labores mei irriti essent," seems to me harsh, since it requires us to take μήπως in two different senses. That on my view of the passage, however, the future γενήσεται must have been used, instead of γένηται, I cannot at all allow: the future construction is far too strongly marked to be used in expressing an apprehension which may not be confirmed, and the confirmation of which is at all events not relegated to a future period, more or less remote.¹ See also Herm. Soph. *Aj.* p. 48, and *Partic.* ἄν p. 126 sq., Matth. 519. 8.

Rem. Verbs of *fearing* are regularly followed by the simple μή, μήπως, etc., not by ἵνα μή. Hence in A. v. 26 ἵνα μὴ λιθασθῶσιν must not be connected with ἐφοβοῦντο τὸν λαόν, as it is by most commentators (Meyer included); it is rather dependent on ἤγαγεν αὐτοὺς οὐ μετὰ βίας, and the words ἐφοβοῦντο γὰρ τὸν λαόν must be regarded as a parenthesis.²

3. The intensive οὐ μὴ (of that which *in no wise* will or shall happen)³ is sometimes, indeed most commonly, joined

¹ ["The future would have represented something to occur at some indefinite future time, the aorist subjunctive is properly used of a transient state occurring in particular cases; see Matth. *Gr.* § 519. 8, and compare Madvig, *Synt.* § 124. 1, who correctly observes that μή with future, after verbs of fearing, etc., always gives prominence to the notion of futurity." Ellicott *in loc.*]

² [Most of the leading MSS. omit ἵνα. Meyer, who retains ἵνα and connects ἵνα μὴ with ἐφοβοῦντο, quotes a parallel instance from Diod. S. 2. 329, and urges that ὅπως μὴ is sometimes used with verbs of *fearing* (Jelf 814. *Obs.* 5). A. Buttm. (p. 242) maintains that with neither reading would the clause depend on ἐφοβοῦντο.]

³ Thus οὐ μὴ regularly refers to the future: Mt. xxiv. 21, οἶα οὐ γέγονεν . . . οὐδ' οὐ μὴ γίνηται.—That this formula is to be regarded as elliptical, οὐ μὴ ποιήσῃ standing for οὐ δίδωκα or οὐ φόβος (οὐ δέος) ἐστὶ (there is no fear) μετ'ποίησιν, is now the prevailing opinion of philologists: see Ast, Plat. *Polit.* p. 365, Matthiæ, Eurip. *Hippol.* p. 24. *Sprachl.* 517, Herm. Soph. *Ed. C.* 1023, Hartung II. 156. If this be so, we must assume that the Greeks had lost sight of the origin of the expression, for "there is no fear that" would be unsuitable in many passages; in the N. T. see Mt. v. 20, xviii. 3, L. xxii. 16, Jo. iv. 18 [probably iv. 48]. At an earlier period Hermann had explained the formula differently (Eurip. *Med.* p. 390 sq.); compare also the view still taken by Gayler (p. 402)—The connective οὐδὲ μὴ (καὶ οὐ μὴ) occurs in the N. T. once only. Rev. vii. 16 *v. l.*, but frequently in the LXX (e. g., Ex. xxii. 21, xxiii. 13, Jos. xxiii. 7); οὐδέ τις μὴ, Wis. i. 8. —Οὐ μὴ is of very frequent occurrence in the LXX, and its prevalence may probably be referred to that striving after great expressiveness which is characteristic of the later language: the examples

with the conjunctive aorist, sometimes with the conjunctive present (Stallb. *Plat. Rep.* I. 51,—see below), sometimes also¹ with the indicative future.² The distinction between the conjunctive aorist and the future indicative (which alone occur in the N. T.) is thus defined by Hermann (*Soph. Œd. Col.* v. 853): “*Conjunctivo aoristi locus est aut in eo, quod jam actum est*” (see however Ellendt, *Lex. Soph.* II. 411 sq.), “*aut in re incerti temporis, sed semel vel brevi temporis momento agenda: futuri vero usus, quem ipsa verbi forma nonnisi in rebus futuris versari ostendit, ad ea pertinet, quæ aut diuturniora aliquando eventura indicare volumus aut non aliquo quocunque, sed remotiore aliquo tempore dicimus futura esse.*” The inquiry whether this distinction is well-founded for the N. T., is rendered difficult by the variations in the MSS., which in many passages are divided between the future and the aorist conjunctive. As far as our present apparatus criticus enables us to judge, we must certainly read the conjunctive in Mt. v. 18, 20, 26, x. 23, xviii. 3, xxiii. 39, Mk. xiii. 2, 19, 30, L. vi. 37, xii. 59, xiii. 35, xviii. 17, 30, xxi. 18, Jo. viii. 51, x. 28, xi. 26, 56, 1 Th. iv. 15, 1 C. viii. 13, 2 P. i. 10, Rev. ii. 11, iii. 3, 12, xviii. 7, 21 sq., xxi. 25, 27.³ There is preponderant authority for the conjunctive in Mt. xvi. 28, xxvi. 35, Mk. ix. 41, xvi. 18, L. i. 17, ix. 27, xviii. 7, 30, xxii. 68, Jo. vi. 35, viii. 12, 52, xiii. 8, Rom. iv. 8, G. v. 16, 1 Th. v. 3.⁴ The conjunctive is at least as well supported as the future in Mk. xiv. 31, L. xxi. 33, Mt. xv. 5, xxiv. 35, G. iv. 30,

are collected by Gayler (p. 441 sqq.). Hitzig (*Joh. Marc.* p. 106) incorrectly asserts that in the N. T. the Gospel of Mark and the Revelation show a special predilection for *ὅ μὴ*: a concordance will prove the contrary. [On the constructions of *ὅ μὴ*, and on the origin of the formula, see Don. *New Crat.* p. 622 sqq., *Gr.* p. 562 sq., Jelf 748, Farrar, *Gr. Synt.* p. 183 sq., Riddell, *Plat. Ap.* p. 177, Goodwin, *Synt.* p. 184: for the N. T. see Ellicott on G. ix. 30, v. 16, also on 1 Th. iv. 15 *Transl.*, A. Buttm. p. 211 sqq., Green p. 190 sqq., Webster p. 140. The construction of *ὅ μὴ* with the 2 pers. future indicative taken interrogatively (Don. *l. c.*, Jelf *l. c.*) is not found in the N. T.]

¹ Bengel's note on Mt. v. 18 is incorrect. [Here Bengel asserts that the subjunctive is always used with *ὅ μὴ*.]

² See Ast, *Plat. Polit.* p. 365, Stallb. *Plat. Rep.* II. 36 sq., Ellendt, *Lex. Soph.* II. 409 sqq., Gayler p. 430 sqq.

³ [I have changed L. xiii. 38 into xiii. 35. Rev. iii. 3 is doubtful.]

⁴ [In Mt. xxvi. 35 the future is generally received. L. i. 17 is a mistake, perhaps for i. 15. L. xviii. 30 is in the first list. In Jo. vi. 35 the weight of evidence is decidedly in favour of *τιμω* and *ἐλθόν*, which are received by recent editors: on the union of future and subjunctive, see Tisch. *in loc.* (ed. 7), and compare p. 630, note 2.]

H. x. 17, Rev. ix. 6¹ (xviii. 14).² The future is decidedly favoured in L. x. 19, xxii. 34, Jo. iv. 4, x. 35:³ in Mt. xvi. 22 it stands without any variant, οὐ μὴ ἔσται σοι τοῦτο, (*absit*) *ne tibi accidat hoc*.

Hence the conjunctive is beyond dispute the ordinary form in the N. T. (compare Lob. *Phryn.* p. 722 sq.): this is no less true in regard to Greek authors, see Hartung, *Partik.* II. 156 sq. Hermann's canon however, cited above, is on the whole inapplicable to the N. T.;⁴ for though several passages might be explained in accordance with it, yet it is violated by others, and the aorist is used where we should necessarily have expected the future. See for example 1 Th. iv. 15, ὅτι ἡμεῖς οἱ ζῶντες οἱ περιλειπόμενοι εἰς τὴν παρουσίαν τοῦ κυρίου οὐ μὴ φθάσωμεν τοὺς κοιμηθέντας, where the point of time is perfectly definite, *on the day of Christ's second coming*; H. viii. 11, where the words οὐ μὴ διδάξωσιν have reference to a particular time (the Messianic period, ver. 10), and also indicate something lasting; compare Rev. xxi. 25. In fact, such a use of the conjunctive aorist in the sense of the future had become common in later Greek; compare Lob. *l. c.* p. 723, Thilo, *Act. Thom.* p. 57. Madvig also (§ 124, Rem. 3) finds no sensible difference of meaning between the future and the aorist in this construction. (All the examples of οὐ μὴ in the LXX are collected by Gayler, p. 440 sqq.)

Dawes's canon, which leaves out of consideration any difference of meaning between the aorist and the future in this construction, but maintains in regard to the former that only the *second* aorist active (and middle) is to be admitted into the texts of Greek authors,

¹ [The conjunctive is certainly the true reading in Mt. xxiv. 35: Rev. ix. 6 is doubtful. In all the other passages we should probably read the future.]

² We must also not overlook the possibility that the presence of the future in MSS. may sometimes have been occasioned by a future occurring in the words which precede or follow: e. g., Jo. viii. 12, οὐ μὴ περιπατήσῃ ἀλλ' ἔξει.

³ [In L. xxii. 34 οὐ φωνήσῃ is best supported. For Jo. iv. 4, x. 35, we should probably read iv. 14, x. 5.]

⁴ [It seems to be generally admitted that this canon cannot be applied to the N. T. Meyer however maintains that the two constructions are not perfectly identical in meaning, the future expressing more assurance and confidence than the conjunctive: see Mt. xxvi. 35, Jo. viii. 12 (Hartung II. 157). The only other question in regard to the meaning is, whether the formula is ever *imperative* in the N. T. Ellicott, Meyer, and De Wette decide in the negative: see their notes on G. v. 16. The decision turns mainly on the interpretation of this passage (on which see also Green, *Or. Notes* p. 153) and of Mt. xv. 5 (on which see below, § 64. II). The prohibitory sense is common in the LXX: see Thiersch, *De Pent. Alex.* p. 109, Green p. 193.]

has met with almost general opposition.¹ Nor can it be applied to the N. T.: here the 1 aorist active is just as common as the 2 aorist, even in the case of verbs whose 2 aorist was much in use: see the variants in Rev. xviii. 14.

Occasionally οὐ μὴ is followed in a few MSS. by the *present* indicative; viz., in Jo. iv. 48, ἐὰν μὴ σημεία καὶ τέρατα ἴδητε, οὐ μὴ πιστεύετε. H. xiii. 5 (from the LXX), οὐ μὴ σε ἐγκαταλείπω.² In Rev. iii. 12, indeed, one MS. (cited by Griesbach) has the optative, οὐ μὴ ἐξέλθοι. The last instance is certainly a mistake of the transcriber, caused by not hearing correctly the word read; the conjunctive was long ago restored. (The case is different when the optative occurs in the *oratio obliqua*: see Soph. *Philoct.* 611 and Schæfer *in loc.*; compare also Schæfer, *Demosth.* II. 321.) In H. xiii. 5 also we must certainly read ἐγκαταλίπω. In Jo. iv. 48, however, πιστεύετε might perhaps be the true reading, for the *present* conjunctive is used by Greek writers after οὐ μὴ: e.g., Soph. (*Ed. Col.* 1024, οὓς οὐ μὴ ποτε χώρας φυγόντες τῆςδ' ἐπεύχωνται θεοῖς (according to Hermann and others), Xen. *Cyr.* 8. 1. 5, *An.* 2. 2. 12,³ *Hier.* 11. 15, ἐὰν τοῖς φίλους κρατῆς εὖ ποιῶν, οὐ μὴ σοι δύνωνται ἀντέχειν οἱ πολέμιοι (where, as in Jo. *l. c.*, a conditional clause with ἐάν precedes), and often in Demosthenes (Gavler p. 437). Still in this passage the weight of MS. authority is recorded in favour of πιστεύετε, which is received by Lachmann and Tischendorf. What Hermann says (*Iphig. Taur.* p. 102) on the present indicative after οὐ μὴ will hardly protect the received reading. On L. xviii. 7 see § 57. 3, and p. 620.

This intensive οὐ μὴ is also found in dependent sentences; not merely in relative (Mt. xvi. 28, L. xviii. 30, A. xiii. 41), but also in objective sentences, after ὅτι, as L. xiii. 35 [*Rev.*], xxii. 16, Mt. xxiv. 34; Jo. xi. 56, τί δοκεῖ ὑμῖν, ὅτι οὐ μὴ ἔλθῃ εἰς τὴν ἑορτήν; *what think ye? that he will not come to the feast?* So also in the direct question, after τίς, in Rev. xv. 4, τίς οὐ μὴ φοβηθῇ; With Jo. xi. 56, etc., compare Xen. *Cyr.* 8. 1. 5, τοῦτο γὰρ εὖ εἰδέναι χρή, ὅτι οὐ μὴ δύνηται Κῦρος εἰρεῖν κ.τ.λ., and Thuc. 5. 69; with Rev. xv. 4, Neh. ii. 3, διὰ τί οὐ μὴ γένηται πονηρόν κ.τ.λ. On οὐ μὴ in a question without any interrogative pronoun, joined with the conjunctive or with the future (Ruth iii. 1), see § 57. 3.

Rem. *Not . . . except, no one . . . but, nothing but, are com-*

¹ See Matth. 517: Rem. 1, Stallb. Plat. *Rep.* II. 343, [Jelf 748. *Ols.* 3, A. Buttm. p. 213]: and on the other hand Bernh. p. 402 sq.

² [Tischendorf (ed. 8) and Alford adopt this reading, which has now the support of \aleph : the same form is found with οὐ μὴ in Dt. xxxi. 6, 8, 1 Chr. xxviii. 20, in *Alec.* If accepted, however, it would be the present *subjunctive* here.]

³ See Herm. on Elmsley, Eurip. *Med.* p. 390, Stallb. Plat. *Polit.* p. 51, Ast, Plat. *Polit.* p. 365.

monly expressed by οὐ . . . , οὐδείς . . . , οὐδέν . . . εἰ μή: see Mt. xi. 27, xxi. 19, L. iv. 26, Jo. xvii. 12, al. (Klotz, *Devar.* II. 524). More rarely the negative is followed by πάλιν, as in A. xx. 23, xxvii. 22. "H occurs once only, in the received text of Jo. xiii. 10, ὁ λελουμένος οὐκ ἔχει χρείαν ἢ τοὺς πόδας νύσασθαι; and here most MSS. have εἰ μή, which Lachmann has received. This however might be a correction of the rarer ἢ, which does occasionally occur (Xen. *Cyr.* 7. 5. 41).

SECTION LVII.

THE INTERROGATIVE PARTICLES.

1. In the N. T.¹ those questions which do not commence with an interrogative pronoun or a special interrogative adverb (πῶς, ποῦ, etc.)

a. Are, if *direct*, usually expressed without any introductory particle (Jo. vii. 23, xiii. 6, xix. 10, A. xxi. 37, L. xiii. 2, 1 C. v. 2, Rom. ii. 21, G. iii. 21, etc., etc.).² Sometimes, however, contrary to the usage of the Greek written language (see below, no. 2), a question in which the inquirer merely expresses his uncertainty, without indicating any particular answer as expected by him, is introduced by εἰ.

b. If *indirect*, they are introduced by εἰ,—which in this case is still the conditional conjunction.³

In direct double questions πότερον . . . ἢ occurs once only, Jo. vii. 17.⁴ Elsewhere the first question is not preceded by any particle (L. xx. 4, G. i. 10, iii. 2, Rom. ii. 3, al.); ἢ being placed before the second, if positive, and ἢ οὐ (Mt. xxii. 17, L. xx. 22) or ἢ μή (Mk. xii. 14)⁵ if negative.⁶ "H is sometimes used in a question which stands related to a preceding categorical sentence (like *an* in Latin,—see Hand, *Tursell.* I. 349): 2 C. xi. 7, εἰ καὶ

¹ Compare Krüger p. 283 (Jelf 873).

² Hence there is sometimes a division of opinion amongst commentators whether a sentence is or is not to be taken as a question (e.g., Jo. xvi. 31, Rom. viii. 33, xiv. 22, 1 C. i. 13, 2 C. iii. 1, xii. 19, H. x. 2, Ja. ii. 4), or how many words are included in the question (e.g., Jo. vii. 19, Rom. iv. 1). On this, Grammar can as a rule offer no decision.

³ As to how εἰ comes to have the meaning of an interrogative particle, see Hartung, *Partik.* II. 201 sqq.; compare Klotz, *Dev.* II. 508.

⁴ [This is an *indirect* double question.]

⁵ Compare Bos, *Ellips.* p. 759, Klotz, *Devar.* II. 576 sq.

⁶ [*Indirect* double questions: πότερον . . . ἢ, Jo. vii. 17; εἰ . . . ἢ, L. vi. 9; εἰτε . . . εἴτε, 2 C. xii. 2 sq. See A. Buttmann p. 249 sq. (Jelf 878). On the moods used in indirect questions see § 41. b. 4.]

ιδιώτης τῷ λόγῳ, ἀλλ' οὐ τῇ γνώσει . . . ἢ ἁμαρτίαν ἐποίησα ἑμαυτὸν ταπεινῶν; or have I committed sin? Rom. vi. 3 (Dio C. 282. 20), al.; compare Lehmann, *Lucian* II. 331 sq.

2. The following are examples of the singular use of εἰ in direct questions (a usage found mainly in Luke): A. i. 6, ἐπηρώτων αὐτὸν λέγοντες· κύριε, εἰ . . . ἀποκαθιστάνεις τὴν βασιλείαν; L. xxii. 49, εἶπον· κύριε, εἰ πατάξομεν ἐν μαχαίρᾳ; Mt. xii. 10, xix. 3, L. xiii. 23, A. xix. 2, xxi. 37, xxii. 25, Mk. viii. 23. On Mt. xx. 15, see Meyer.¹ In the LXX, compare Gen. xvii. 17, xliii. 6, 1 S. x. 24, 2 S. ii. 1, xx. 17, 1 K. xiii. 14, xxii. 6, Jon. iv. 4, 9, Joel i. 2, Tob. v. 5, 2 Macc. vii. 7, Ruth i. 19. Originally this mode of expression may have involved an ellipsis, *I should like to know* (Meyer on Mt. xii. 10), as in German we sometimes use the indirect form, *ob das wahr ist?* But in that period of the language with which we are now concerned εἰ has come into all the rights of a directly interrogative particle,² like the Latin *an*, which late writers use in direct questions; and to press εἰ as the indirect *an* (Fritz. *Matt.* p. 425, *Mark.* p. 327), would be very forced. In a similar way *si*, by which the Vulgate render this εἰ, from an indirect (Liv. 39. 50) became a direct particle of interrogation.

That Greek writers also sometimes use εἰ in direct questions,³ was maintained by Stallbaum (*Philob.* p. 117), but was rightly denied, so far as Attic prose is concerned, by Bornemann (*Xen. Apol.* p. 39 sq.): Stallbaum afterwards retracted the admission he had made (Plat. *Alcib.* I. 231). Compare further Herm. on Lucian, *Conser. Hist.* p. 221, Fritz. *Mark.* p. 328, Klotz, *Der.* II. 511. In *Odys.* 1. 158, quoted by Zenne (*ad Fig.* p. 506), ἦ was long ago substituted for εἰ; in Plat. *Rep.* 5. 478 d all good MSS. have ἐντός for εἰ; and in Aristoph. *Nub.* 483 ⁴ εἰ does not mean *num*, but is the indirect interrogative *an*. So also in Demosth. *Callicl.* p. 735 b. Dio Chr. 30. 299, εἴ τι ἄλλο ὑμῖν προσέταξεν, ἐπέστειλεν ἢ διελέχθη; where follows the answer

¹ [Here Meyer retains the *ei* of *Rec.*, but takes it in its conditional sense: most editors read *ἦ*. In Mk. viii. 23 many read βλέπεις, in which case the interrogation is not direct. Westcott and Hort have βλέπεις (βλέπεις in the margin). In A. vii. 1 *Rec.* *ei* is accompanied by ἄρα.]

² Compare Schneider, Plat. *Civ.* I. 417.

³ Hoogeveen, *Doctr. Partic.* I. 327.

⁴ Palaiet, *Observatt.* p. 60.

πολλὰ καὶ δαιμόνια, is perhaps corrupt (Reiske proposes ἡ τι ἄλλο); or else we must take it as an indirect question, *but* (one may ask, some one will perhaps ask) *whether he has enjoined anything else on you*. Even in Plat. Civ. 4. 440 e Schneider on MS. authority retains εἰ, changed by recent editors into (ἄλλ') ἦ; but explains this use of the particle, in a question apparently but not really direct, as arising out of an ellipsis. He removes the note of interrogation.

"Οτι also has been taken as directly interrogative in the N. T., but on insufficient grounds: see § 53. 10. 5, [and § 24. 4].

The interrogative ἄρα was originally the paroxytone *āra*. It is used in interrogative sentences—shown to be such by the inflexion of the voice—to express an inference from something which has preceded: the answer expected by the question may be either negative (in which case ἄρα is *num igitur*) or affirmative (*ergone*), see Klotz, *Devar.* II. 180 sqq.¹ The former is the more usual case in prose (Herm. *Vig.* p. 823), and is met with in the N. T.: L. xviii. 8, ἄρα εὐρήσει τὴν πίστιν ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς: *will he then find?* Similarly ἄράγε, A. viii. 30: compare Xen. *Mem.* 3. 8. 3, ἄράγε, ἔφη, ἐρωτᾷς με, εἴ τι οἶδα πυρετοῦ ἀγαθόν; οὐκ ἔγωγ', ἔφη. On the other hand, in G. ii. 17 ἄρα would stand for *ergone*: *Christ is then a minister of sin?*² Others read ἄρα without an interrogation: against this, however, is the fact that μὴ γένοιτο is never used by Paul except after a question. See Meyer *in loc.*³ (Jelf 873. 2.)

To the interrogatives πῶς, πότε, ποῦ, κ.τ.λ., designed for direct questions, there correspond the relative forms ὅπως, ὅποτε, ὅπου, κ.τ.λ., for the indirect question (and construction): Butt. II. 277. This distinction, however, is not always observed even by Attic writers,⁴ and in later Greek it is frequently neglected. In the N. T. the direct interrogatives are the prevailing forms in the indirect construction: e. g., πόθεν Jo. vii. 27, ποῦ Mt. viii. 20, Jo. iii. 8. On πῶς see Wahl, *Clav.* p. 439. "Οπου in the N. T. is used rather as a true relative.⁵ (Jelf 877. a.)

¹ A different view is taken by Leidenroth, *De vera vocum origine ac vi per linguarum comparationem investiganda* (Lips. 1830), p. 59 sqq.—On ἄρα and ἄρα compare further Sheppard in the *Classical Museum*, No. 18.

² Compare Schæf. *Melet.* p. 89, Stallb. Plat. *Rep.* II. 223, Poppo, *Thuc.* III. i. 415.

³ [On this passage see especially the notes of Ellicott and Lightfoot: see also A. Buttmann p. 247, who (with Wieseler) reads ἄρα, but retains the interrogation. On the force of γέ in ἄράγε (giving more point to the question by restricting the attention to it) see Klotz, *Devar.* II. 192 sq.]

See Kühner II. 583 [II. 1016: ed. 2], Herm. Soph. *Antig.* p. 80, Poppo, *Ind. ad Xenoph. Cyrop.*, s. vv. πῶς, ποῦ.

⁵ ["Οπως and ὅπου are the only particles of this kind which occur in the N. T.: ὅποτε in L. vi. 3 (*Rec.*, Tisch. ed. 8) is a simple conjunction. "Οπως

3. In negative questions

(a) *Οὐ* is commonly used where an affirmative answer is expected,¹ for *nonne*; as in Mt. vii. 22, *οὐ τῷ σῷ ὀνόματι προεφητεύσαμεν*; *have we not?* xiii. 27, L. xii. 6, xvii. 17, Ja. ii. 5, H. iii. 16, 1 C. ix. 1, xiv. 23. Sometimes also where the speaker himself regards the thing as denied, with an expression of indignation and reproach, as in A. xiii. 10, *οὐ παύσῃ διαστρέφων τὰς ὁδοὺς κυρίου τὰς εὐθείας*; *wilt thou not cease?* The difference in the tendency of the question is indicated, as in German, by the difference of tone:² here *οὐ* negatives the verb,—*non desinere* = *pergere* (see Franke I. 15). Compare Plut. *Lucull.* c. 40, *οὐ παύσῃ σὺ πλουτῶν μὲν ὡς Κράσσος, ζῶν δ' ὡς Λούκουλλος, λέγων δὲ ὡς Κάτων*; (Don. p. 561, Jelf 413). Similarly in L. xvii. 18, Mk. xiv. 60. *Οὐκ ἄρα*, A. xxi. 38, means *non igitur*; *thou art not then* (according to my conjecture, which I now see to be denied) etc.: see Klotz, *Derar.* II. 186. *Nonne*, the rendering of the Vulgate, would probably, in combination with *yet*, be *ἀρ' οὐ* or *οὐκουν*: see Herm. *Vig.* p. 795, 824.

(b) *Μή* (*μήτι*³) is used where a negative answer is presupposed or expected, *surely not?* (Franke l. c. p. 18).⁴ Jo. vii. 31, *μὴ πλείονα σημεῖα ποιήσῃ*; *he will surely not do more miracles?* (this is not conceivable): Jo. xxi. 5, Rom. iii. 5 (where Philippi is incorrect), ix. 20, xi. 1. Mt. vii. 16, Mk. iv. 21, A. x. 47, al. The two negatives are found together in L. vi. 39, and the above-mentioned distinction is observed: *μήτι δύναται τυφλὸς τυφλὸν ὁδηγεῖν*; *οὐχὶ ἀμφοτέροι εἰς βόθυνον πεσοῦνται*;

Hermann (*Vig.* p. 789) remarks that *μή* sometimes looks forward to an affirmative answer. The truth of this assertion is

occurs once only in an indirect question (L. xxiv. 20).—We find this substitution of direct for indirect interrogatives in modern Greek: see Mullach, *Vulg.* p. 321, Sophocles, *Gram.* p. 137, 178 sq.]

¹ Hartung, *Partik.* II. 88 (Don. p. 558 sq., Jelf 874).

² *Nicht* (wahr), *du willst aufhören?* (you will cease, will you not?) is *nonne desines?* but *nicht aufhören willst du* (will you not cease?) is *non desines?*

³ [This combination of *μή* with the adverbial accusative *τι* (compare the Latin *namquid*) occurs frequently in the N. T., almost always in an interrogation. Properly signifying *in some respect, in any respect*, *τι* usually somewhat softens the question (*num fortassis*), sometimes apparently strengthens it (as it does the imperative,—e. g., in *Æsch. Sept. c. Th.* 686). We find *εἰ μήτι* in L. ix. 13, 1 C. vii. 5, 2 C. xiii. 5 (*Vulg.*: *nisi forte*): on *μήτι γέ* see § 64. 6.—In the German renderings in this paragraph Winer is able to give the force of *τι* by the German *etwa* (possibly, perchance).]

⁴ On the Latin *num* see Hand, *Tursell.* p. 320.

contested by Franke *l.c.* and others: in some passages of the N.T., however, this view has been taken,— see Lücke, *Joh.* I. 602, and compare Fritz. *Matt.* p. 432. But in every case the speaker frames his question for a negative reply, and would not be surprised if such were returned: *Jo* iv. 33, *surely no one has brought him anything to eat?* (I cannot believe that, especially here in Samaria!): *Jo* viii. 22, *he surely will not kill himself, will he?* (we cannot believe that of him). Compare *Mt.* xii. 23, *Jo* iv. 29, vii. 26, 35. Here and there, indeed, there exists a disposition to believe that which is expressed in the question; but the speaker, in giving the question a negative cast, at all events assumes the appearance of desiring a negative reply.¹—In *Ja* iii. 14, also, *εἰ ζῆλον πικρὸν ἔχετε . . . μὴ κατακαυχᾶσθε καὶ ψεύδεσθε κατὰ τῆς ἀληθείας*, some have taken *μή* for *nonne*, but incorrectly: the sentence is categorical,—*do not boast* (of Christian wisdom, ver. 13) *against the truth*.

When *μή οὐ* appears in a question, *οὐ* belongs to the verb of the sentence, and *μή* alone expresses the interrogation: *Rom.* x. 18, *μή οὐκ ἤκουσαν;* *they have surely not been without hearing, have they?* *Rom.* x. 19, 1 *C.* ix. 4, 5, xi. 22 (*Jud.* vi. 13, xiv. 3, *Jer.* viii. 4, *Xen. Mem.* 4. 2. 12, *Plat. Meno* p. 89 c, *Lys.* 213 d, *Acta Apocr.* p. 79). On the other hand *οὐ μή* is merely a strengthened form of the simple negation, and is as admissible in a question as in any other sentence: *Jo* xviii. 11, *οὐ μὴ πῖω αὐτό;* *should I not drink it?* *Arrian, Epict.* 3. 22. 33. See § 56. 3.

In *Λ.* vii. 42 sq. (a quotation from *Amos*), *μή σφάγια καὶ θυσίας προσηνέγκατέ μοι ἔτη τεσσαράκοντα ἐν τῇ ἐρήμῳ;* *ye surely have not* (can ye have) *offered to me . . . in the wilderness?* the speaker proceeds with *καὶ ἀνελάβετε*, because the meaning which the question conveys is, *Ye have offered to me no sacrifices during forty years, and have* (even) etc. A different explanation is given by Fritzsche (*Mark*, p. 66), for a refutation of which see Meyer *in loc.*

¹ [This observation, which accords with Jelf 873. 4. *Obs.* 2, Kühner II. 1024 (ed. 2), certainly seems to remove every difficulty. See also Don. p. 559, Rost p. 750, A. Buttm. p. 214, Meyer on *Jo* iv. 29, Tholuck on *Rom.* iii. 5. In the last-mentioned passage Philippi is bold enough to propose the rendering “*Is not God unrighteous etc.?*” but even those who speak of an affirmative answer as sometimes expected (Hermann, Krüger) venture on no other translation than that given above, *surely not?* Compare however Green p. 198 sqq.—On the alleged use of (the indirect interrogative) *εἰ* for *εἰ μή* in 1 *C.* vii. 16, see the notes of Meyer and Alford *in loc.*]

The original passage in Amos has not as yet been properly explained. Perhaps the prophet follows a tradition different from that contained in the Pentateuch.¹ On L. xviii. 7 see above, p. 620.

In Mt. vii. 9 [*Rec.*], τίς ἐστὶν ἐξ ἑμῶν ἄνθρωπος, ὃν ἐὰν αἰτήσῃ ὁ υἱὸς αὐτοῦ ἄρτον, μὴ λίθον ἐπιδώσει αὐτῷ; there is a combination of two questions, *Who is there among you who . . . would give? and If any one were asked, he would surely not give?* (would he perchance give?) Compare L. xi. 11 and Bornemann in *loc.*²

Rem. As to Jo. xviii. 37 see especially Herm. *Vig.* p. 794. Οὐκοῦν is *non* (*nonne*) *ergo*, with or without an interrogation; οὐκοῦν is *ergo*, the negation being dropped. If then in this passage we were to read οὐκοῦν, interrogatively (οὐκοῦν βασιλεὺς εἶ σύ;), the meaning might be, *Art not thou then a king? nonne ergo* (Herm. *Vig.* p. 795) *rex es?* the speaker expecting an affirmative answer (in accordance with the words of Jesus ἡ βασιλεία ἡ ἐμὴ κ.τ.λ.): see no. 3. But οὐκοῦν, the reading received by the editors, is simpler,—οὐκοῦν βασιλεὺς εἶ σύ: *thou art then surely a king, ergo rex es* (perhaps with suppressed irony³), either without or with a question: Xen. *Cyr.* 2. 4. 15, 5. 2. 26, 29, Aristot. *Rhet.* 3. 18. 14, al. (This οὐκοῦν also was originally interrogative, *thou art a king, art thou not? is it not so?*⁴ It is in this way that the particle obtained the meaning *then, consequently, or accordingly.*) In Jo. xviii. 37, as it seems to me, the words, in the mouth of the inquiring judge, are more suitably taken as a question; and they are thus explained by Lücke.⁵ In any case, however, οὐκοῦν cannot be *non igitur*, as it is rendered by Kühnol and Bretschneider: in this sense it would be necessary to write οὐκ οὖν.

¹ [On Amos v. 25 sq. and A. vii. 42 sq. see Pusey on Amos *l. c.*, Davidson, *Intr. to O. T.* III. 260. Smith, *Dict. of Bible* s. v. Remphan, Turpie, *The O. T. in the New*, p. 169 sqq.]

² [Bornemann remarks that Luke writes the latter part of the verse as if the protasis ἐὰν τὸν πατέρα αἰτήσῃ ὁ υἱὸς ἄρτον had preceded (compare ver. 12).]

³ See Bremi, *Demosth.* p. 238.

⁴ See Herm. *Vig.* p. 794 sq.; compare Ellendt, *Lexic. Soph.* II. 432 sq.—Rost (p. 747) and Gayler (p. 149) declare themselves against the plan of distinguishing by the accentuation.

⁵ [Most are now agreed in writing οὐκοῦν βασιλεὺς εἶ σύ; Grimm (*Clariss* s. v.) prefers οὐκοῦν βασιλεὺς εἰ σύ; see Westcott's note.—Kühner has an excursus on this word in his edition of Xenoph. *Memor.* p. 513-523.]

B.

THE STRUCTURE OF SENTENCES, AND THE COMBINATION OF SENTENCES INTO PERIODS.

SECTION LVIII.

THE SENTENCE AND ITS ELEMENTS, IN GENERAL.

1. The essential elements of a simple sentence are the subject, the predicate, and the copula. As however the subject and the predicate may be completed and extended in a great variety of ways by means of adjuncts, so on the other hand we often find the predicate, sometimes the subject also, blended with the copula. The limits of the copula are never doubtful; but we are at times left in uncertainty what and how many words constitute the subject or the predicate (see Rom. i. 17, 2 C. i. 17, xi. 13, xiii. 7). Such a question as this belongs to hermeneutics, not to grammar.

The infinitive (by itself) where it stands for the imperative, as in Ph. iii. 16 (see § 43. 5), is an incomplete sentence; for here there is no grammatical indication of the subject, which in other cases is shown by the person of the verb.

2. As a rule, the subject and the predicate are nouns,—infinitives used as substantives being included under this name (Ph. i. 22, 29, 1 Th. iv. 3). Sometimes however they consist of an entire clause or sentence: L. xxii. 37, τὸ γεγραμμένον δεῖ τελεσθῆναι ἐν ἐμοί, τό· καὶ μετὰ ἀνόμων ἐλογίσθη· 1 Th. iv. 1, παρελάβετε παρ' ἡμῶν τὸ πῶς δεῖ ὑμᾶς περιπατεῖν Mt. xv. 26, οὐκ ἔστιν καλὸν λαβεῖν τὸν ἄρτον τῶν τέκνων κ.τ.λ. The case of the subject is in independent sentences the nominative (in dependent, the accusative,—*accusativus cum infinitivo*); but by an ellipsis the partitive genitive may stand as the subject, as in A. xxi. 16 (§ 30. 8, Rem. 2). On the other hand, a use of ἐν as a *nota nominativi*, in imitation of the Hebrew *ʔ* *essentiæ*, is not to be thought of; the latter idiom is itself a grammatical figment (see § 29. Rem.).

The case in which the predicate consists of a participle with the article deserves special mention: Mt. x. 20, οὐ γὰρ ὑμεῖς ἐστέ οἱ λαλοῦντες. Jo. v. 32, xiv. 23,¹ Ph. ii. 13, Rom. viii. 33, G. i. 7, al. This case must be carefully distinguished from that in which the participle is without the article (compare Matth. 270, Fritz. Rom. II. 212 sq.).

3. The copula regularly agrees in number, the predicate in both number and gender, with the subject. There is an exception to the latter rule when the predicate consists of a substantive; for then the predicate may have a different gender and number from the subject. 2 C. i. 14, καύχημα ὑμῶν ἐσμέν. 1 Th. ii. 20, ὑμεῖς ἐστέ ἡ δόξα ἡμῶν καὶ ἡ χαρά. Jo. xi. 25, ἐγὼ εἰμι ἡ ἀνάστασις καὶ ἡ ζωή. viii. 12, 2 C. iii. 2, Rom. vii. 13, E. i. 23, ἥτις (ἡ ἐκκλησία) ἐστὶ τὸ σῶμα αὐτοῦ (see § 24. 3), 1 C. xi. 7, Col. iv. 11, L. xxii. 20.²

In regard to the copula also we meet with certain departures from the rule, even in prose, through the writer's allowing more influence to the *meaning* of the subject than to its grammatical *form*. This takes place in Greek more frequently than in Latin.

(a) A neuter plural is joined with a singular predicate (copula),—chiefly when the subjects are of a *material* nature, and consequently may be regarded as a mass:³ Jo. x. 25, τὰ ἔργα . . . μαρτυρεῖ περὶ ἐμοῦ. 2 P. ii. 20, γέγονεν αὐτοῖς τὰ ἔσχατα χεῖρονα τῶν πρώτων. A. i. 18, xxvi. 24, Jo. ix. 3, x. 21, iii. 23, xix. 31, Rev. viii. 3.—But

(a) When the objects spoken of are intended to stand out prominently in their plurality and separateness (Weber, *Demosth.* p. 529), the predicate is in the plural: Jo. xix. 31, ἵνα κατεαγῶσιν αὐτῶν (of the three who were crucified) τὰ σκέλη (immediately preceded by ἵνα μὴ μείνῃ τὰ σώματα,—compare also Jo. vi. 13,⁴ Rev. xxi. 12, xx. 7, Xen. *An.* 1. 7. 17). Other-

¹ [A mistake, probably for xiv. 21.]

² The case in which the neuter has a contemptuous force (as in 1 C. vi. 11, ταῦτά τινες ἦτις) must, grammatically considered, be brought in here. [On this passage see § 23. 5.]

³ Bernh. p. 418, Matt. 300. [Don. p. 399, Jelf 384 sq., Farrar, *Gr. Synt.* p. 59 sq. : for the N. T., Green p. 187, Webster p. 50 sq., A. Buttm. p. 125 sq. In modern Greek neuter plurals regularly take a plural verb : see J. Donaldson, *Gr.* p. 33.]

⁴ [Herc Winer reads ἐπιτίσιςσεν (see ed. 5, p. 419), with Tischendorf and others. In the passages next quoted, however, the singular is certainly the true reading : indeed in Rev. xxi. 12 there is no variant.]

wise the plural ¹ is rare : 1 Tim. v. 25, τὰ ἄλλως ἔχοντα (ἔργα) κρυβῆναι οὐ δύνανται. Rev. i. 19, ἃ εἶδες καὶ ἃ εἰσίν (but immediately afterwards ἃ μέλλει γίνεσθαι), Rev. xvi. 20, L. xxiv. 11, —but not Rom. iii. 2 (see § 39. 1). Singular and plural stand side by side in 2 P. iii. 10.² This use of the plural verb is not uncommon in Greek writers (Rost p. 470, Kühner II. 50), especially where instead of the neuter noun some other substantive of the masculine or feminine gender may have been in the writer's mind ;³—though not in such cases only, compare Xen. *Cyr.* 2. 2. 2, *An.* 1. 4. 4, *Hipparch.* 8. 6, Thuc. 6. 62, *Æl. Anim.* 11. 37, Plat. *Rep.* 1. 353 c.

(β) When however the neuter noun denotes or implies *animate* objects, especially persons, the plural of the predicate is almost always used : Mt. x. 21, ἐπαναστήσονται τέκνα ἐπὶ γονεῖς καὶ θανατώσουσιν αὐτούς. Ja. ii. 19, τὰ δαιμόνια πιστεύουσιν καὶ φρίσσουσιν. Jo. x. 8, οὐκ ἤκουσαν αὐτῶν τὰ πρόβατα. Mk. iii. 11, v. 13, vii. 28, Mt. vi. 26, xii. 21, 2 Tim. iv. 17, Rev. iii. 2,⁴ 4, xi. 13, 18, xvi. 14, xix. 21 (Mt. xxvii. 52, πολλὰ σώματα τῶν κεκοιμημένων ἀγίων ἠγέρθησαν). In other passages the MSS. vary remarkably, and the singular has a preponderance of authority in Mk. iv. 4, L. iv. 41, viii. 38,⁵ xiii. 19, Jo. x. 12, 1 Jo. iv. 1, Rev. xviii. 3. In L. viii. 2, indeed, we find without any variant ἀφ' ἧς δαιμόνια ἐπὶ τὰ ἐξεληλύθει viii. 30, εἰσῆλθεν δαιμόνια πολλά. 1 Jo. iii. 10, φανερά ἐστιν τὰ τέκνα τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ τὰ τέκνα τοῦ διαβόλου. Compare further E. iv. 17, Rom. ix. 8. Singular and plural are combined in Jo. x. 4, τὰ πρόβατα αὐτῷ ἀκολουθεῖ, ὅτι οἶδασιν τὴν φωνὴν αὐτοῦ. x. 27, τὰ πρόβατα τῆς φωνῆς μου ἀκούει⁶ καὶ ἀκολουθοῦσίν μοι. Rev. xvi. 14 : compare 1 S. ix. 12. In Rev. xvii. 12, τὰ δέκα κέρατα δέκα βασιλεῖς εἰσίν, the noun of the predicate made the plural appear the more suitable number for the verb : compare 1 C. x. 11.

¹ [That is, when *material* objects are spoken of.]

² [The best texts have the singular twice.]

³ Herm. Soph. *El.* p. 67, Poppo, *Thuc.* I. i. 97 sq., *Cyrop.* p. 116 : see however Schneider, *Plat. Civ.* I. 93.

⁴ [Τὰ λοιπά being explained of *persons*. On this see Alford *in loc.*]

⁵ [In L. viii. 38, 1 Jo. iv. 1, there is no variation of reading. L. viii. 30 should come in here rather than below : the singular is the true reading, but the plural is a variant.]

⁶ [The plural is more probable here : in 1 C. x. 11, quoted in the following sentence, we should read *συνόβαιναι*.]

With Greek authors also the rule is to use the plural when animate objects are spoken of. Compare Xen. *Cyr.* 2. 3. 9, τὰ ζῶα ἐπιστάνται Plat. *Lach.* 180 c. τὰ μεϊράκια ἐπιμένηνται Thuc. 1. 58, 4. 88, 7. 57, Eur. *Bacch.* 677 sq., Arrian, *Alex.* 3. 28. 11, 5. 17. 12: see Herm. *Vig.* p. 739.

The construction of neuters with a plural verb is found in Greek prose generally more frequently than is usually supposed, though certainly there is great variation in the MSS.¹ It is by later writers, however, that it is mainly used, and that without any discrimination of meaning: see Agath. 4. 5, 9. 15, 26. 9, 28. 1, 32. 6, 39. 10, 42. 6, al., Thilo, *Apocr.* I. 182, Boisson. *Psell.* p. 257 sq., Dressel, *Index* to Epiphan. Monach. p. 136. Jacobs's proposal² to correct all such passages, substituting the singular for the plural, he himself seems subsequently to have retracted;³ where however MSS. have the singular, we should perhaps⁴ (with Boisson. *Eunap.* p. 420, 601) give it the preference in the better writers.

What has been said respecting the singular predicate after neuter nouns applies to the verbal form only. If the predicate consists of εἶναι or γίνεσθαι with an adjective, the latter stands in the plural, even though the verb may be singular: G. v. 19, φανερά ἐστὶν τὰ ἔργα τῆς σαρκός: 1 C. xiv. 25, τὰ κρυπτὰ τῆς καρδίας αὐτοῦ φανερά γίνεται.

4 (b) Collectives which denote living beings have the predicate in the plural: Mt. xxi. 8, ὁ πλεῖστος ὄχλος ἐστρωσαν ἑαυτῶν τὰ ἱμάτια (Mk. ix. 15, L. vi. 19, xxiii. 1), 1 C. xvi. 15, οἴδατε τὴν οἰκίαν Στεφανῆ, ὅτι . . . εἰς διακονίαν τοῖς ἀγίοις ἔταξαν ἑαυτοὺς Rev. xviii. 4, ἐξέλθετε ἐξ αὐτῆς, ὁ λαὸς μου (Hesiod, *Scut.* 327), also Rev. ix. 18, ἀπεκτάνθησαν τὸ τρίτον τῶν ἀνθρώπων viii. 9 (contrast the singular in viii. 8 sq., 11), L. viii. 37,¹ A. xxv. 24. In other passages we find the plural and singular of the verb or predicate combined: Jo. vi. 2, ἡκολούθει αὐτῷ ὄχλος πολὺς, ὅτι ἐώρων (xii. 9, 12 sq., 18), L. i. 21, ἦν ὁ λαὸς προσδοκῶν καὶ ἐθαύμαζον A. xv. 12 (1 C. xvi. 15). We have the plural in relation to a collective in L. ix. 12, ἀπολυσον τὸν ὄχλον, ἵνα ἀπελθόντες . . . καταλύσωσι κ.τ.λ. When the predicate consists of an adjective with εἶναι, this adjective not only stands in the plural, but also naturally receives

¹ Reitz, *Lucian* VII. 483 (Bip.), Ast, Plat. *Legg.* p. 46, Zell, Aristot. *Ethic. Nicom.* p. 4, 209, Bremi, *Lys.* exc. 10. p. 448 sq., Held, Plut. *Æm. P.* p. 280, Ellendt, *Præf. ad Arrian.* I. 21 sq., Bornem. Xen. *Cyrop.* p. 173.

² Jacobs, *Athen.* p. 228: comp. also Heind. *Cratyl.* p. 137.

³ Compare Jacobs, Philostr. *Imag.* p. 236

⁴ [The singular is supported by the best MSS. in this passage. In A. xxv. 24 the reading is not certain.]

the gender of the personal noun, as in Jo. vii. 49, ὁ ὄχλος οὗτος . . . ἐπάρατοί εἰσιν. Attributives in this construction, however, may stand either in the plural or in the singular—the latter when they *precede* the substantive; Mk. ix. 15, πᾶς ὁ ὄχλος ἰδόντες . . . ἐξεθαμβήθησαν (L. xix. 37, A. v. 16, xxi. 36, xxv. 24), L. xxiii. 1, ἀναστὰν ἅπαν τὸ πλῆθος ἡγαγον αὐτόν. Still the regular construction of collectives with a singular predicate is more commonly adopted by the N. T. writers.

In the LXX collectives are often joined with a plural predicate; see Jud. ii. 10, Ruth. iv. 11, 1 S. xii. 18 sq., 1 K. iii. 2, viii. 66, xii. 12, Is. li. 4, Judith vi. 18: λαός almost always has a plural verb. In Greek authors, too, the usage is far from uncommon: see Her. 9. 23, ὥς σφι τὸ πλῆθος ἐπεβοήθησαν. Philostr. *Her.* p. 709, ὁ στρατὸς ἄθρυμοι ἦσαν. Thuc. 1. 20, 4. 128, Xen. *Mem.* 4. 3. 10, Ælian, *Anim.* 5. 54, Plutarch, *Mar.* p. 418 c, Pausan. 7. 9. 3.¹ (Don. p. 399, Jelf 378.)

A substantially similar instance is 1 Tim. ii. 15, σωθήσεται δὲ (ἡ γυνή) διὰ τῆς τεκνογονίας, ἐὰν μείνωσιν (αἱ γυναῖκες) ἐν πίστει; for the subject which we have to supply, ἡ γυνή, is to be understood of the whole race of women. But in Jo. xvi. 32, ἵνα σκορπισθῇτε ἕκαστος εἰς τὰ ἴδια, the plural verb is not directly the predicate of ἕκαστος, but ἕκαστος is an explanatory adjunct to the plural; as in A. ii. 6, ἡκουον εἰς ἕκαστος τῇ ἰδίᾳ διαλέκτῳ. Rev. xx. 13 (v. 8), 1 P. iv. 10, A. xi. 29. See Hes. *Scut.* 283, Ælian, *Anim.* 15. 5, *Var. Hist.* 14. 46.² A. ii. 12 is similar, as also is 1 C. iv. 6, ἵνα μὴ εἰς ὑπὲρ τοῦ ἐνὸς φυσιοῦσθε κατὰ τοῦ ἐτέρου. On the other hand, in A. ii. 3 ἐφ' ἑνα ἕκαστον αὐτῶν indicates the singular subject of ἐκάθισεν,—for ἐκάθισαν is an obvious correction, to bring the verb into conformity with ὤφθησαν. Other examples of a transition from the plural to the singular of the verb are collected by Heindorf, *Plat. Protag.* p. 499, and Jacobs, *Æl. Anim.* II. 100.

The gender only of the predicate is affected by the collectives in L. x. 13, εἰ ἐν Τύρῳ καὶ Σιδῶνι ἐγενήθησαν αἱ δυνάμεις . . . πάλαι ἂν ἐν σάκκῳ καθήμενοι (the inhabitants) μετενόησαν.

Rem. 1. L. ix. 28, ἐγένετο . . . ὥσει ἡμέραι ὀκτώ, has by some been considered an example of the *Schema Pindaricum*,³ in which a singular verb is joined with a plural subject (masculine or feminine), the verb *preceding* the subject: here however ἐγένετο is to

¹ See Reitz, *Lucian*, VI. 533 (Lehm.), Jacobs, *Achill. Tat.* p. 446, Krüger, *Dion. H.* p. 234, Poppo, *Thuc.* III. i. 529 sq., Ellendt, *Arr. Alex.* I. 105.

² Wesseling, *Diod. Sic.* II. 105, Brunck, *Aristoph. Plut.* 784, Jacobs, *Achill. Tat.* p. 622 (Don. p. 372, Jelf 478).

³ Matth. 303, Herm. *Soph. Trach.* p. 86 (Don. p. 399, Jelf 386. 1). [In Rev. ix. 12 we must now read ἔρχεται ἔτι δύο οὐαί. See A. Buttm. p. 126.]

be taken by itself, and the note of time *ὥσεί ημέραι ὀκτώ*, is a structureless clause introduced parenthetically (see § 62. 2). *Vice versa*, in L. ix. 13 *εἰσὶν* must not be taken with *πλεῖον*; the latter word is parenthetical and without construction (compare Xen. *An.* 1. 2. 11), and *εἰσὶν* belongs to *ἄνθρωποι*.

That there is no disturbance of the construction when the imperative *ἄγε*, which is almost a mere interjection, is found in conjunction with a plural subject, is obvious: Ja. iv. 13, *ἄγε νῦν οἱ λέγοντες*. v. 1, *ἄγε νῦν οἱ πλούσιοι*. This usage is common in Greek prose e. g., Xen. *Cyr.* 4. 2. 47, 5. 3. 4, *Apol.* 14:¹ the Latin *age* is similar (Hand, *Tursell.* I. 205). The same construction is found with *φέρε* (Himer. *Orat.* 17. 6).

Rem. 2. A word may here be said on the use of a plural verb or pronoun by a single speaker in reference to himself (Glass I. 320 sqq.). The communicative meaning is still manifest in Mk. iv. 30, *πὼς ὁμοιωσωμεν τὴν βασιλείαν τοῦ θεοῦ ἢ ἐν τίνι αὐτὴν παραβολῇ θώμεν*; Jo. iii. 11. The plural occurs much more frequently in the Epistles (as among the Romans *scripsimus, misimus*), where the writer is speaking of himself as apostle: Rom. i. 5 (compare ver. 6),² Col. iv. 3 (immediately followed by *δέδεμαι*³), H. xiii. 18 (comp. ver. 19), G. i. 8. From such passages we must distinguish those in which the writer really includes others with himself, though it will be difficult in detail to determine when this is the case, and to what persons he is referring; in any case the question is not one which grammar can decide. In E. i. 3 sqq. and I C. iv. 9, however, we have without doubt true plurals. On Jo. xxi. 24 see Meyer.⁴ (Jelf 390. 1.)

In I C. xv. 31, with the reading *καθ' ἡμέραν ἀποθνῄσκω, νῆ τὴν ἡμετέραν καύχῃσιν, ἣν ἔχω*, we should have singular and plural combined; but *ἡμετέραν* is certainly the preferable reading.

5. We cannot say that there is any grammatical discordance between predicate and subject in such sentences as Mt. vi. 34, *ἄρκετὸν τῇ ἡμέρᾳ ἡ κακία αὐτῆς*. 2 C. ii. 6, *ἰκανὸν τῷ τοιούτῳ ἡ ἐπιτιμία αὐτῇ*. Here the neuter is used as a substantive, *a sufficiency for such a man as this*; like Virg. *Ecl.* 3. 80, *triste lupus stabulis, a sad thing for stalls*.⁵ For examples in Greek writers see Her. 3. 36, *σοφὸν ἡ προμηθία* Xen. *Hier.* 6. 9, *ὁ*

¹ Compare Alberti, *Observ. on Ja.* iv. 13, Palairot, *Observ.* p. 502 sq., Wetstein II. 676, Bornem. Xen. *Apol.* p. 52 (Jelf 390. 2). [Compare ἴδε, νῦν ἡκούσατε, Mt. xxvi. 65 (A. Buttm. p. 70).]

² Van Hengel takes a different view, *Rom.* p. 52.

³ [Does not this singular really tell the other way? See Meyer, Ellicott, Alford, Eadie, on this passage and on Col. i. 3. See also Delitzsch and Alford on H. xiii. 18; Lightfoot on G. i. 8, Col. iv. 3; Gifford on Rom. i. 5.]

⁴ [See Westcott's note in *loc.*, and his *Introd.* p. xxxv.]

⁵ Ast, Plat. *Polit.* p. 413; Herm. *Vig.* p. 699.

πόλεμος φοβερὸν Diog. L. 1. 98, καλὸν ἡσυχία Xen. Mem. 2. 3. 1, Plat. Legg. 4. 707 a, Plut. Pædagog. 4. 3, Lucian. Philops. 7, Isocr. Demon. p. 8, Plat. Conviv. p. 176 d, Aristot. Rhet. 2. 2. 46, Eth. Nic. 8. 1. 3, Lucian, Fug. 13, Plut. Mul. Virt. p. 225 (Tauchn.), Ælian, Anim. 2. 10, Dio Chr. 40. 494, Sext. Emp. Math. 11. 96. Compare Kühner, Gr. II. 45¹ (Don. p. 398, Jelf 381). In Latin compare Ovid, Amor. 1. 9. 4, Cic. Off. 1. 4, Famil. 6. 21, Virg. Ecl. 3. 82, Æn. 4. 569, Stat. Theb. 2. 399, Vechner, Hellenol. p. 247 sqq.—On the rhetorical emphasis which occasionally attaches itself to this use of the neuter, see Dissen, Demosth. Cor. p. 396.

Of a different kind, but also deserving of notice, is 1 P. ii. 19, τοῦτο γὰρ χάρις. Compare τοῦτό ἐστιν ἀνάμνησις, Demosth., and Schæfer *in loc.* (Appar. V. 289), Hermann, Luc. Conscr. Hist. p. 305.

6. If the subject or the predicate² or both be complex (Matth. 299, Don. p. 400, Jelf 391 sqq.), the grammatical form of the predicate will be determined by the following rules:—

a. If the subject consist of words of the 1 and 3 person, the verb will stand in the 1 person plural: Jo. x. 30, ἐγὼ καὶ ὁ πατήρ ἐν ἐσμεν. 1 C. ix. 6, ἡ μόνος ἐγὼ καὶ Βαρνάβας οὐκ ἔχομεν ἐξουσίαν κ.τ.λ. (1 C. xv. 11), Mt. ix. 14, L. ii. 48 (Eurip. Med. 1020). Only in G. i. 8 we find ἐὰν ἡμεῖς ἡ ἄγγελος ἐξ οὐρανοῦ εὐαγγελίζηται, the latter being regarded as the more exalted subject³ (Isæus 11. 10). When to the 2 person there is joined a word of the 3 person, the former receives the preference as the more important, and the verb (placed *first*) stands in the 2 person: A. xvi. 31, σωθήσῃ σὺ καὶ ὁ οἶκός σου xi. 14.

b. When the various singular subjects are of the 3 person, or are not names of persons,

(a) If the predicate *follows*, it regularly stands in the plural: A. iii. 1, Πέτρος καὶ Ἰωάννης ἀνέβαινον iv. 19, xii. 25, xiii. 46, xiv. 14, xv. 35, xvi. 25, xxv. 13, 1 C. xv. 50, Ja. ii. 15.⁴ If

¹ Compare Georgi, Hierocr. I. 51, Wetstein I. 337, Kypke, Obs. I. 40, Fischer, Well. III. a. p. 310 sq., Elmsley, Eur. Med. p. 237 (ed. Lips.), Held, Plut. Timol. p. 367 sq., Waitz, Aristot. Categ. p. 292.

² [It is hard to see why Winer adds "or the predicate," unless perhaps to include the case in which the copula agrees with the predicate instead of the subject (Don. p. 400, Jelf 389).]

³ [Unless we ascribe the singular to the influence of # (A. Buttm. p. 127).]

⁴ [In this passage the plural follows two subjects connected by #.]

one of the subjects is masculine, the predicate takes its gender from this subject (2 P. iii. 7). A common attributive is sometimes joined in construction with one subject only, either the first or the chief; see A. v. 29, ἀποκριθεὶς¹ Πέτρος καὶ οἱ ἀπόστολοι εἶπαν. Where this is not the case (as in A. iv. 19), if the nouns are of different genders, the attributive is masculine, e.g. A. xxv. 13, Ἀγρίππας καὶ Βερνίκη κατήχησαν . . . ἀσπασάμενοι τὸν Φῆστον Ja. ii. 15. We also find a singular predicate when a number of subjects are connected by the disjunctive ἢ: Mt. v. 18, xii. 25, xviii. 8, E. v. 5.

(β) If the predicate *precedes*, it may stand either

1. In the plural, the writer having already before his mind a plurality of subjects; e.g., Mk. x. 35, προσπορεύονται αὐτῷ Ἰάκωβος καὶ Ἰωάννης Jo. xxi. 2. Hence with καί . . . καί or τε . . . καί; L. xxiii. 12, ἐγένοντο φίλοι ὅ τε Πιλάτος καὶ ὁ Ἡρώδης (A. i. 13, iv. 27, v. 24, viii. 5²), Tit. i. 15, μεμΐανται³ αὐτῶν καὶ ὁ νοῦς καὶ ἡ συνείδησις. Or,

2. In the singular, if the subjects are intended to be conceived singly, as in 1 Tim. vi. 4, ἐξ ὧν γίνεταί φθόνος, ἔρις, βλασφημίαι, κ.τ.λ., Rev. ix. 17,⁴ 1 C. xiv. 24, ἐὰν εἰσέλθῃ τις ἄπιστος ἢ ἰδιώτης (so usually when the disjunctive ἢ comes between the subjects, 1 C. vii. 15, 1 P. iv. 15⁵), A. v. 38, xx. 4, 1 C. vii. 34,—or if the first subject only, usually as the principal subject, is in the first instance taken into consideration. For the latter case, Jo. ii. 2, ἐκλήθη (καί) ὁ Ἰησοῦς καὶ οἱ μαθηταὶ αὐτοῦ iv. 53, viii. 52,⁶ xviii. 15, xx. 3, A. xxvi. 30, L. xxii. 14, Mt. xii. 3, Phil. 23, Rev. i. 3, xii. 7, al.; Plat. *Theag.* 124 e, Paus. 9. 13. 3, 9. 36. 1, Diod. S. *Exc. Vat.* p. 25, Madvig 2. A participle or adjective belonging to the predicate stands in the plural: L. ii. 33, ἦν ὁ

¹ [Others explain this singular as referring to the fact that Peter was the only actual speaker: see Meyer and Alford *in loc.*, A. Buttm. p. 127.]

² [This should probably be xviii. 5.]

³ [Winer takes this as plural, and A. Buttm. (p. 41) inclines to the same opinion: Krüger (p. 120) quotes *κίχλονται* from Xen. *De re eq.* 5. 2 (leg. 5. 5), *κίχρνται* from Demosth. *Androt.* 66, *Timocr.* 173; see also Paley on Æsch. *Pers.* 574, Jelf 224. 3. *Ols.* 3.—Ordinarily the word is taken as singular.]

⁴ Thuc. 1. 47, Plat. *Gorg.* 503 e, 517 d, Lucian, *Dial. Mort.* 26. 1, Quint. *Inst.* 9. 4. 22.

⁵ [This is not an example.]

⁶ [In this passage, and in Jo. iv. 12, L. viii. 22 (quoted below as examples of *αὐτός καί*), the verb does not stand first, but comes between the first subject (which is in the singular number) and the rest. In L. xxii. 14, Mt. xii. 3, the first subject is not expressed, but is included in the person of the verb.]

πατὴρ αὐτοῦ καὶ ἡ μήτηρ θαυμάζοντες Rev. viii. 7. On the whole subject compare Viger p. 194, D'Orville, *Charit.* 497, Schoemann, *Isæus* 462. When the subjects are connected by ἡ, Greek writers usually place the verb in the plural,¹ just as with ἄλλος ἄλλῳ and the like :² the distinction which Matthiæ³ makes between the use of the two numbers (in connexion with ἡ) is not perceptible, at all events in the N. T.—In A. xxiii. 9, εἰ δὲ πνεῦμα ἐλάλησεν αὐτῷ ἡ ἄγγελος . . ., the singular is quite in order, as the words are arranged.

In the following examples one subject receives the most decided prominence among the rest : Jo. ii. 12, κατέβη εἰς Καφαρναοὺμ αὐτὸς καὶ οἱ μαθηταὶ αὐτοῦ iv. 12, 53, L. vi. 3, viii. 22, A. vii. 15 ; here the singular predicate needs no justification. This mode of expression is of frequent occurrence in Hebrew (Gesen. *Lehrg.* p. 722), but even in the form αὐτὸς τε καὶ or καὶ αὐτὸς καί, Ruth i. 3, 6—is not uncommon in Greek writers.⁴ Compare Demosth. *Euerg.* 688 a, εἰ διομεί ἐπὶ Παλλαδίῳ αὐτὸς καὶ ἡ γυνὴ καὶ τὰ παῖδιά κ.τ.λ. ; Alciph. 1. 24, ὡς ἂν ἔχοιμι σῶζεσθαι αὐτὸς καὶ ἡ γυνὴ καὶ τὰ παῖδιά.

7. When several subjects or predicates are combined in one sentence, and joined by a copulative particle, the simplest arrangement is when this particle is placed before the last only of the connected words. On the other hand, the disjunctive ἢ must be repeated before each of the words after the first : Mt. vi. 31, τί φάγομεν ἢ τί πίωμεν ἢ τί περιβαλώμεθα ; L. xviii. 29, ὃς ἀφῆκεν οἰκίαν ἢ γυναῖκα ἢ ἀδελφούς ἢ γονεῖς ἢ τέκνα. The same repetition is also found sometimes with the copulative ; e.g., Rom. ii. 7, τοῖς δόξαν καὶ τιμὴν καὶ ἀφθαρσίαν ζητοῦσι xi. 33,⁵ xii. 2 (Lucian, *Nigr.* 17). See Fritz. *Rom.* II. 553. Where such a series of words is introduced by ὡς, this word is brought in once only, at the beginning. In 1 P. iv. 15, however, by the repetition of ὡς before ἄλλοτριεπίσκοπος this predicate is separated from those which precede, and stands out as distinct. It is not uncommon to find the copulative particle thus repeated before every word in a whole series (*polysyndeton*). Sometimes this is a mere reflexion of the Hebrew mode of expression (Ewald,

¹ Compare Porson, Eurip. *Hec.* p. 12 (Lips.), Schæf. *Melet.* p. 24, Schoem. *Isæus* p. 295.

² See Jacobs, *Philostr.* p. 377 (Jelf 478).

³ Matthiæ, Eurip. *Hec.* 84, *Sprachl.* 304. Rem. 3. [Nearly the same view is taken by Jelf 393. 3. 8.]

⁴ Matthiæ, Eur. *Iph. A.* 875, Weber, *Dem.* p. 261, Fritz. *Mark.* p. 70, 420.

⁵ [The three genitives being taken as co-ordinate.—In Rom. xii. 2, al., the single article renders the repetition of καὶ necessary.]

Kr. Gr. p. 650); as in *Mt.* xxiii. 23, *Rev.* xvii. 15, xviii. 12, xxi. 8. Sometimes, however, the repetition seems intentionally adopted, securing to each particular notion its proper force. See *Rom.* vii. 12, ἡ ἐντολὴ ἀγία καὶ δικαία καὶ ἀγαθή· in 4, ὧν ἡ υἰοθεσία καὶ ἡ δόξα καὶ αἱ διαθήκαι καὶ ἡ νομοθεσία καὶ ἡ λατρεία καὶ αἱ ἐπαγγελίαι· *L.* xiv. 21, τοὺς πτωχοὺς καὶ ἀναπήρους καὶ τυφλοὺς καὶ χωλοὺς εἰσάγαγε· 1 *P.* i. 4, iii. 8,¹ *Jo.* xvi. 8, *A.* xv. 20, 29, xxi. 25, *Ph.* iv. 12, *Rev.* ii. 19, v. 12, vii. 9, 12, viii. 5, *Philostr. Apoll.* 6. 24, *Diod. S. Exc. Vat.* p. 32. So especially with proper names: *A.* i. 26, xiii. 1, xx. 4, *Mt.* iv. 25, *Jo.* xxi. 2.

On the other hand, we sometimes find the copulative particle entirely omitted between the different parts of a sentence—*asyndeton* (*Jelf* 792, *Don.* p. 609):—

(a) In enumerations: 2 *Tim.* iii. 2, ἔσονται οἱ ἄνθρωποι φίλαντοι, φιλάργυροι, ἀλάζονες, ὑπερήφανοι, βλάσφημοι, κ.τ.λ., 1 *C.* iii. 12, ἐποικοδομεῖ ἐπὶ τὸν θεμέλιον χρυσόν, ἄργυρον, λίθους τιμίους, ξύλα, χόρτον, καλὰ μὴν· 1 *P.* iv. 3, *H.* xi. 37, 1 *Tim.* i. 10, iv. 13, 15 (*Cic. Fam.* 2. 5, *Attic.* 13. 13), *Rom.* i. 29 sqq., ii. 19, *Ph.* iii. 5, *Jo.* v. 3, 1 *C.* xiii. 4–8, xiv. 26, [*Tit.*] ii. 4 sq., *Ja.* v. 6, 1 *P.* ii. 9, *Mt.* xv. 19. (*Col.* iii. 11 is peculiar.) Similarly in *Demosth. Phil.* 4. p. 54 a, *Pantæn.* p. 626 a, *Plat. Gorg.* p. 503 e, 517 d, *Rep.* 10. p. 598 c, *Lycurg.* 36. 2, *Lucian, Dial. Mort.* 26. 2, *Heliod.* 1. 5.

(b) In contrasts and antitheses, which thus obtain greater prominence: 2 *Tim.* iv. 2, ἐπίστηθι εὐκαίρως ἀκαίρως (like *volens honesta turpia, digni indigni, ἄνω κάτω*, *Aristoph. Ran.* 157, ἀνδρῶν γυναικῶν²), 1 *C.* iii. 2, γόλα ὑμᾶς ἐπότησις, οὐ βρῶμα· vii. 12, *Jo.* x. 16, *Ja.* i. 19. But the *asyndeton* is not necessary in such cases, see *Col.* ii. 8, 1 *C.* x. 20; compare *Fritz. Mark.* p. 31 sq., though, as it seems to me, too subtle a distinction is there drawn between the two modes of expression.³

Where plurals are found amongst the various subjects, the verb which follows is plural, *A.* v. 17, 29. This is not however necessarily the case; see *Diod. S.* 20. 72, εἴματα καὶ εὐαίρεις καὶ θρῆνος ἐγένετο συμφορητός· *Xen. Rep. Ath.* 1. 2.

Rem. When several substantives, either in the subject or in

¹ [An example of *asyndeton*.—For *A.* i. 26 (line 10) read *A.* i. 13.]

² *Beier, Cic. Off.* I. 135, *Kritz, Sall.* I. 55, II. 323.

³ [Defending *καὶ* in *Mk.* i. 22, *Fritzsche* says: *Optime enim comparata est copula in tali loco, ubi exponitur de rebus diversis potius, quam plures oppositis.*]

the predicate, are connected by καί, the first sometimes denotes an individual which is included in the second as its *genus*, e.g., Ζεὺς καὶ θεοί. Hence λοιποί has been supplied with the second word; but this mode of expression is adopted for the sake of giving prominence to one individual out of the whole mass, as the principal subject: A. v. 29, ὁ Πέτρος καὶ οἱ ἀπόστολοι (Theodoret III. 223. see Schæf. *Soph.* II. 314, 335), i. 14, Mk. xvi. 7, Mt. xvi. 14 (see however Meyer *in loc.*¹). Compare Mk. x. 41.

In Greek writers this Schema κατ' ἐξοχήν (Lob. *Soph. Ajax* p. 221) is an established usage. Compare Plat. *Protag.* p. 310 d, ὁ Ζεὺς καὶ θεοί (Plaut. *Cupl.* 5. 1. 1, Jovi diisque ago gratias), *Iliad* 19. 63, Ἐκτορι καὶ Τρωσὶ Ἄσχι. *Timarch.* p. 171 c, Σόλων ἐκείνους, ὁ παλαιὸς νομοθέτης, καὶ ὁ Δράκων καὶ οἱ κατὰ τοὺς χρόνους ἐκείνους νομοθέται. Aristoph. *Nub.* 412 (Cic. *Tusc.* 4. 5. 9, Chrysippus et Stoici).² On Eurip. *Med.* 1141, considered by Elmsley an example of this idiom, see Herm. *Med.* p. 392 (ed. Lips.), and also Locella, *Xen. Ephes.* p. 208. (Of a different kind, and yet akin to this, is the Latin *exercitus equitatusque*, Cæs. *Bell. Gall.* 2. 11.)

8. If two predicate-verbs have a common object, this object is expressed once only if the two verbs govern the same case: L. xiv. 4, ἰάσατο αὐτὸν καὶ ἀπέλυσεν Mt. iv. 11. In Greek authors the object is regularly expressed but once even when the verbs govern different cases (Krüg. p. 259): here the N. T. writers commonly repeat the object in the form of a pronoun, as in L. xvi. 2, φωνήσας αὐτὸν εἶπεν αὐτῷ. Compare, however, A. xiii. 3, ἐπιθέντες τὰς χεῖρας αὐτοῖς ἀπέλυσαν E. v. 11, μὴ συγκοινωνεῖτε τοῖς ἔργοις τοῖς ἀκάρποις, μᾶλλον δὲ ἐλέγχετε 2 Th. iii. 15, 1 Tim. vi. 2. See § 22. 1.

9. Of the three elements of the sentence the subject and the predicate are indispensable, whereas the simple copula is implied in the juxta-position of the subject and the predicate: thus ὁ θεὸς σοφός in Greek can only mean *God is wise*. So also where subject and predicate are enlarged, as in H. v. 13, πᾶς ὁ μετέχων γάλακτος ἄπειρος λόγου δικαιοσύνης 2 C. i. 21, Rom. xi. 15 (see § 64. 2). But as the predicate usually blends with the copula, so may the subject be included in the copula, or in the copula blended with the predicate. This takes place—apart from any particular context—in the following cases:—

¹ [Meyer opposes Fritzsche's assertion that ἄλλον is to be supplied after ἐν (τῶν προφητῶν): others had named particular prophets, this speaker says generally *one of the prophets*.—I have changed Mk. x. 14 into x. 41, from ed. 5 (p. 670): the reference is to οἱ δίκαι (οἱ λοιποὶ δίκαι in D).]

² See Ast, Theophr. *Char.* p. 120, Stallb. Plat. *Protag.* p. 25. [Bernh. p. 48 sq., Matth. 430. 8, Jelf 899. 5, Riddell, Plat. *Apol.* p. 215.]

(a) When the verb is of the 1 or 2 person, the subject is commonly left unexpressed (being thought of as present, Madvig. 6 a); Jo. xix. 22, ὁ γέγραφα, γέγραφα Rom. viii. 15, οὐκ ἐλάβετε πνεῦμα δουλείας. Indeed the pronouns ἐγώ, σύ, κ.τ.λ., are only inserted when emphasis is designed (§ 22. 6). If the name of the subject is appended to the pronoun of the 1 or 2 person, this is a case of apposition: G. v. 2, ἐγὼ Παῦλος λέγω ὑμῖν (E iii. 1, Rom. xvi. 22, 2 C. x. 1, Phil. 19, Rev. i. 9, xxii. 8, al.), G. ii. 15 ἡμεῖς φύσει Ἰουδαῖοι . . . εἰς Χριστὸν Ἰησοῦν ἐπιστεύσαμεν (2 C. iv. 11), L. xi. 39.

(b) In the 3 person (impersonally): viz.—

(a) The 3 plural active, where merely the general (acting) subjects are intended. (Madvig 6 b). See Mt. vii. 16, μῆτι συλλέγουσιν ἀπὸ ἀκανθῶν σταφυλὴν; surely they (people) do not gather? surely one does not gather? Jo. xv. 6, xx. 2, Mk. x. 13, A. iii. 2, L. xvii. 23, Rev. xii. 6.²

(β) The 3 singular active, where there is before the mind no definite subject (Madv. 7 a) of which the verb is predicated, and where merely the existence of the action or state implied in the verb is indicated.³ Thus ὕει, βροντᾷ (in Jo. xii. 29, βροντῇ γίνεται), it rains, etc. (like our *es läutet*); 1 C. xv. 52, σαλπίζει, it will sound. one will sound the trumpet; also 2 C. x. 10, αἰ ἐπιστολαί, φησί, βαρεῖται, it is said (Wisd. xv. 12⁴). Yet in the concrete conception of the Greeks these expressions may have been elliptical in the first instance: ὕει, βροντᾷ Ζεὺς (Xen. *Hell.* 4, 7. 4), σαλπίζει ὁ σαλπιγκτής. like the ἀναγνώσεται of the orators. See § 64. 3. On (the parenthetical) φησί, which is not uncommon in Greek authors, see Wolf, Demosth. *Lept.* p. 288, Wytttenbach, Plut. *Mor.* II. 105, Boisson. *Eunap.* p. 418: the use of *inquit* and *ait* in Latin is parallel.⁵

¹ [As in ver. 16 δι is generally received, it is perhaps simplest to supply ἱσμεν in ver. 15 (Meyer, Hermann, Ellicott, Lightfoot).]

² See Fischer, *Well.* III. i. 347, Duker on Thuc. 7. 69, Bornem. *Luc.* p. 84.

³ [On verbs used impersonally in the 3 pers. sing. see Don. p. 341, Jelf 373, Clyde, *Syntax* p. 114, Riddell, Plat. *Apol.* p. 155 sq., A. Buttm. p. 135. On ἀπέχει Mk. xiv. 41, περιέχει P. ii. 6, see (A. Buttm. in) *Stud. u. Krit.* 1858, p. 506 sqq. In L. xxiv. 21 it seems probable that ἄγει is used impersonally, ἄγει (τὴν) ἡμέραν = ἡ ἡμέρα ἄγεται: see De W., Bleek, Wordsw. in loc., A. Buttm. *Gr.* p. 134 sq. Meyer and Alford supply Ἰησοῦς as the subject; Bornemann and Grimm ὁ Ἰσραήλ.]

⁴ [Here the variant φασίν (2 C. x. 10, Lachm.) is well supported.]

⁵ See Heindorf, Horat. *Sat.* p. 146, Ramshorn, *Gramm.* p. 383.

(γ) More commonly, however, it is the 3 singular passive (Madv. 7 b) that is used in this impersonal sense: 1 C. xv. 42, σπείρεται ἐν φθορᾷ, ἐγείρεται ἐν ἀφθαρσίᾳ (see Van Hengel *in loc.*), 1 P. iv. 6, εἰς τοῦτο καὶ νεκροῖς εὐηγγελίσθη κ.τ.λ., Mt. vii. 2, 7, v. 21, al. We find this form in parallelism with the 3 plural active in L. xii. 48, ᾧ ἐδόθη πολὺ, πολὺ ζητηθήσεται παρ' αὐτοῦ, καὶ ᾧ παρέθεντο πολὺ, περισσότερον αἰτήσουσιν αὐτόν.¹

The formulas of citation—λέγει, 2 C. vi. 2, G. iii. 16, E. iv. 8, al.; φησί, 1 C. vi. 16, H. viii. 5; εἶρηκε, H. iv. 4 (compare the Rabbinical וַיִּשָּׁלֵם²); μαρτυρεῖ H. vii. 17 (εἶπε, 1 C. xv. 27)—are probably in no instance impersonal in the minds of the N. T. writers.³ The subject (ὁ θεός) is usually contained in the context, either directly or indirectly: in 1 C. vi. 16 and Mt. xix. 5, φησί, there is an apostolic ellipsis (of ὁ θεός); in H. vii. 17 the best authorities have μαρτυρεῖται.

In the following passages there is nothing impersonal in the expression: Jo. xii. 40 (any one conversant with the Bible readily supplies ὁ θεός), 1 C. xv. 25 (θῆ, scil. Χριστός, supplied from αὐτόν); Rom. iv. 3, 22, ἐπίστευσεν Ἀβραὰμ τῷ θεῷ καὶ ἐλογίσθη αὐτῷ εἰς δικαιοσύνην, scil. τὸ πιστεῦσαι, supplied from ἐπίστευσεν; Jo. vii. 51, where with εἰ μὴ ἀκούσῃ we must repeat ὁ νόμος, which is personified as a judge. In 1 Jo. v. 16, αἰτούμενος (θεός), supplied from αἰτήσῃ, will be more suitable⁴ than αἰτῶν as a subject for δώσει. In H. x. 38, ἐὰν ὑποστείληται, it is probably simplest to regard the general term ἄνθρωπος, supplied from ὁ δίκαιος, as the subject of the verb.

The predicate is included in εἶναι when this verb signifies *existence*: Mt. xxiii. 30, εἰ ἡμεῖς ἐν ταῖς ἡμέραις τῶν πατέρων κ.τ.λ., Jo. viii. 58, Rev. xxi. 1, ἡ θάλασσα οὐκ ἔστιν ἔτι. In this sense εἶναι may have adverbs annexed to it, for the sake of more exact definition: 1 C. vii. 26, καλὸν ἀνθρώπῳ τὸ οὕτως εἶναι.

¹ But this will not justify our saying that the 3 plural active is ever used—as in Chaldee, see my *Gramm.* § 49 [Gesen. *Hebr. Gr.* p. 221],—simply to express the passive; for even in L. xii. 20 ἀπαιτοῦσιν may be conceived concretely, see Bornem. *in loc.*

² See Surenhusius, *Βίβλος καταλλαγῆς*, p. 11.

³ [On the other side see Lightfoot on G. iii. 16: compare Delitzsch on H. viii. 5.—In Mt. xix. 5 we have εἶπεν, not φησί.]

⁴ So Lücke. [The same view is taken by Bengel, A. Buttmann (p. 133) and others: De Wette, Brückner, Düsterdieck, Huther, Alford supply ὁ αἰτῶν. In regard to H. x. 38, A. Buttm. (p. 134) agrees with Winer: in support of the more obvious interpretation, which takes ὁ δίκαιος as the subject of ὑποστείληται, see Bleek, Delitzsch, Lünemann, Kurtz, Alford *in loc.*—On the subject of this paragraph see further § 64. 3, 67. 1.]

SECTION LIX.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE SIMPLE SENTENCE IN THE SUBJECT AND
PREDICATE : ATTRIBUTIVES : APPPOSITION.

1. The subject and predicate of a sentence may be enlarged in a great variety of ways by adjuncts,—in the first place by attributive adjuncts, most commonly by adjectives (see no. 2). Personal nouns, in particular, denoting office, character, etc., receive with but slight extension of meaning the general personal attributes in the substantives *ἄνθρωπος*, *ἄνθρωπος*, *γυνή*, etc. (Matth. 430. 6, Jelf 439, Don. p. 368). See Mt. xviii. 23, *ὁμοιώθη . . . ἀνθρώπῳ βασιλεῖ* xiii. 45, xi. 1, xxi. 33 (*Iliad* 16. 263, *ἄνθρωπος οἰκίτης* Xen. *Cyr* 8. 7. 14, Plat. *Gorg.* 518 c), A. iii. 14, *ἡγήσασθε ἄνδρα φονέα χαρισθῆναι ὑμῖν* i. 16, L. xxiv. 19 (Plat. *Ion* p. 540 d, *ἄνθρωπος στρατηγός* Thuc. 1. 74, Paleph. 28. 2, *ἄνθρωπος ἀλιεύς* 38. 2, Plat. *Rep.* 10. 620 b, Xen. *Hi.* 11. 1¹). In 1 C. ix. 5, however, *γυναῖκα* is to be taken predicatively; nor must we bring in here passages in which the attributive is properly an adjective, as A. i. 11, xvii. 12, xxi. 9 (Nep. 25. 9), Jo. iv. 9. In the address *ἄνδρες Ἰσραηλῖται* (A. ii. 22), *ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι* (xvii. 22, xix. 35), the emphasis rests on *ἄνδρες*; the address thus becomes expressive of respect (compare Xen. *An.* 3. 2. 2). Similar forms are of frequent occurrence in the Greek orators.

2. Adjectives (and participles) which are joined attributively as complements to substantives are, as a rule, placed *after* their nouns (Jelf 901), since the object itself is presented to the mind before its predicate; e. g., L. ix. 37, *συνήντησεν αὐτῷ ὄχλος πολὺς* Rev. xvi. 2, *ἐγενετο ἔλκος κακὸν καὶ πονηρὸν* Mt. iii. 4, Jo. ii. 6, 2 Tim. iv. 7 [*Rev.*], *τὸν ἀγῶνα τὸν καλὸν ἡγώνισμαι* L. v. 36 sqq., Ph. iv. 1, Rev. vi. 12, 13. When, however, the attributive is to be brought into prominence in direct or indirect antithesis, it is placed before the substantive;² this is of especially

¹ See Fischer, *Ind. ad Paleph.* s. v. *ἄνθρωπος*, Vechner, *Hellenol.* p. 188. As to Hebrew, see my *Simonis* p. 54. [Gesen. *Hebr. Gr.* p. 188, Kalisch, *Hebr. Gr.* I. 265.]

² [These observations appear to require modification before they are applied to the case of an adjective joined to a noun *which has the article*. In *ὁ καλὸς ἀγὼν* the attributive stands out less prominently than in *ὁ ἀγὼν ὁ καλός* (p. 165), as in this latter arrangement of the words the mind is, so to speak, forced to receive separately the two moments of thought. Hence we should perhaps say that the adjective is—almost always (see Green p. 33)—emphatic when postfixed

frequent occurrence in the didactic style. Mt. xiii. 24, ὡμοιώθη ἡ βασιλεία τῶν οὐρανῶν ἀνθρώπῳ σπείραντι καλὸν σπέρμα (ver. 25, ἔσπειρεν ζιζάνια); L. viii. 15, τὸ (πεσὸν) ἐν τῇ καλῇ γῇ (ver. 12, 13, 14); Jo. ii. 10, πρῶτον τὸν καλὸν οἶνον τίθησιν, καὶ ὅταν μεθυσθῶσιν, τότε τὸν ἐλάσσω (Rom. i. 23, xiii. 3, Mk. i. 45, Mt. xii. 35); 1 C. v. 6, ὅτι μικρὰ ζύμη ὅλον τὸ φύραμα ζυμοῖ (Ja. iii. 5); 1 P. iv. 10, ἕκαστος καθὼς ἔλαβεν χάρισμα εἰς ἑαυτοὺς αὐτὸ διακονοῦντες ὡς καλοὶ οἰκονόμοι (the κακοὶ οἰκονόμοι do not so); H. x. 29 (compare ver. 28), viii. 6; Rom. vi. 12, μὴ βασιλευέτω ἡ ἁμαρτία ἐν τῷ θνητῷ ὑμῶν σώματι (because the σῶμα is θνητόν, for this reason it would be absurd to give oneself up to such dominion); 2 P. i. 4, Mk. xiv. 6, H. ix. 11, 12, 1 Tim. i. 19, 1 C. v. 7, 2 C. v. 1, 1 P. iv. 10, 19. Hence in apostolic language we find *καινὴ κτίσις, καινὸς ἄνθρωπος*, and usually *ἡ καινὴ διαθήκη*. But the postfixed adjective may also be emphatic, if rendered prominent by the article, as in Jo. iv. 11, πόθεν ἔχεις τὸ ὕδωρ τὸ ζῶν; x. 11, ἐγὼ εἰμι ὁ ποιμὴν ὁ καλός,—or placed at the end of the sentence, as in Mk. ii. 21, οὐδεὶς . . . ἐπιράπτει ἐπὶ ἱμάτιον παλαιόν; Jo. xix. 41, Mk. xvi. 17, γλώσσαις λαλήσουσι *καιναῖς*. We find both positions of the adjective in the same verse in Tit. iii. 9, *μωρὰς ζητήσεις . . . μάχας νομικάς*. In general, it must be remembered that it often rests entirely with the writer whether he will emphasise the attributive, or not. Thus in Jo. xiii. 34, 1 Jo. ii. 7, 8, the apostle might have written *καινὴν ἐντολήν*, in distinct antithesis to the old commandments; but he writes *ἐντολήν καινὴν*, a commandment, which is new. In Rev. iii. 12 we have *τῆς καινῆς Ἱερουσαλήμ*, but in xxi. 2 *Ἱερουσαλήμ καινὴν*. In 2 P. iii. 13, *καινοὺς οὐρανοὺς καὶ γῆν καινὴν*,¹ it was sufficient to make the adjective emphatic by position once only, where it is first used. As in A. vii. 36 and H. xi. 29 we have *ἐρυθρὰ θάλασσα*, so in the LXX we frequently find *θάλασσα ἐρυθρά*. [See further § 61.]

with the article (an arrangement which always gives some emphasis to the *substantive*), and may have emphasis when inserted between the article and the noun. Thus *ἀγὼν καλός* and *ὁ καλὸς ἀγὼν* will be the *natural* arrangements of the words without and with the article, apart from any special emphasis. See e.g. Jo. xvii. 2 sq., . . . δώσει αὐτοῖς ζωὴν αἰώνιον; αὕτη δὲ ἐστὶν ἡ αἰώνιος ζωὴ κ. τ. λ.—When several adjectives are joined to a noun, there seems to have been a special preference for placing the noun first.]

¹ [This arrangement seems chosen for the sake of variety only: compare 1 C. xiii. 2. On the *Chiasmus* see Jelf 904. 3, Clyde, *Synt.* p. 171, Don. *Lat. Gr.* p. 252.]

When two or more adjectives connected by *καί* are attached to the same substantive, they either precede or follow it, according to the above rule: 1 Tim. ii. 2, *ἵνα ἡρεμον καὶ ἡσύχιον βίον διαγώμεν*. Mt. xxv. 21, *δοῦλε ἀγαθὲ καὶ πιστέ*. L. xxiii. 50, *ἀνὴρ ἀγαθὸς καὶ δίκαιος*. A. xi. 24, Rev. iii. 14, xvi. 2. The explanation of such an arrangement of words as is found in Mt. xxiv. 45, *ὁ πιστὸς δοῦλος καὶ φρόνιμος*. H. x. 34,¹ is, that the second attributive is brought in afterwards by the writer as a supplement, or that he reserves it for the end of the sentence that it may have greater weight.

3. Two or more adjectives attached to nouns are, as a rule, connected by *καί*: 1 P. i. 4, *εἰς κληρονομίαν ἄφθαρτον καὶ ἀμείαντον καὶ ἀμάραντον*. i. 19, 2 P. ii. 14, al. Where the copula is absent, either the writer intends to give an enumeration of separate qualities, which are to be noted separately (§ 58. 6), as in 1 Tim. iii. 2 sqq., *δεῖ τὸν ἐπίσκοπον ἀνεπίληπτον εἶναι, νηφάλιον, σώφρονα, κόσμιον, κ.τ.λ.*, Tit. i. 6, ii. 4 sq., Ph. ii. 2, Rev. v. 1, Job i. 8 (see § 58. 7),—perhaps rising into a climax, L. vi. 38 (Matth. 444, Don. p. 386, Jelf 792. *m*);—or one of the attributives stands in a closer relation to the substantive, forming with it (as it were) a single notion. To the latter class belong 1 P. i. 18, *ἐκ τῆς ματαίας ὑμῶν ἀναστροφῆς πατροπαραδότου*. Jo. xii. 3, *μύρου νάρδου πιστικῆς πολυτίμου* (where *νάρδος πιστική* indicates commercially, so to speak, a particular kind of nard, which is then declared to be *πολύτιμος*), Jo. xvii. 3, *ἵνα γινώσκωσιν σὲ τὸν μόνον ἀληθινὸν θεόν*. (1. i. 4, 1 C. x. 4, Rev. i. 16, ii. 12, xii. 3, xv. 6, xx. 11: this is sometimes shown by the very arrangement of the words, as in Jo. vii. 37, *ἐν τῇ ἐσχάτῃ ἡμέρᾳ τῇ μεγάλῃ τῆς ἑορτῆς*. H. ix. 11. Compare Her. 7. 23, *σίτος πολλὸς ἐφοῖτα ἐκ τῆς Ἀσίας ἀληλεσμένος*. Dion. H. IV. 2097, *συναγαγόντες ἰδιωτικὸν συνέδριον πατρικόν*: see Matth. 444 (Jelf 441).² Where the second predicate is a participle proper, no one will look for a connecting *καί*: A. xxvii. 6, *εὐρὼν πλοῖον Ἀλεξανδρίνον πλέον εἰς τὴν Ἰταλίαν*. Mk. xiv. 14, Rev. x. 1.

When *πολύς* is added to a noun which already has an adjective, it is joined with it either according to the above rule (Jo. x. 32, *πολλὰ καλὰ ἔργα ἔδειξα*. 1 Tim. vi. 9), or as in A. xxv. 7, *πολλὰ τε³ καὶ βαρέα αἰτιώματα*, where the word expressing the quality is

¹ [On these passages, and on 1 P. i. 18 (quoted below), see p. 166.]

² Dissen, *Pindar* p. 303 sq. (ed. Geth.), Herm. Eur. *H-c.* p. 54, Elmsley, Eur. *Med.* 807, Bornem. Xen. *Cyr.* p. 71. Compare Kritz on Sallust, *Jug.* 172.

³ [There is no authority whatever for *τε* here.—For Mk. xiv. 14 (quoted above) read Mk. xiv. 15.]

brought into prominence, *many and* (indeed) *heavy* etc. Compare Her. 4. 167, 8. 61, Xen. *Mem.* 2. 9. 6, Lys. 26. 1 : see Matth. 444 (Don. p. 386, Jelf 759. *Obs.* 2). Under the same head come Jo. xx. 30, *πολλὰ καὶ ἄλλα σημεῖα* (contrast xxi. 25 ἄλλα πολλά), and L. iii. 18, *πολλὰ καὶ ἕτερα* (this combination also is not unknown to Greek writers, see Kypke on Jo. xx. 30), *many and other*,—for which we say *many other*.

4. From the natural rule, that the adjective must agree with its noun in gender and number, there are only occasional deviations,—where the writer has allowed the consideration of the meaning to prevail over that of the grammatical form.

(a) Masculine adjectives are joined to neuter or feminine substantives which signify persons (Herm. *Vig.* p. 715): Rev. xix. 14, *τὰ στρατεύματα . . . ἡκολούθει αὐτῷ . . . ἐνδεδυμένοι βύσσινον λευκὸν καθαρὸν* Rev. v. 6, E. iv. 17, 18, 1 C. xii. 2, Mk. ix. 26. See Xen. *Mem.* 2. 2. 3, *αἱ πόλεις . . . ὡς παύσοντες* Cyr. 1. 2. 12, 7. 3. 8, Joseph. *Antt.* 6. 11. 6 (compare Liv. 7. 2). a still bolder example is Aristid. I. 267 *extr.* (Jebb), *ἄμιλλα καὶ σπονδητῶν ἐκατέρωθεν μεγίστων πόλεων, καλούντων τι ὡς αὐτοῦς*. See also Rev. xi. 15, *ἐγένοντο φωναὶ μεγάλαι . . . λέγοντες* (v. 13); iv. 8, *τὰ τέσσαρα ζῶα, ἐν καθ' ἐν αὐτῶν ἔχων ἀνά πτέρυγας ἕξ, . . . καὶ ἀνάπαυσιν οὐκ ἔχουσιν ἡμέρας καὶ νυκτὸς λέγοντες*. (Don. p. 386, Jelf 378 sq.)

In E. iv. 18 *ἐσκοτισμένοι* does not belong to the subordinate sentence *καθὼς καὶ τὰ ἔθνη*, but to *ὑμᾶς*:¹ 2 Jo. 4, *εὐρηκα ἐκ τῶν τέκνων σου περιπατοῦντας*, only borders on this usage.

(b) Collectives in the singular (compare § 58. 4) are sometimes followed by a plural adjective: A. v. 16, *συνήρχετο τὸ πλῆθος τῶν περίξ πόλεων Ἱερουσαλὴμ φέροντες ἀσθενεῖς κ.τ.λ.* (xxi. 36, L. xix. 37, compare Diod. S. 5. 43, Xen. Eph. 1. 3, Palaiet, *Observ.* p. 201), A. iii. 11, *συνέδραμεν πᾶς ὁ λαός . . . ἔκθαμβοι* Jo. xii. 12, Rev. vii. 9, xix. 1 (Philostr. *Apoll.* 2. 12), L. ii. 13, *πλῆθος στρατιᾶς οὐρανοῦ αἰνούντων τὸν θεόν κ.τ.λ.* In Rev. iii. 9, however, *τῶν λεγόντων* is not an epithet of *συναγωγῆς*, but must be taken partitively. Singular and plural are combined in Mk. viii. 1, *παμπόλλου ὄχλου ὄντος καὶ μὴ ἔχόντων, τί φάγωσι* A. xxi. 36.² Compare Diod. S. 14. 78, *τοῦ πλήθους συντρέχοντος . . . καὶ τοὺς μισθοὺς πρότερον ἀπαιτοῦντων* Virg. *Æn.* 2. 64,

¹ [This is surely impossible: the words which follow must have been for the moment overlooked.—On this *constructio ad sensum* see § 21.]

² [A. xxi. 36 is out of place here: it is very properly quoted above.]

undique visendi studio Trojana juvenus circumfusa mit certantque illudere capto.¹ (Matth. 434. 2, Jelf 378.)

The combination of two genders in Rev. xiv. 19 is singular. ἔβαλεν εἰς τὴν ληνὸν τοῦ θυμοῦ τοῦ θεοῦ τὸν μέγαν (as Tischendorf and others read). Ἀνός is sometimes masculine in the LXX; see Gen. xxx. 38, 41 (*Nat.*).² But in A. xi. 28 Luke certainly wrote λιμὸν μεγάλην . . . ἥ τις: see Bornemann *in loc.* In Ph. ii. 1, for εἴ τις (σπλάγχνα) all recent editors read εἴ τινα.³

5. When an adjective belongs to two or more substantives which differ in gender or number (Jelf 391),

(a) The adjective is usually repeated with each substantive: Mk. xiii. 1, ἴδε ποταποὶ λίθοι καὶ ποταπαὶ οἰκοδομαί. Ja. i. 17, πᾶσα δόσις ἀγαθὴ καὶ πᾶν δῶρημα τέλειον. Rev. xxi. 1, οὐρανὸν καινὸν καὶ γῆν καινὴν. Jo. xi. 33, A. iv. 7, 1 C. xiii. 2, E. i. 21, 1 P. ii. 1, 2 P. iii. 13, 3 (1) Esdr. iii. 5. Compare Aristot. *Nicom.* 7. 9. 1, Demosth. *Pac.* 23 b.

(b) The adjective is expressed once only. If it precedes, it takes the gender and number of the first noun, as in L. x. 1, εἰς πᾶσαν πόλιν καὶ τόπον. 1 Th. v. 23, Rev. xiii. 7, vi. 14, vii. 9: compare Diod. S. 1. 4, μετὰ πολλῆς κακοπαθείας καὶ κινδύνων. Dem. *Con.* 728 a, Plutarch, *Mor.* 993 a. When the adjective stands last, it is sometimes plural, sometimes singular, and takes the gender of the nearest or of the principal substantive. See

¹ See further Poppo, *Thuc.* I. 102 sq., Bornem. Xen. *Apol.* p. 36, *Anab.* p. 354, Jacobs, *Anthol. Pal.* III. 311, Herm. Luc. *Conscr. Hist.* p. 301, Ast, Plat. *Legg.* p. 103 sq.

² Lücke (*Apokal.* II. 464) would either read, with a single MS. [no. 36, a cursive MS. of the 14th century], τοῦ μεγάλου, which is probably a correction, or assume a *constructio ad sensum*, the writer having only θυμὸς τοῦ θεοῦ before his mind when he wrote τὸν μέγαν. That the latter supposition involves considerable harshness, is admitted by Lücke himself. See also Matthai's smaller edition, p. 63. [In his 2nd edition Lücke agreed with Winer. Peculiarities of this kind occur in Hebrew, see Gesen. *Hebr. Gr.* p. 187 sq., Kalisch II. 108. Dästerdieck (comparing Pr. xviii. 14) suggests that the writer first uses the ordinary feminine form τὴν ληνόν, but adds the epithet in the masculine because this form seemed more suitable to that which the image represents: see also Alford *in loc.*—In L. xix. 37 Lachmann and Tregelles read πάντων ὧν ἔδον δυνάμειν; but this reading is not strongly supported.]

³ [Εἴ τις σπλάγχνα is received by Griesbach, Scholz, Lachmann (both editions), Tischendorf, Alford, Eadie, Lightfoot and others; and is supported by an overwhelming weight of evidence. Meyer and Ellicott read εἴ τινα on internal grounds: for this reading "no manuscript whatever has been cited" (Scrivener *Introd.* p. 549). Reiche and Scrivener prefer εἴ τι, which however is not found in any ancient MS., and is almost as difficult as εἴ τις in point of grammar. Of those who read εἴ τις, some defend it as an extreme example of *constructio ad sensum* (Eadie, Alford, A. Buttm. p. 81), others take it as a mistake on the part of the original scribe (see Lightfoot): other explanations (very unnatural) may be seen in Meyer's last edition, p. 71 sq. (Transl.). See further Green, *Gr.* p. 109.—In Mk. xiii. 14 we must read τὸ βόειγμα τῆς ἱερωσύως ἱστοκίτα, clearly a *constructio ad sensum*.]

H. ix. 9, δῶρά τε καὶ θυσίαι προσφέρονται μὴ δυνάμεναι κ.τ.λ., iii. 6 v.l., ἐὰν τὴν παρῤῥησίαν καὶ τὸ καύχημα μέχρι τέλους βεβαίαν κατάσχωμεν Rev. viii. 7. Compare *Iliad* 2. 136 sq., αἱ ἡμέτεραί τ' ἄλοχοι καὶ νήπια τέκνα εἴατ' ἐνὶ μεγάροις ποτιδέγμεναι Thuc. 8. 63, πυθόμενος . . . καὶ τὸν Στρομβιχίδην καὶ τὰς ναῦς ἀπεληλυθότα Xen. *Cyr.* 7. 5. 60. If the nouns are of the same gender, or if in the adjective the different genders cannot be indicated by different forms, the adjective is usually expressed once only, either with the first substantive—A. ii. 43, Mt. iv. 24, Mk. ii. 15, E. i. 21, 1 C. xi. 30 (2 P. i. 10), Rev. vi. 15,—or with the second (2 C. 1. 6).

In 1 P. i. 18, οὐ φθαρτοῖς ἀργυρίῳ ἢ χρυσίῳ ἐλυτρώθητε, it might seem that we have a plural adjective belonging to two [singular] nouns. Here however φθαρτοῖς must be regarded as a noun, ἀργυρίῳ and χρυσίῳ as words in apposition to it, added for more exact explanation: *not by means of perishable things, silver or gold.*

6. Of very frequent occurrence are *predicative* enlargements, which we should mark by *as* or *for*. See 1 Tim. ii. 7, εἰς ὃ ἐτέθην ἐγὼ κήρυξ 1 C. x. 6, ταῦτα τύποι ἡμῶν ἐγενήθησαν x. 11 [*Rec.*], xv. 26, Mt. i. 18, Jo. iii. 2, xii. 46, 2 Tim. i. 11; 1 P. ii. 5, αὐτοὶ ὡς λίθοι ζῶντες οἰκοδομείσθε οἶκος πνευματικός 1 C. ix. 5, ἀδελφὴν γυναῖκα περιάγειν Rom. iii. 25, ὃν προέθετο ὁ θεὸς ἱλαστήριον; Ja. v. 10, ὑπόδειγμα λάβετε . . . τοὺς προφήτας A. vii. 10, xix. 19, xx. 28, xxv. 14, xxvi. 5, L. xx. 43, 1 C. xv. 20, 23, 2 Cor. iii. 6, 1 Jo. iv. 10, 14 (2 Th. ii. 13, with the reading ἀπαρχήν), H. i. 2, xii. 9, 2 P. iii. 1, Rev. xiv. 4. Sometimes such a predicate is made prominent by the comparative particle ὡς, as in 2 C. x. 2, λογιζομένους ἡμᾶς ὡς κατὰ σάρκα περιπατοῦντας 1 C. iv. 1,—compare 2 Th. iii. 15, 1 Tim. v. 1, 2; or the Hebraistic construction with εἰς is employed, as in A. xiii. 22, ἡγείρεν τὸν Δαυὶδ αὐτοῖς εἰς βασιλέα xiii. 47, vii. 21 (see p. 285 sq.) The word to which the predicate refers is left out in 1 Tim. v. 1, παρακάλει (scil. αὐτόν, supplied from the preceding word πρεσβυτέρῳ) ὡς πατέρα. On the predicate placed first, see § 61. (Don. p. 500, 528, Jelf 375.)

The predicate is sometimes an adjective, as in H. vii. 24, ἀπαράβατον ἔχει τὴν ἱερωσύνην Mk. viii. 17, H. v. 14, 1 C. xii. 12, Mt. xii. 13, ἀπεκατεστάθη (ἡ χεὶρ) ὑγιής A. xiv. 10, xxvii. 43, xxviii. 13, Rom. x. 19, 1 C. iv. 9, ix. 17, Mk. iv. 28;—or a pronoun, Rom. ix. 24, οὗς (σκεύη ἐλέους) καὶ ἐκάλεσεν ἡμᾶς Jo. iv. 23,¹ H.

¹ [With the rendering *for such the Father seeketh his worshippers to be*

x. 20. Conversely, a predicate is added to a pronoun in 1 P. iii. 21, ὁ (ἔδωκε) καὶ ὑμᾶς ἀντίτυπον τῶν σώζει. Such predicates are sometimes to be taken proleptically :¹ Mt. xii. 13, ἀπεκατεστάθη ὑγίης, i. e., ὥστε γενέσθαι ὑγῆ (L. xiii. 35 *u.l.*), Ph. iii. 21, 1 C. i. 8, 1 Th. iii. 13. [§ 66. 3.]

7. There is especial variety in the *appositional* adjuncts,² which are appended without a conjunction (ἀσυνδέτως), mainly for the purpose of more exactly defining one nominal (or pronominal) notion by means of another. Apposition is

(a) *Synthetic*,—in the case of proper names, which are characterised by the word denoting the species to which they belong, or (if the names are common to several persons or things) are distinguished by means of a word expressive of quality : Mt. iii. 6, ἐν τῷ Ἰορδάνῃ ποταμῷ H. xii. 22, προσεληλύθατε Σιών ὄρει A. x. 32, οἰκία Σίμωνος βυρσέως H. vii. 4, δεκάτην Ἀβραὰμ ἔδωκεν . . . ὁ πατριάρχης A. xxi. 39, Rev. ii. 24.

(b) *Partitive* (Rost p. 483 sq.): 1 C. vii. 7, ἕκαστος ἰδίον ἔχει χάρισμα, ὁ μὲν οὕτως, ὁ δὲ οὕτως Mt. xxii. 5, A. xvii. 32, xxvii. 44. More simply in A. ii. 6, ἤκουον εἰς ἕκαστος τῇ ἰδίᾳ διαλέκτῳ κ.τ.λ., E. iv. 25,

(c) *Parathetic*,—where some quality of a person or thing is indicated: L. xxiii. 50, Ἰωσήφ, ἀνὴρ ἀγαθὸς καὶ δίκαιος Jo. xiii. 14, εἰ ἐγὼ ἐνίψα ὑμῶν τοὺς πόδας, ὁ κύριος καὶ ὁ διδάσκαλος viii. 40, II. ix. 24, A. xxii. 12, Ja. i. 8, Mt. xiv. 20, Rom. vii. 19. Compare 1 P. v. 1, al.

(d) *Exegetic*,—when a word of less wide signification is added, and we should interpose *namely*: E. i. 7, ἐν ᾧ ἔχομεν (ver. 10) τὴν ἀπολύτρωσιν . . . τὴν ἄφεσιν τῶν παραπτωμάτων 1 P. v. 8, ὁ ἀντίδικος ὑμῶν, διάβολος E. i. 13, ii. 15, iv. 13, Ph. iv. 18, 1 C. v. 7, 2 C. v. 1, vii. 6, Rom. viii. 23, Jo. vi. 27, vii. 2, Mk. xii. 44, A. viii. 38, 1 Jo. v. 20, Jude 4, Rev. xii. 1, al. So also after pronouns: Jo. ix. 13, ἄγουσιν αὐτὸν τὸν ποτε τυφλόν 1 Th. iv. 3, τοῦτό ἐστι θέλημα τοῦ θεοῦ, ὁ ἁγιασμός ὑμῶν (Xen. Cyr. 2. 2. 15, Plat. Rep. 9. 583 d, Gorg. 478 c), 2 C. ii. 1, ἔκρινα

(Alford, Meyer, Luthardt, al.): others, *seeketh such as his worshippers*. In H. x. 20 the ordinary view is simpler, that ὁ (considered *predicative* by Winers) is the object of ἐνεκαίσις, and ὁδὸν πρόσφατον καὶ ζῶσαν *predicative* or *descriptive*.]

¹ Bornem. *Luc.* p. 39, Krüg. p. 240 (Don. p. 534 sq., Jelf 439. 2).

² Some well-weighed observations will be found in J. D. Weickert's *Progr. über die Apposition im Deutschen* (Leibhen, 1829). Compare also Mehlhorn, *De appositione in Græca lingua*, Glog. 1838 (Sommer in the *Zeitschr. für Alterthumswiss.* 1839, No. 125 sq.), Rost p. 481 sqq. (Don. p. 368 sqq., Jelf 467.)

ἐμαντῶ τοῦτο, τὸ μὴ . . . ἐλθεῖν (Rost p. 481), E. i. 19, εἰς ἡμᾶς τοὺς πιστεύοντας Rom. xiv. 13, 2 C. xiii. 9, Ph. iii. 3, Ja. i. 27, 1 P. i. 21, ii. 7 (2 P. iii. 2), 1 Jo. ii. 16, iii. 24,¹ al. (Bornem. *Luc.* p. 114 sq.): 1. C. xvi. 21, ὁ ἀσπασμὸς τῇ ἐμῇ χειρὶ Παύλου, i.e., τῇ χειρὶ μου Παύλου² (compare Cic. *Parad.* 4, 8, *Fam.* 5. 12, *Liv.* 4. 2, 7. 40). Even adverbs are followed by appositional adjuncts: L. iv. 23, ὧδε ἐν τῇ πατρίδι σου (*Æschyl. Chæroph.* 654), Ja. iv. 1, πόθεν πόλεμοι καὶ μάχαι; οὐκ ἐντεῦθεν, ἐκ τῶν ἡδονῶν κ.τ.λ., Mk. viii. 4, 1 P. ii. 15.

Several appositional words may be joined to one subject (Rev. xii. 9, xiii. 16), and thus an apposition sometimes consists of several members (2 Th. ii. 3 sq.). In 2 P. ii. 18, however, we must not (with Lachmann and Tischendorf) take τοὺς ἐν πλάνῃ ἀναστρεφόμενους as an apposition to τοὺς ὀλίγως ἀποφεύγοντας, but as an accusative governed by ἀποφεύγοντας.

We also have an example of apposition in Mk. viii. 8, ἦραν περισσεύματα κλασμάτων ἐπὶ σπυρίδας, *they took up leavings, seven baskets*. In Mt. xvi. 13, with the reading τίνα με λέγουσιν οἱ ἄνθρωποι εἶναι, τὸν υἱὸν τοῦ ἀνθρώπου; the last words are in apposition: see Bornemann *Luc.* p. lii. To reject μέ—as Fritzsche, Lachmann, and others do—on the authority of Codex B³ (for here the versions cannot count) seems to me hazardous. The word μέ may be cumbrous, but I cannot think it inappropriate: *Who say the people that I, the Son of man, am?* He had always designated himself Son of man, and now would hear what conception the people form of him as Son of man. On other passages in which the Dutch critics, in particular, have taken offence at such appositions, and rashly altered the text, see Bornemann's dissertation *de Glossematis N. T.* (cap. 5) prefixed to his *Scholia in Lucæ Evangelium*.

Under the head of apposition must be brought the well-known use of ἄλλος before a substantive—not found in Homer only, e. g., *Odyss.* 2. 412, μήτηρ δ' ἐμοὶ οὔτι πέπυσται οὐδ' ἄλλαι δμωαί, *nor others (namely) maids*, *Odyss.* 1. 132 (compare Thiersch, *Gr.* p. 588),—but also in prose writers. See e. g. Plat. *Gorg.* 473 c, εὐδαιμονιζόμενος ὑπὸ τῶν πολιτῶν καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ξένων, *and the others (namely) foreigners*; Xen. *An.* 5. 4. 25, οἱ πολέμιοι ὁμοῦ δὴ πάντες γεινόμενοι ἐμάχοντο καὶ ἐξηκόντιζον τοῖς παλτοῖς καὶ ἄλλα δόρατα ἔχοντες. 1. 5. 5.⁴

¹ An apposition is joined to the personal pronoun included in the verb: 1 P. v. 1, παρακαλῶ (ἐγὼ) ὁ συμπροσβύτης καὶ μάρτυς κ.τ.λ. Compare Lucian, *D. Deor.* 24. 2, Thuc. 1. 137, Xen. *Hell.* 2. 3. 42. To this head may also be referred 1 C. vi. 11, ταῦτά τις ἦτι (ἡμεῖς, τινές, γε, that is, some). [Ταῦτά is no doubt a misprint for ταῦτά: see § 23. 5, 58. 3. note.]

² Lob. *Soph. Aj.* p. 74, Krüg. p. 133, Rost p. 483. [Don. p. 372, Jelf 467. 4: as to Latin, see Madvig 297 a, Don. p. 274.]

³ [Now supported by N. Mí is rejected by Tischendorf, Tregelles (see his note), Alford, Westcott and Hort; bracketed by Lachmann; defended by Meyer and Bleek. But why cannot versions count here?]

⁴ Compare Elmsley, Eurip. *Med.* p. 128 sq. (Lips.), Jacobs, *Athen.* p. 22 sq.,

It is not likely that Jo. xiv. 16, καὶ ἄλλον παράκλητον δώσει ὑμῖν, is an example of this kind; but the analogous word ἕτερος is probably so used in L. xxiii. 32, ἦγοντο δὲ καὶ ἕτεροι δύο κακοῦργοι σὺν αὐτῷ ἀναιρεθῆναι, where the words have the appearance of giving the name κακοῦργος to Jesus. Compare L. x. 1, ἀνέδειξεν ὁ κύριος καὶ ἑτέρους ἐβδόμηκοντα δύο. See Thuc. 4. 67, Antiph. 6. 24.

We have brevity of expression [p. 774] combined with apposition in 2 C. vi. 13, τὴν αὐτὴν ἀντιμισθίαν πλατύνθητε καὶ ὑμεῖς, (for τὸ αὐτό, ὃ ἐστὶν ἀντιμισθία): see Fritzsche, *Dissert. in 2 Cor.* II. 113 sqq.

An epexegetic apposition may be introduced by τοῦτ' ἐστίν: Rom. vii. 18, ἐν ἐμοὶ τοῦτ' ἐστὶν ἐν τῇ σαρκί μου. A. xix. 4, Mk. vii. 2, H. ix. 11, xi. 16, xiii. 15, 1 P. iii. 20, Phil. 12. In E. v. 23 an apposition is annexed by means of αὐτός, and thus brought into prominence: ὡς καὶ ὁ Χριστὸς κεφαλὴ τῆς ἐκκλησίας, αὐτὸς σωτὴρ τοῦ σώματος.

The apposition is brought into the construction of a relative clause, in 1 Jo. ii. 25, αὕτη ἐστὶν ἡ ἐπαγγελία, ἣν αὐτὸς ἐπηγγείλατο ἡμῖν τὴν ζωὴν τὴν αἰώνιον; probably also in Ph. iii. 18 and 2 C. x. 13 (see Meyer *in loc.*). Compare Plat. *Phæd.* 66 c, τότε . . . ἡμῖν ἐσται οὐ ἐπιθυμοῦμεν . . . φρονήσεως: *Hipp. maj.* 281 c, οἱ παλαιοὶ ἐκείνοι, ὧν ὀνόματα μεγάλα λέγεται . . . Πιπτακοῦ καὶ Βίαντος, . . φαίνονται ἀπεχόμενοι: *Rep.* 3. 402 c, 7. 533 c, *Apol.* p. 41 a, Lucian, *Eunuch.* 4.¹

8 That words in apposition, standing as they do on the same level with the nouns to which they are joined, agree with them in case, is a well-known rule: there is no such agreement in gender or number (Ramshorn p. 294). Thus a material (abstract) noun may stand in apposition to a personal noun, or a plural to a collective singular, or a singular to a plural. Ph. iv. 1, ἀδελφοί μου ἀγαπητοί . . . χαρὰ καὶ στεφανός μου. 1 C. iv. 13, xv. 20, Col. iii. 4, Ph. iv. 18, Rev. i. 6, xvi. 3; Soph. *Œd. Col.* 472, Eurip. *Troad.* 432; Plin. *Epp.* 9. 26, Demosthenes *illa norma oratoris et regula*; Liv. 1. 20. 3, *virgines Vestæ, Alba, oriundum sacerdotium*; Liv. 1. 27. 3, 8. 32. 5. 1 C. i. 2, τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ τοῦ θεοῦ, ἡγιασμένοις ἐν Χριστῷ, τῇ οὔσῃ ἐν Κορίνθῳ. 1 Jo. v. 16, δώσει αὐτῷ ζωὴν, τοῖς ἁμαρτάνουσιν μὴ πρὸς θάνατον.²

Krüger, *Dion.* p. 139, Poppo, *Cyrop.* p. 186, Volc. Fritzsche, *Quæst. Lucian.* p. 54 sq., Zell, *Aristot. Ethic.* p. 62. [Jelf 714. *Obs.* 2, Shilleto, *Dem. F. L.* p. 54, Paley, *Eurip.* I. 92, Sandys, *Isocr.* p. 40, Liddell and Scott s. v.]

¹ [Jelf 824. II. 4, Riddell, *Plat. Apol.* p. 192.]

² Bornemann's explanation (*Bibl. Studien der sächs. Geistl.* I. 71), which refers αὐτῷ to him who prays, and takes τοῖς ἁμαρτάνουσιν as a *dativus commodi* (he will give him life for those etc.), seems to me forced. Αὐτῷ cannot well be referred to the ἀδελφὸς ἁμαρτάνων ἁμαρτίαν μὴ πρὸς θάνατον, for here αἰτεῖν manifestly denotes intercession. [The last part of this note is not clear; for as

refer αἰχμαλωτεύειν αἰχμαλωσίαν to this would be too limited a view.

The interpretation of ἀπαρχὴ τοῦ πνεύματος, Rom. viii. 23, to mean *the Spirit as first-fruits* (viz., of God's gifts of grace) has not yet been fully refuted, even by Meyer and Philippi. The main objection urged against it, that the genitive after ἀπαρχή is always (in Scripture language?—compare however Ex. xxvi. 21,¹ Dt. xii. 11, 17) a *partitive* genitive, would after all be a merely mechanical argument. In that case one could never say *my first-fruits, first-fruits of Pentecost*, etc.; but living languages do not allow themselves to be pent up within such narrow limits. Compare Fritz. Rom. II. 175. The Spirit is without question a gift of God, as truly so as the σωτηρία or the κληρονομία, and may very well be regarded as the first-fruits of the gifts of God; and this view is more nearly suggested by the phrase ὁρραβὼν τοῦ πνεύματος itself than Philippi is willing to admit. On the other hand, the use of πνεῦμα to denote the fulness of heavenly blessings, *those of the future world included*, is not found in the language of Scripture.²

The *genitivus appositionis* admits of easy explanation out of the nature of the genitive case,—*the sign of circumcision*, a genitive used for more exact definition of a general notion. Though not uncommon in Oriental usage,³ in Greek it appears to be restricted to the geographical formula noticed above (and even this is on the whole of rare occurrence); for of the examples quoted by Bauer⁴ from Thucydides there is not one which is altogether certain.⁵ In Latin, however,—besides such examples as *verbum scribendi, vocabulum silentii*, which occur throughout the ancient

¹ [Perhaps Ex. xxv. 2.—Winer puts the objection in its extreme form. De Wette (ed. 4) says the genitive is *most naturally* partitive: Meyer (ed. 3), wherever in the LXX and Apocrypha ἀπαρχή is followed by a genitive of *the thing*, this genitive is partitive. See Alford.]

² In Col. ii. 17, ἃ ἰσχυρίαι τῶν μελλόντων, τὸ δὲ σῶμα τοῦ Χριστοῦ, it would be a great mistake to consider τοῦ Χριστοῦ as a genitive of apposition. The words must undoubtedly be so explained as to make Χρ. τοῦ part of the predicate, in dependence on ἰσχυρίαι: *but the body is Christ's, belongs to Christ*, is in Christ, with Christ.

³ Gesen. *Lehrg.* p. 677, Ewald p. 579. [Gesen. *Hebr. Gr.* p. 189.]

⁴ *Philologia Thucydideo-Paullina*, p. 31, sqq.

⁵ Meyer on E. iv. 9 [ed. 2] cites Erfurdt on Soph. *Antig.* 355 and Schæfer on Apollon. Rhod. Schol. p. 235; but in neither place is anything said about the genitive of apposition. [The *genitivus definitivus* or *epexegeticus* (Matth. 343, Bernh. p. 143, Madvig 49 a, Riddell, Plat. *Apol.* p. 124) is nearly akin to this genitive. A. Buttm. (p. 73) strongly objects to our regarding these genitives as representing a relation of *apposition*, and certainly the name seems ill-chosen.]

languages, but which modern writers leave unnoticed,—compare Cic. *Off.* 2. 5, *collectis ceteris causis, eluvionis, pestilentiae, vastitatis, etc.* (i.e., *quæ consistunt in eluvione, pestilentia, etc.*).¹

(b) We sometimes find the nominative where from the structure of the sentence a different case might have been expected: Ja. iii. 8, *τὴν γλῶσσαν οὐδεὶς δύναται δαμάσαι ἀκατάστατον κακόν, μεστή ἰοῦ*. The last words are to be regarded as a kind of exclamation, and are therefore appended in an independent construction: compare Mk. xii. 40, Ph. iii. 18 sq., Rev. i. 5, *ἀπὸ Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ, ὁ μάρτυς ὁ πιστός*, might be taken in the same way. In L. xx. 27, *προσελθόντες τινὲς τῶν Σαδδουκαίων, οἱ ἀντιλέγοντες ἀνάστασιν μὴ εἶναι κ.τ.λ., τῶν ἀντιλεγόντων* would have been more correct; nothing is gained by referring (as Meyer does²) to Bernhardt p. 68. Nor is the example quoted by Bornemann *in loc.*, Thuc. 1. 110, altogether analogous. We have however something similar in Corn. Nep. 2. 7, *illorum urbem, ut propugnaculum oppositum esse barbaris*,—where at all events the *gender* (as in L. xx. 27 the *case*) is conformed to that of a subordinate noun, and not to that of the main noun, to which it belongs in sense. A parallel N. T. example would be Mk. vii. 19, with the reading *καθαρίζων* [see p. 778]. On the other hand, there is an intentional anacoluthon in Demosth. *Aristocrat.* 458 a, *ὁρᾷ . . . τῆς πόλεως οἰκοδομήματα καὶ κατασκευάσματα τηλικαῦτα καὶ τοιαῦτα, ὥστε . . . προπύλαια ταῦτα, νεώσοικοι, στοαί, κ.τ.λ.* And it is, in general, easy to understand how even a word in apposition, when designed to stand out independently, might be placed in the nominative, outside the construction of the sentence—interposed as a pendent word, so to speak. (Jelf 477, 708.)

In 2 C. xi. 28 *ἡ ἐπισύστασίς μου κ.τ.λ.* is not an abnormal apposition to *χωρὶς τῶν παρεκτός*,—such a solecism as this cannot be ascribed to Paul,—but a subject-nominative, and as such emphatic.

The apposition joined to a vocative stands in the nominative in Rom. ii. 1, *ὦ ἄνθρωπε πᾶς ὁ κρίνων* Rev. xi. 17, xvi. 7 (compare Bar. ii. 12, *Act. Apocr.* p. 51, 60), the epexegetis not being construed with the vocative, but introduced independently. Compare Bernh. p. 67. In Mt. vi. 9, the adjunct *ἐν τοῖς οὐρανοῖς* could not be joined to *πάτερ* by the copulative article in any other way, since the article has no vocative form.

9. An apposition may be joined, not to single words only,

¹ [Madvig, *Lat. Gr.* 286. *Obs.* 2, Zumpt 425, Mayor on Cic. *Phil.* 2. 78.]

² [Meyer now connects *οἱ ἀντιλέγοντες* with *τινὲς*.—Bernh. p. 68 refers to the subject noticed in Jelf 477. 2.]

but also to whole sentences (Krüg. p. 246,¹ Don. p. 373, 502, Jelf 580). In this case the nouns which constitute the apposition, standing either in the accusative or in the nominative according to the conformation of the sentence, may frequently be resolved into an independent sentence.²

(a) Substantives.—In the accusative:³ Rom. xii. 1, *παρακαλῶ ὑμᾶς, παραστήσαι τὰ σώματα ὑμῶν θυσίαν ζῶσαν, ἁγίαν, εὐάρεστον τῷ θεῷ, τὴν λογικὴν λατρείαν*,—that is, *ἥτις ἐστὶ λογικὴ λατρεία, qui est cultus* etc.; 1 Tim. ii. 6, *ὁ δοὺς ἑαυτὸν ἀντιλυτρον ὑπὲρ πάντων, τὸ μαρτύριον καιροῖς ἰδίοις*. In the nominative: 2 Th. i. 4 sq., *ὥστε ἡμᾶς αὐτοὺς ἐν ὑμῖν καυχᾶσθαι ἐν ταῖς ἐκκλησίαις τοῦ θεοῦ ὑπὲρ τῆς ὑπομονῆς ὑμῶν καὶ πίστεως ἐν πᾶσι τοῖς διωγμοῖς ὑμῶν καὶ ταῖς θλίψεσιν, αἷς ἀνέχεσθε, ἔνδειγμα τῆς δικαίας κρίσεως τοῦ θεοῦ κ.τ.λ.* Compare Sueton. *Calig.* 16, *decretum est, ut dies . . . Parilia vocaretur, velut argumentum rursus conditæ urbis*; Curt. 4. 7. 13, *repente obductæ cælo nubes condidere solem, ingens aestu fatigatis auxilium*; Cic. *Tusc.* 1. 43. 102, Hor. *Sat.* 1. 4. 110, Flor. 3. 21. See Eurip. *Orest.* 1105, *Hec. Fur.* 59, *Electr.* 231. Plat. *Gorg.* 507 d; and as to Latin, Ramshorn p. 296, Bengel wrongly takes τὸ πλήρωμα in E. i. 23 as thus used; this is a very simple instance of apposition (to *σῶμα αὐτοῦ*).⁴

(b) A neuter adjective or participle stands in relation to a whole sentence: 2 Tim. ii. 14, *διαμαρτυρόμενος ἐνώπιον τοῦ κυρίου μὴ λογομαχεῖν, εἰς οὐδὲν χρησιμὸν Mk. vii. 19 [Rev.], καὶ εἰς τὸν ἀφεδρῶνα ἐκπορεύεται, καθαρίζον πάντα τὰ βρώματα*, which (namely the *ἐκπορεύεσθαι εἰς τὸν ἀφεδρῶνα*) makes all meats clean,—see however above. 8 (b), and compare § 63 [? 66. 3].—But we must not (with Meyer) take *ἀνακαλυπτόμενον* in 2 C. iii. 14 as an impersonal apposition of this kind;⁵ the word is an attributive to *κάλυμμα*.

In Rev. xxi. 17 *μέτρον ἀνθρώπου* is annexed as a loose apposition to *ἐμέτρησε τὸ τεῖχος κ.τ.λ.* Examples similar to this, though not exactly like it, are quoted by Madvig (§ 19).

10. A word in apposition will naturally follow the principal noun, though sometimes it is separated from it by several words,

¹ Entm. p. 50, ed. R. 602, Monk, Eurip. *Alc.* 7, M. 111, Eurip. *Phæn.* 223, *Sprachl.* 432. 5, Stallb. Plat. *Gorg.* p. 228.

² Wannowski, *Syntax. Anom.* p. 47 sqq., 197 sq.

³ Compare also Lob. *Paralip.* p. 519. [Riddell, Plat. *Apol.* p. 114 sqq.]

⁴ [See Meyrick's note, *Speak. Comm.* III. 548 sq.]

⁵ [See Ahnd and Stanley; also Plumptre, *N. T. for Eng. Readers*, II. 373.]

for the sake of emphasis: 1 C. x. 7, τὸ πάσχα ἡμῶν ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν ἐτύθη, Χριστός Rom. viii. 28, 2 C. vii. 6, H. vii. 4 (Stallb. Plat. *Euthyd.* p. 144, Weber, *Dem.* p. 152); Ja. i. 7 sq., μὴ οἰέσθω ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἐκεῖνος, ὅτι λήψεται τι παρὰ τοῦ κυρίου, ἀνὴρ δίφυχος, ἀκατάστατος κ.τ.λ.,—where we should say, *he, a double-minded man* etc. Rom. vii. 21 does not come in here;¹ on 2 C. xi. 2 see Meyer (against Fritzsche). It is easy to see why the apposition *precedes* in 1 P. iii. 7, οἱ ἄνδρες συνοικοῦντες . . . ὡς ἀσθενεστέρω σκεύει τῷ γυναικείῳ. But such a passage as Tit. i. 3, κατ' ἐπιταγὴν τοῦ σωτῆρος ἡμῶν θεοῦ, is of a different kind. Here the predicate σωτὴρ ἡμῶν is the principal noun, which however is explained epexegetically (since in other passages Christ receives this name) by the apposition θεός. So also in Rom. iv. 12, 1 Tim. ii. 3, 2 Tim. i. 10, A. xxiv. 1, 1 P. iii. 15, v. 8, 2 P. i. 11, ii. 20 (iii. 7), Rev. ix. 11, Jo. vi. 27, I. ii. 1, Jude 4, H. ii. 9. Compare *Æschin. Ep.* 6. p. 124 b, Paus. 1. 10. 5, Alciph. 3. 41, Diod. S. *Exc. Vat.* p. 60. Such examples are common in Latin: Cic. *Orat.* 1. 18, Liv. 1. 14, 10. 35, 27. 1, Cæs. *Bell. G.* 4. 1, 10, *Afr.* 98, Suet. *Tib.* 2, *Galb.* 4, *Otho* 1, *Nep.* 20. 1, 22. 3.

Under this head come also adjectives or substantives which stand at the head of a sentence, and—corresponding to the epexegetic apposition—announce the purport of the sentence (Krüg. p. 246 sq., Madv. 197., Jelf. 580. 4): as H. viii. 1, κεφάλαιον ἐν τοῖς λεγομένοις τούτου ἐχόμεν ἄρχιερέα (Lycurg. *Orat.* 17. 6),—where there is no need to supply *ἐστίν*. Compare Rom. viii. 3, 1 P. iii. 3.

11. In conclusion, we must notice summarily the inaccuracies (solecisms) in government and apposition which are found in the Apocalypse (especially in descriptions of visions), and which, from their number and character, give to the diction of this book the impress of considerable harshness.² In some instances these are the result of design; in others they are to be referred to negligence on the part of the writer. Considered from a Greek point of view, they may be explained as arising out of anacoluthon, the mixture of two constructions, *constructio ad*

¹ [Winer refers to Fritzsche, who takes τὸ καλὸν as in apposition to τὸν νόμον. In 2 O. xi. 2 Fritzsche regards τῷ Χριστῷ as an apposition to ἐν ἀνδρί.]

² On these—besides the well-known works of Stolberg and Schwarz (referred to above, p. 7)—see my *Exceget. Studien* p. 154 sqq. [Davidson, *Introd. to N. T.* III. 565 sqq., Green p. 237 sq.] What Hitzig (*Joh. Marcus*: Zurich, 1843, p. 65 sqq.) has collected on the language of the Apocalypse is in the service of a special critical purpose, and too much is set down to the account of Hebrew. Lücke passes a more moderate judgment (*Apokal.* II. 448 sqq.), but estimates too highly the merits of the learned Hitzig in this field.

sensum, variatio structuræ, etc. In this light they should always have been considered, and not ascribed to the ignorance of the writer, or even regarded as Hebraisms: most of the examples indeed would be faulty in Hebrew, as in Greek, and to many Hebrew cannot have given more than indirect occasion. But with all the simplicity and the oriental tone of his language the author knows well and observes well the rules of Greek syntax; even in the imitation of Hebrew expressions he proceeds with caution (Lücke p. 447). Moreover to many of these roughnesses of language we find parallels in the LXX, and even in Greek writers, though not occurring in such rapid succession as in the Apocalypse. To come to details:¹—

Rev. ii. 20 should probably be construed thus: ὅτι ἀφεῖς τὴν γυναῖκά σου Ἰεζάβελ· ἣ λέγουσα ἑαυτὴν προφῆτιν καὶ διδάσκει καὶ πλανᾷ κ.τ.λ., *who, giving herself out for a prophetess, teaches and seduces* etc. Rev. vii. 9, εἶδον, καὶ ἰδοὺ ὄχλος πολλὸς . . . ἐστῶτες ἐνώπιον τοῦ θρόνου . . . περιβεβλημένους, may be explained as containing a mixture of two constructions: in using the nominative the writer had ἰδοὺ before his mind, but in using the accusative περιβεβλημένους the verb εἶδον, and thus he mixes together the two constructions. Compare iv. 4, xiv. 14, Judith x. 7, Stallb. Plat. *Euthyphr.* p. 32.² In Rev. ix. 14 ὁ ἔχων is probably used for a vocative prefixed to λῦσον. In Rev. v. 11 sq., ἤκουσα φωνὴν ἀγγέλων . . . καὶ ἦν ὁ ἀριθμὸς αὐτῶν μυριάδες μυριάδων . . . λέγοντες, the last word is not construed with μυριάδες, but (the words καὶ ἦν . . . μυριάδων being taken as a parenthesis) with ἄγγελοι, as if the sentence had commenced with φωνὴν ἐπήραν ἄγγελοι κ.τ.λ. Similar examples are Thuc. 7. 42, τοῖς Συρακουσίοις . . . κατὰ πλῆξιν οὐκ ὀλίγη ἐγένετο . . . ὁρῶντες Achill. Tat. 6. 13, πειρατήριον ταῦτα εἶναί σοι δοκεῖ, . . . ἄνδρα τοιοῦτον λαβοῦσα Plat. *Phæd.* p. 81 a, οὐκοῦν οὕτω μὲν ἔχουσα εἰς τὸ ὅμοιον αὐτῇ τὸ αἰδὲς ἀπέρχεται τὸ θεῖόν τε . . ., οἳ ἀφικομένην ὑπάρχει αὐτῇ εὐδαίμονι

¹ [In most of the examples in this paragraph the received reading is a manifest correction. Here and there the reading is somewhat doubtful (thus good MSS. have ἐρούς in iv. 4, σὺν ὄφιν in xx. 2); but in almost every instance (not including ii. 20) the reading followed by Winer may be safely accepted.]

² In Rev. xiv. 14, εἶδον, καὶ ἰδοὺ νεφέλη λευκὴ καὶ ἐπὶ τὴν νεφέλην καθήμενον ὅμοιον υἱῷ ἀνθρώπου, ἔχων κ.τ.λ., it is probable that καθήμενον is not accusative masculine, but neuter, for “on the cloud something like a man etc.” In the words which follow the construction immediately passes into the masculine. [It is singular that Winer afterwards inserted xiv. 14 in the text, as resembling iv. 4, still allowing this note to stand. Of Rev. ix. 14 also two different explanations are now given in this paragraph.]

εἶναι, πλάνης . . ἀπηλλαγμένη, ὥσπερ δὲ λέγεται κατὰ τῶν μεμνημένων, ὡς ἀληθῶς τὸν λοιπὸν χρόνον μετὰ θεῶν διάγουσα (for διαγούση). Elsewhere λέγων or λέγοντες (iv. 1, vi. 9 sq., xi. 15) stands in connexion with φωνή, φωναί, etc., because the writer is thinking of the speakers themselves. We even find λέγων used quite absolutely in xi. 1,¹ xiv. 7, xix. 6,—as in the LXX, where it corresponds to the Hebrew יָסַד, Gen. xv. 1, xxii. 20, xxxviii. 13, xlv. 16, xlviii. 2, Ex. v. 14, Jos. x. 17, Jud. xvi. 2, 1 Sam. xv. 12, 1 K. xii. 10: even in Rev. v. 12 it might be so taken. More singular is the irregular apposition (§ 59. 8.b) in Rev. iii. 12, τὸ ὄνομα τῆς πόλεως τοῦ θεοῦ μου, τῆς καινῆς Ἱερουσαλὴμ, ἡ καταβαίνουσα ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ . . . καὶ τὸ ὄνομά μου τὸ καινόν (where however ἡ καταβαίνουσα, since it cannot well be taken as a *nominativus tituli*, interrupts the structure of the sentence as a significant parenthesis,—as if for αὕτη ἐστὶν ἡ καταβαίνουσα); and also in Rev. xiv. 12, ὧδε ὑπομονὴ τῶν ἁγίων ἐστὶν οἱ τηροῦντες τὰς ἐντολάς κ.τ.λ. (i. 5), where there is a sudden transition to a new sentence, somewhat as in Ja. iii. 8, τὴν γλῶσσαν οὐδεὶς δύναται ἀνθρώπων δαμάσαι, ἀκατάσχετον κακόν, μεστήν τοῦ θανάτου φόρου. In Rev. viii. 9 also, ἀπέθανεν τὸ τρίτον τῶν κτισμάτων τῶν ἐν τῇ θαλάσῃ, τὰ ἔχοντα ψυχάς, and in ix. 14, xvi. 3, it is probably by design that the apposition is interposed in an independent form: see also xx. 2. In Rev. xxi. 10 sqq., the structure changes repeatedly: first we find καταβαίνουσαν in regular agreement with τὴν πόλιν of ver. 10; then is inserted an independent sentence, ὁ φωστὴρ κ.τ.λ.; ver. 12 comes back to πόλις, but the attributive commences a new sentence, ἔχουσα κ.τ.λ. Compare Cic. *Brut.* 35: Q. Catulus non antiquo more sed hoc nostro . . . eruditus; multæ literæ, summa . . . comitas etc. On the combination of two constructions, either of which is allowable (as in Rev. xviii. 12 sq., xix. 12), see § 63. II. 1: in xvii. 14 [? xvii. 4] there is less harshness. In i. 5 sq. τῷ ἀγαπῶντι κ.τ.λ. is connected with αὐτῷ ἡ δόξα κ.τ.λ.; but instead of writing καὶ ποιήσαντι κ.τ.λ., the writer interposes this thought in the form of an independent sentence. The combination of two different genders (as in xiv. 19) is noticed above, no. 4. b; still more singular are xi. 4, οὗτοί εἰσιν αἱ δύο ἐλαῖαι καὶ αἱ δύο λυχνῖαι αἱ ἐνώπιον τοῦ κυρίου ἐστῶτες,—for ἐστῶσαι

¹ [Compare § 63. I. 1, A. Buttm. p. 384.—In xix. 6 recent editors read λεγόντων.]

is evidently a correction, v. 6 (iv. 8, xiv. 1, v. 1): the attributives are construed *ad sensum*, the substantives denoting living beings of the male sex. On Rev. i. 4 see p. 79.

Inaccuracies of a different kind are noticed occasionally in the earlier pages of this work. By the side of διδάσκειν τινί (p. 284) may be placed αἰεῖν τῷ θεῷ, Rev. xix. 5. The conjunction ἵνα is frequently found in good MSS. in combination with the indicative (p. 361 sq.) present: see xiii. 17, xx. 3.¹

SECTION LX.

CONNEXION OF SENTENCES WITH ONE ANOTHER: PERIODS.²

1. In all continuous writing the connexion of sentences is the rule, the absence of connexion (*asyndeton*) the exception, There are two kinds of asyndeton,—the grammatical and the rhetorical.

a. Grammatically disconnected sentences are not merely such as begin a new division or section (of some length), the commencement of which is to be rendered conspicuous by this want of connexion; e.g., Rom. ix. 1, x. 1, xiii. 1, G. iii. 1, iv. 21, vi. 1, E. vi. 1, 5, 10, Ph. iv. 1, 4, 1 Tim. iii. 1, 14, v. 1, vi. 1, 3, 2 Tim. ii. 14, iv. 1, 1 P. v. 1, 2 P. iii. 1, 1 Jo. ii. 1, iv. 1 sq. They also occur where the language flows on without interruption,—sometimes in narration, where the mere order of succession may of itself serve as a connexion in regard to time; sometimes in the didactic style, especially in the expression of commands, maxims, etc., which, though still attached to a common thread, stand out more independently if thus isolated. Such examples in narration occur most frequently in John, and constitute one characteristic feature of his style: compare the oft-recurring λέγει or εἶπεν αὐτῷ, ἀπεκρίθη αὐτῷ,³ i. 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 sq., 49, 52, ii. 4 sq., 7, 8, iii. 3, iv. 7, 11, 15, 17, 19, 21, 25, 26, 34, 50, i. 26, 49 sq., ii. 19, iii. 3, 5, 9, 10, [iv.] 13, 17. It cannot however be denied that by the asyndeton (compare Jo. xx. 26, xxi. 3), especially where it runs through several verses, the narration gains greatly in liveliness and impressiveness (as

¹ [Surely *πλανά* may be taken as the subjunctive in xx. 3.]

² Schleiermacher, *Herm.* p. 116 sq.

³ [In a few of the passages which follow, these expressions occur *without asyndeton*. For iii. 13, 17, we should evidently read iv. 13, 17.]

indeed we frequently find it in conjunction with the historic present),—see Jo. iii. 3–5, iv. 9–11, 15–17, v. 6–8, xx. 14–18; and the two kinds of asyndeton, the grammatical and the rhetorical, flow into each other.

The didactic asyndeton occurs in the Sermon on the Mount (Mt. v, vi, vii), and also in James, but most frequently in John, —in Christ's discourses and in the First Epistle. The writer is, so to speak, continually commencing anew, and a translator has no right to introduce a connective particle. Compare Jo. ii. 7, iii. 30–33, v. 43, 45, vii. 17, 18, x. 3, 4, 17 sq., xv. 2–24, 1 Jo. i. 6, 8–10, ii. 4, 6, 9 sq., 15, 18 sq., iii. 1 sq., 4–10, 18–20, iv. 4–10, 12, v. 1 sq., 5 sq., 9 sq., 12, 16–19, Ja. i. 16–18, iv. 7–10, v. 1–6, 8–10, Rom. xii. 9, 14, 16, 21, 1 Tim. iv. 11–16, v. 14, 22–24, Mt. x. 8.¹

2. The rhetorical asyndeton—which was long ago treated of by Longinus,² Gregorius Corinthius, and Quintilian, and which is rightly reckoned amongst rhetorical figures³—is, by the very nature of the case, of more frequent occurrence in the Epistles of the N. T. than in the historical books: the commentators have not always regarded it from the right point of view. As the language receives from it terseness and swiftness of movement, it serves to render the style lively and forcible. On asyndeton within a sentence, see § 58. 7. Of rhetorical asyndeton between sentences we may distinguish the following cases (Bernh. p. 448, Kühner II. 459 sqq., Jelf 792):—

The connecting particles are omitted

a. When in impassioned language several parallel clauses are annexed to one another, and especially in a climax;⁴ here the repetition of the copula would be clumsy. Mk. iv. 39, *σιώπα, πεφίμωσο* 1 Cor. iv. 8, *ἤδη κεκορεσμένοι ἐστέ· ἤδη ἐπλουτήσατε, χωρὶς ἡμῶν ἐβασιλεύσατε* xiii. 4–8, xiv. 26, 1 Th. v. 14, 1 P. ii.

¹ [Jo. ii. 7 is wrong,—probably 1 Jo. ii. 7. In 1 Jo. v. 5 the reading is doubtful; in Ja. iv. 7 *ἡ* should be inserted.]

² Longinus 19, Gregorius Corinthius in Walz, *Rhet. Græci* VII. ii. 1211, Quintil. *Institut.* 9. 3. 50 sq.

³ Glass, *Philol. Sacr.* I. 512 sq., Bauer, *Rhetor. Paull.* II. 591 sqq.; compare Hand, *Lat. Styl* p. 302. See Dissen, *Pindar*, Excurs. 2 (Gotha ed.), and Hermann's review in Jahn's *Jahrb.* I. 54 sqq.; also Nägelsbach, *Anmerk. zur Ilias*, p. 266 sqq. As to Latin, compare Ramshorn p. 514 sq. In Hebrew, many examples (which indeed require sifting) are given by Nolde, *Concordant. Particul.* p. 313 sqq.

⁴ Reiz and Lehmann on Lucian, *Ver. Hist.* 2. § 35.

17, 1 Tim. iii. 16, 2 C. vii. 2, Ja. v. 6, 1 P. v. 10, al. Similarly in Demosth. *Phil.* 4. p. 54 a, *Pantæn.* 626 a, Xen. *Cyr.* 7. 1. 38 (Weber, *Demosth.* p. 363).

b. In antithesis: the force of the contrasted notions thus strikes the eye at once. 1 C. xv. 43 sq., *σπείρεται ἐν ἀτιμίᾳ, ἐγείρεται ἐν δόξῃ, σπείρεται ἐν ἀσθενείᾳ, ἐγείρεται ἐν δυνάμει, σπείρεται σῶμα ψυχικόν, ἐγείρεται σῶμα πνευματικόν* Ja. i. 19, *πᾶς ἄνθρωπος ταχύς εἰς τὸ ἀκοῦσαι, βραδὺς εἰς τὸ λαλῆσαι*: compare also Mk. xvi. 6, Jo. iv. 22, vi. 63, viii. 41.¹ So also in parallelism of sentences generally; as A. xxv. 12, *καίσαρα ἐπικέκλησαι, ἐπὶ καίσαρα πορεύσῃ*: compare Eurip. *Iph. Aul.* 464.

c. Especially when a reason (motive) or explanation is appended to a sentence (Krüg. p. 254), or when an application or admonition is deduced from what has preceded:² Rev. xxii. 10,³ *μὴ σφραγίσῃς τοὺς λόγους τῆς προφητείας τοῦ βιβλίου τούτου· ὁ καιρὸς ἐγγύς ἐστιν*. Jo. iv. 24, viii. 18, xvii. 17, Rom. vi. 9, 1 C. vii. 4, 15, 2 C. xii. 11, Rev. xvi. 6, 15, 1 P. v. 8, 2 P. ii. 16, (Rev. xiv. 5 *c. l.*); H. iii. 12, *βλέπετε* (compare ver. 7–11) *μήποτε ἔσται ἐν τινι ὑμῶν καρδιά πονηρὰ ἀπιστίας*. 1 C. vi. 18, v. 7, 13, vii. 23, 2 C. xi. 30 (see Meyer),⁴ Jo. xii. 35. One case deserves mention as a special variety of asyndeton,—where a saying is followed up by an explanatory clause (without *καί*) in which the principal word is repeated: Jo. x. 11, *ἐγὼ εἰμι ὁ ποιμὴν ὁ καλός· ὁ ποιμὴν ὁ καλὸς τὴν ψυχὴν αὐτοῦ τίθησιν ὑπὲρ τῶν προβάτων* xv. 13, 1 C. viii. 2. In such passages we have only to supply in thought a *ὅτι* (*γάρ*) or an *οὖν* (*ὥστε*), in order to feel how the presence of a conjunction weakens the expression. Compare Lysias, in *Nicomach.* 23, Æsch. *Ctesiph.* 48 (Kritz, *Sallust*, I. 184). It is not uncommon to meet with asyndeton when a writer is developing and working out a thought: see H. xi. 3.

It was formerly an inveterate habit of commentators to supply some particle before a sentence which was appended *ἀσυνδέτως*, and by this means to bring the sentence into connection with the preceding words; the rhetorical effect produced by the omission of the

¹ Stallb. *Plat. Crit.* p. 144, and *Plat. Protag.* p. 52.

² Stallb. *Plat. Alcib.* 2. p. 319.

³ [The most probable reading is *ὁ καιρὸς γὰρ ἐγγύς ἐστιν*.]

⁴ ["Ver. 30 expresses the result of verses 23–29, which establish the *ὑπὲρ ἐγὼ* of ver. 23." Meyer *in loc.*—It will be seen that some of the passages quoted in this paragraph are mentioned above as examples of *grammatical* asyndeton. It is not possible to define exactly the boundaries of each kind.]

conjunction was thus entirely overlooked : see, for example, 1 C. iii. 17, vii. 23, Ja. v. 3 (Pott *in loc.*). The same fault was also committed by transcribers of MSS., who frequently introduced connecting particles into the text.

3. The connexion of sentences with one another is most simply effected by means of the copulative particles *καί* and *τε*,—negatively by *οὐδέ*. These particles denote nothing more than mere annexation (§ 53); and hence in the historical style, in accordance with oriental simplicity, they frequently afford the means of passing from one fact to another,—*καί* both in the Gospels and in the Acts, *τε* (Madv. 185, Jelf 754. 3) almost exclusively in the Acts. For *καί* thus used, compare Mt. iv. 23–25, vii. 25, viii. 23–25, ix. 1–4, xiii. 53–58, Mk. i. 13, ii. 1 sq., Jo. ii. 7 sq., 13–16, iii. 22, iv. 27, v. 9, A. ii. 1–4, xii. 7–9, [xiv.] 24–26; for *τε*, A. xii. 6, 12, 17, xiii. 4, 46, 50,¹ 52, xiv. 11–13, 21, xv. 4, 6, xvi. 23, 34, xvii. 26, xviii. 4, 26, xix. 2 sq., 6, 11, xx. 3, 7, xxv. 2, xxvii. 3, 8, 29, xxviii. 2.² In particular, a writer will sometimes first specify the time of an occurrence in an independent sentence, and then subjoin by means of *καί* the statement of the occurrence itself; see Mk. xv. 25, *ἦν ὥρα τρίτη καὶ ἐσταύρωσαν αὐτόν* Jo. xi. 55, *ἦν ἐγγὺς τὸ πάσχα καὶ ἀνέβησαν πολλοί* iv. 35, al. (compare § 53.3). This has become a standing usage in Greek writers in cases where the note of time is to be brought into prominence (Madv. 185 b, Jelf 752).

The narration is however still more regularly continued by means of the more strongly marked connective particles *δέ* and *οὖν* (see § 53). As the former of these annexes some other thing, something different or new, and the latter indicates a consequence, both particles, loosely applied, are peculiarly adapted to the historical style; and hence the N. T. writers by an interchange of *καί*, *δέ*, and *οὖν* have imparted to their narration a certain variety, which even in the Gospels conceals the Hebrew tinge. Compare Jo. ii. 1 *καί* twice, 2 *δέ*, 3 *καί*, 8 *καί*, 8 sq. *δέ*; Jo. iv. 4 *δέ*, 5 *οὖν*, 6 *δέ* and *οὖν*; iv. 39 *δέ*, 40 *οὖν*, 41 *καί*, 42 *τε*; A. xii. 1–3 *δέ* four times, 5 *οὖν* and *δέ*, 6 *δέ*, 7 *καί* twice

¹ [*Τε* does not occur in this verse. In A. xiii. 52 and xvi. 23 (as often in the Acts) it is doubtful whether we should read *τε* or *δέ*.]

² Rost's remark (p. 723 sq.) on *τε* as a connective of sentences in Attic prose hardly receives confirmation from Luke's usage. [Rost's remark (omitted in ed. 7) is to the effect that in Attic prose we find *τε* . . . *τε* only when the words connected express ideas which are strongly opposed to each other.]

and δέ, 8 δέ twice and καί, 9 καί twice and δέ, 10 καί twice and δέ, 11 καί, 12 τε, 13 δέ, 14 καί and δέ, 15 δέ three times, 16 δέ twice, 17 δέ, τε, and καί, 18 δέ, 19 δέ and καί, 20 δέ twice, 21 and 22 δέ, 23 δέ and καί, 24 sq. δέ; A. xxv. 1 οὖν, 2 τε, 4 and 5 οὖν, 6 and 7 δέ; etc.

Other connectives in the historical style—not much more definite in their character, but adopted for the sake of greater variety—are τότε (mainly in Matthew), μετὰ τοῦτο or ταῦτα (mainly in John and Luke), ἐν ἐκείναις ταῖς ἡμέραις, etc.; εἰτα is only found in isolated instances.

The design of the polysyndeton between sentences which are not purely narratory is, to give prominence to them as separate parts of one whole sentence: Jo. x. 3, τοῦτω ὁ θυρωρὸς ἀνοίγει καὶ τὰ πρόβατα τῆς φωνῆς αὐτοῦ ἀκούει καὶ τὰ ἴδια πρόβατα φωνεῖ κατ' ὄνομα καὶ ἐξάγει αὐτά· x. 9, 12. Compare A. xiii. 36, xvii. 28, I C. xii. 4 sqq.

4. Of a closer kind is that connexion of sentences which is based on opposition; either generally, where two sentences (like arsis and thesis, as it were) are joined by μέν . . . δέ (Madv. 188) or καί . . . καί (Madv. 185), negatively by οὔτε . . . οὔτε; or where an affirmative sentence stands opposed to a negative, or a negative to an affirmative. Examples of the former are A. xxii. 9, τὸ μὲν φῶς ἐθέασαντο, τὴν δὲ φωνὴν οὐκ ἤκουσαν· xxiii. 8, xxv. 11, i. 5 (compare § 53. 7), Mk. ix. 13, καὶ Ἡλίας ἐλήλυθεν καὶ ἐποίησαν αὐτῷ ὅσα ἠθελον· Jo. ix. 37 (see § 53. 4). For examples of the latter see Jo. iii. 17, οὐκ ἀπέστειλεν ὁ θεὸς τὸν υἱὸν αὐτοῦ ἵνα κρίνῃ τὸν κόσμον, ἀλλ' ἵνα σωθῇ ὁ κόσμος· Rom. ix. 1, ἀλήθειαν λέγω ἐν Χριστῷ, οὐ ψεύδομαι (compare § 55. 8). To this type—that of opposition or contrast—may also be reduced

a. Sentences of comparison: Mt. xii. 40, ὥσπερ ἦν Ἰωνᾶς ἐν τῇ κοιλίᾳ τοῦ κήτους τρεῖς ἡμέρας καὶ τρεῖς νύκτας, οὕτως ἔσται ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἐν τῇ καρδίᾳ τῆς γῆς· Mt. v. 48, ἔσεσθε ὑμεῖς τέλειοι, ὡς ὁ πατὴρ ὑμῶν τέλειός ἐστιν· Jo. iii. 14, καθὼς Μωϋσῆς ὑψώσεν . . . οὕτως ὑψωθῆναι δεῖ· L. vi. 31, καθὼς θέλετε, ἵνα ποιῶσιν ὑμῖν οἱ ἄνθρωποι . . . καὶ ὑμεῖς ποιεῖτε αὐτοῖς ὁμοίως.

b. Temporal sentences (see § 53. 8): L. i. 23, ὡς ἐπλήσθησαν αἱ ἡμέραι . . . ἀπῆλθεν· A. xxvii. 1, Jo. iv. 1, Mt. xvii. 25, ὅτε εἰσῆλθεν εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν . . . προέφθασεν· vi. 2, ὅταν οὖν ποιῇς ἐλεημοσύνην, μὴ σαλπίσσης ἔμπροσθέν σου, al.

c. Even conditional sentences (§ 53. 8): 1 C. ix. 17, εἰ ἐκὼν τοῦτο πράσσω, μισθὸν ἔχω L. vii. 39, εἰ ἦν προφήτης, ἐγίνωσκειν ἂν Jo. vii. 17, εἰαν τις θέλῃ τὸ θέλημα αὐτοῦ ποιεῖν, γινώσεται κ.τ.λ. That these sentences really come in here, is shown by the construction (examined elsewhere) in Ja. v. 13, κακοπαθεῖ τις ἐν ὑμῖν, προσευχέσθω, where the conditional sentence takes an independent form, *some one among you is afflicted* (I put the case), *let him pray*; 1 C. vii. 21, δοῦλος ἐκλήθης, μή σοι μελέτω. Compare Ja. ii. 19 sq. (Madv. 194. Rem. 3, Jelf 860. 8). Some supply εἰ in such a case, but improperly: it is however just as inadmissible to take the first clause interrogatively. See above, p. 355; and compare Bernh. p. 385, Dissen, Demosth. *Cor.* p. 284 sq. Similarly in Latin: Terent. *Eunuch.* 2. 2. 21, negat quis, nego; ait, ajo.¹

5. In the three cases just adduced, *a*, *b*, and *c*,—as also in causal sentences,—an antecedent clause (or *protasis*) and a consequent clause (or *apodosis*) stand contrasted with each other: L. i. 1, v. 4, Mt. iv. 3, v. 13, H. ii. 14, al. In most instances, however, there is no special indication of the commencement of the consequent clause, marked in German by *so*, and hence it has sometimes been a matter of doubt where the apodosis begins (e.g., in Ja. iii. 3 sq., iv. 15, al.). Where οὕτως appears to be used for such a purpose, or where the apodosis is introduced by εἴτα, τότε, or in hypothetical clauses by ἀλλά, δέ,² ἄρα (οὖν? see § 63³)—as in Mk. xiii. 14, Mt. xii. 28, Jo. vii. 10, xi. 6, xii. 16, 1 C. i. 23, xv. 54, xvi. 2, 2 C. xiii. 4 [*Rec.*], 1 Th. v. 3, al.—the design is to give prominence to the apodosis: οὕτως, in particular, alludes again to the circumstances expressed in the protasis. Only in sentences of comparison (4. *a*) we frequently find οὕτως or καί before the apodosis, answering to the ὡς or ὥσπερ or καθὼς of the antecedent clause; see Rom. v. 15, 2 C. xi. 3 [*Rec.*], 1 Th. ii. 7 sq., Mt. xii. 40, Jo. v. 21, xv. 4, 9, xx. 21. (It is after ὥσπερ that οὕτως most regularly occurs.) Where οὕτως follows a conditional clause, it was formerly considered to be purely pleonastic. In Rev. xi. 5, however, οὕτως is *hoc modo* (see the previous sentence), and in 1 Th. iv. 14 it points to the

¹ Heindorf, Horat. *Serm.* 1. 1. 45, Kritz, *Sall.* II. 349. [Madv. *Lat. Gr.* 442. *Obs.* 2, Munro on Lucr. 3. 935.]

² Jacobs, *Æl. Anim.* p. 27 sq. *Præf.*

³ [Perhaps § 53. 10. 4.]

identity of the lot of the faithful with that of Christ (ἀπέθανε καὶ ἀνέστη): these examples are not even parallel with those adduced by Matthiæ 610. *extr.*—Still less is οὕτως redundant when it follows participles, as in Jo. iv. 6, A. xx. 11: see § 65. 9.

In the case of an accumulation of antecedent and consequent clauses, it sometimes occurs that the protasis is repeated after the apodosis, usually in a definite form, so that here we have a doubled apodosis. See Rev. ii. 5, μετανόησόν· εἰ δὲ μὴ (μετανοεῖς), ἔρχομαί σοι ταχύ . . ., ἐὰν μὴ μετανοήσῃς; here the length of the sentence gave occasion to the repetition. Mt. v. 18 is probably not an example of this kind: see § 65. 6.

6. The conception of objective sentences, sentences of consequence and purpose, and causal sentences, is one of distinct dependence, and therefore of subordination to a principal sentence. Hence they are appended in the form of dependent sentences, by means of ὅτι, ὡς,—ὥστε, ὡς (not ἵνα, see § 53. 10. 6), also οὖν, ἄρα,—ἵνα, ὅπως,—γάρ, ὅτι, etc. (see § 53); and in some instances the character of grammatical dependence is further indicated by the use of the indirect moods of the verb. Since the causal is akin to the objective sentence, ὅτι (*quod*) may stand at the head of either, signifying both *because* and *that*. There is one case in which εἰ (like *si* in Latin) apparently takes the place of the objective ὅτι, viz., after verbs which express a mental emotion (Madv. 194 c,¹ Jelf 804. 9). See *e.g.* Mk. xv. 44, ἐθαύμασεν εἰ ἥδη τέθνηκεν, *miratus est si jam mortuus fuerit*; 1 Jo. iii. 13, μὴ θαυμάζετε, εἰ μισεῖ ὑμᾶς ὁ κόσμος; compare Fritz. *Mark*, p. 702. Here however ὅτι is used where that which occasions the wonder (grief, etc.) is actually existent; εἰ where it hovers before the mind of the speaker only as a case supposed, or appears to him uncertain, or at all events is to be represented as uncertain,—‘marvel not *if* the world hates you.’² A. xxvi. 8 is a similar instance. In the latter case it is sometimes modesty which leads to the choice of this mode of expression; as in our own language we sometimes say, *He asked him whether he would not give* etc. Compare with this A. viii. 22.

The affinity between objective and relative sentences is shown by A. xiv. 27, ἀνήγγελλον, ὅσα ἐποίησεν ὁ θεὸς μετ’ αὐτῶν καὶ ὅτι ᾔνοιξεν κ.τ.λ. .

¹ Hoogeveen, *Doctr. Part.* p. 228 sq. (ed. Schütz); Jacob on Lucian, *Toxar.* p. 52.

² Weber, *Demosth.* p. 535, Matth. 617. 2, Rost p. 628 sq.

7. The character of dependence is still more decidedly exhibited by

a. Relative sentences, where they are appositional—whether they be more or less essential to the integrity of the sentence: Mt. ii. 9, ὁ ἀσθήρ, ὃν εἶδον, προῆγεν αὐτούς: Rom. v. 14, Ἀδάμ, ὃς ἐστὶ τύπος τοῦ μέλλοντος: 1 C. i. 30, Χριστῷ, ὃς ἐγενήθη σοφία ἡμῖν κ.τ.λ., A. i. 2, xv. 10. But the form of the relative sentence is also employed in two other cases:—

(α) Where ὃς is continuative, and can be resolved into καὶ οὗτος;¹ examples of this kind are mainly found in narration. A. xiii. 43, ἡκολούθησαν πολλοί . . . τῷ Παύλῳ καὶ τῷ Βαρνάβᾳ, οἵτινες προσλαλοῦντες ἔπειθον αὐτούς κ.τ.λ.; A. xvi. 24, ἔβαλον εἰς φυλακὴν παραγγείλαντες τῷ δεσμοφύλακι . . . ὃς παραγγελίαν τοιαύτην κ.τ.λ.; L. x. 30, A. iii. 3; xiii. 31, xiv. 9, xvi. 14, 16, xvii. 10, xix. 25, xxi. 4, xxii. 4, xxiii. 14, xxviii. 23. (Jelf 834.)

(β) Where the subject or predicate is a relative sentence: A. xiii. 25, ἔρχεται, οὗ οὐκ εἰμὶ ἄξιος τὸ ὑπόδημα λῦσαι: xiii. 48, ἐπίστευσαν, ὅσοι ἦσαν τεταγμένοι εἰς ζωὴν αἰώνιον: xiii. 37, Jo. xi. 3, ὃν φιλεῖς, ἀσθενεῖ: Mt. x. 27, xxiii. 12, Jo. i. 46, iii. 34, xv. 7, 1 Jo. ii. 5, iv. 6, Rom. viii. 25. In this case the relative sentence is frequently placed before the principal, as in Jo. iii. 34, xiii. 7, 1 Jo. iii. 17, A. x. 15, Rom. viii. 25; or the principal sentence contains a demonstrative which points back to the relative sentence,—see Mt. v. 19, L. ix. 26, Jo. v. 19, 1 Jo. ii. 5.

Not unfrequently several relative sentences are combined (1 P. iii. 19–22); either co-ordinate, A. xiv. 15 sq., i. 2 sq., iii. 2 sq., xxvii. 23, xxiv. 6, 8 (Tisch.); or subordinated one to another, A. xiii. 31 (Ἰησοῦς) ὃς ὥφθη τοῖς συναρβᾶσιν αὐτῷ . . . οἵτινες νῦν εἰσὶν μάρτυρες αὐτοῦ κ.τ.λ., xxv. 15 sq., xxvi. 7, Rom. i. 2, 5, 6.

b. Indirect interrogative sentences,—which native Greeks characterise by the peculiar form of the interrogative words ὅστις, ὅποιος, ὅπόσος, etc.: Jo. vi. 64, ἦδει τίνες εἰσὶν οἱ μὴ πιστεύοντες: Mt. x. 11, ἐξετάσατε τίς ἄξιός ἐστιν: Jo. iii. 8, οὐκ οἶδας πόθεν ἔρχεται καὶ ποῦ ὑπάγει: A. x. 18, ἐπυνθάνοντο εἰ Σίμων ἐνθάδε ξενίζεται: L. xxii. 23, ἥρξαντο συζητεῖν πρὸς αὐτοὺς τὸ τίς ἄρα εἶη ἐξ αὐτῶν ὁ τοῦτο μέλλων πράσσειν: A. xxv.

¹ [Rost p. 679, Kühner II. 938 (ed. 2). This usage is much more common in Latin (Zumpt 803, Madvig 448): A. Buttmann holds that the frequency of such examples in later Greek is to be ascribed to Latin influence (p. 282 sq.).]

20, ἀπορούμενος ἐγώ . . . ἔλεγον, εἰ βούλοιτο πορεύεσθαι κ.τ.λ.—
On this compare Schleiermacher, *Herm.* p. 131.

8. So far, the connexion of sentences with one another has depended upon certain conjunctions,—under which head, if we take the word in a wider sense, the relatives may be included. This connexion is also effected by means of inflexional forms, especially the infinitive and the participle, through which the subordinate sentences are grammatically incorporated with a principal sentence, as constituent parts of it. For example:—

a. 1 C. xvi. 3, τούτους πέμψω ἀπενεγκεῖν τὴν χάριν (ἵνα ἀπενέγκωσι), Mk. iv. 3 [*Rec.*], ἐξῆλθεν ὁ σπείρων τοῦ σπείραι· A. xxvi. 16, εἰς τοῦτ' ὥφθην σοι, προχειρίσασθαί σε· Ph. i. 7, διὰ τὸ ἔχειν με ἐν τῇ καρδίᾳ ὑμᾶς (ὅτι ὑμᾶς ἐν τῇ καρδίᾳ ἔχω), A. xviii. 2, xxvii. 9, xix. 1, ἐγένετο ἐν τῷ τὸν Ἀπολλῶ εἶναι ἐν Κορίνθῳ· xx. 1, μετὰ τὸ παύσασθαι τὸν θόρυβον . . . ὁ Παῦλος ἐξῆλθεν. Especially do infinitives with a preposition serve to give compactness and roundness to sentences. The same may be said of the accusative with the infinitive, which usually represents an objective sentence; e.g., H. vi. 11, ἐπιθυμοῦμεν ἕκαστον ὑμῶν τὴν αὐτὴν ἐνδείκνυσθαι σπουδὴν· 1 Tim. ii. 8, βούλομαι προσεύχεσθαι τοὺς ἄνδρας κ.τ.λ. (§ 44. 3).

b. 2 C. vii. 1, ταύτας ἔχοντες τὰς ἐπαγγελίας καθαρῖσωμεν ἑαυτούς· L. iv. 35, A. xxv. 13 [*Rec.*], κατήντησαν ἀσπασόμενοι τὸν Φῆστον· A. xxv. 1, Φῆστος ἐπιβὰς τῇ ἐπαρχίᾳ . . . ἀνέβη· L. iv. 2, ἦγετο ἐν τῇ ἐρήμῳ πειραζόμενος· A. xii. 16, ἐπέμενε κρούων (§ 45. 4). Especially are participles so used in the construction of the genitive absolute, to denote accessory circumstances of place or time (§ 30. Rem., p. 259): e.g., A. xxv. 13, ἡμερῶν διαγενομένων τινῶν Ἀγρίππας καὶ Βερνίκη κατήντησαν· x. 9, ἐκείνων τῇ πόλει ἐγγιζόντων ἀνέβη Πέτρος· L. iv. 40, δύνοντος τοῦ ἡλίου πάντες . . . ἤγαγον· ix. 42, ἐτι προσερχομένου αὐτοῦ ἔρρηξεν αὐτὸν τὸ δαιμόνιον· Mk. xiv. 3, καὶ ὄντος αὐτοῦ ἐν Βηθανίᾳ ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ Σίμωνος τοῦ λεπροῦ, κατακειμένου αὐτοῦ, ἦλθεν γυνή κ.τ.λ. By degrees this construction became so fully established as an idiom of the language, that it is used even where the subject with which the participle is joined is identical with the subject of the principal sentence: see p. 260. Moreover the same principal sentence frequently contains several participial constructions, either co-ordinate or subordinated to one another, by which means the structure of the

sentence becomes more organic. See A. xii. 25, *Βαρνάβας καὶ Σαῦλος ὑπέστρεψαν ἐξ Ἱερουσαλὴμ, πληρώσαντες τὴν διακονίαν, συμπαραλαβόντες καὶ Ἰωάννην* xvi. 27, *ἔξυπνος γενόμενος ὁ δεσμοφύλαξ καὶ ἰδὼν ἀνεωγμένας τὰς θύρας τῆς φυλακῆς, σπασάμενος μάχαιραν ἥμελλεν ἑαυτὸν ἀναιρεῖν, νομίζων ἐκπεφευγῆναι τοὺς δεσμίους* xxiii. 27, *τὸν ἄνδρα τοῦτον συλλημφθέντα ὑπὸ τῶν Ἰουδαίων καὶ μέλλοντα ἀναιρεῖσθαι ὑπ' αὐτῶν ἐπιστάς σὺν τῷ στρατεύματι ἐξειλάμην αὐτόν, μαθὼν κ.τ.λ.*; A. xiv. 19, xviii. 22 sq., xxv. 6 sq., 2 Tim. i. 4, Tit. ii. 12 sq., 1 C. xi. 4, L. vii. 37 sq.

Hence it must in general be acknowledged, not only that these constructions impart greater variety to the style, but also that they unite the sentences more closely with one another, and consequently give to the periods greater roundness. The latter purpose is answered still more effectually when two independent sentences are so interwoven as to form but one,—by *Attraction* (§ 66), for which the relatives in particular possess extensive aptitude (§ 24). Attraction itself however is very varied, and occurs in the N. T. in many forms, from the most simple (L. v. 9, *ἐπὶ τῇ ἄγρα τῶν ἰχθύων, ἣ συνέλαβον* A. iv. 13, *ἐπεγίνωσκον αὐτοὺς ὅτι σὺν τῷ Ἰησοῦ ἦσαν*) to the complicated, e.g., Rom. iii. 8, *τί ἔτι κἀγὼ ὡς ἁμαρτωλὸς κρίνομαι ; καὶ μὴ, καθὼς βλασφημούμεθα καὶ καθὼς φασὶν τινες ἡμᾶς λέγειν, ὅτι ποιήσωμεν τὰ κακά, ἵνα ἔλθῃ τὰ ἀγαθά ;*

Rem. A contrast to this fusion of sentences is presented when a writer, instead of contenting himself with the simple infinitive, substitutes for this a complete sentence: Mk. xiv. 21, *καλὸν αὐτῷ εἰ οὐκ ἐγεννήθη ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἐκεῖνος* 1 Jo. v. 2, *ἐν τούτῳ ἐγνώκαμεν, ὅτι . . . , ὅταν τὸν θεὸν ἀγαπῶμεν* (ii. 3), A. xxvii. 42, *τῶν στρατιωτῶν βουλὴ ἐγένετο, ἵνα τοὺς δεσμώτας ἀποκτείνωσιν* (contrast ver. 12), Rev. xix. 8. This mode of expression is not always to be ascribed to a love of expansion (characteristic of the later language); it is sometimes adopted in order to give the clause greater prominence, sometimes for the sake of a more flexible construction.

9. By means of these different connectives the style of the N. T. is made to possess an organic texture by no means wanting in variety, though less diversified than the style of Greek writers generally. We even find somewhat lengthy periods thus formed, particularly in Luke (and more especially in the Acts): e.g. L. i. 1-3, A. xii. 13 sq., xv. 24-26, xvii. 24 sq., xx. 9, 20 sq., xxiii. 10, xxvi. 10-14, 16-18, Rom. i. 1-7, 1 P. iii. 18-22, H. ii. 2-4, 2 P. i. 2-7. Yet it must not be concealed that, in cases

where a long period had been planned, the thread of the construction is frequently broken, and either the paragraph ends in some anacoluthon or is left altogether without conclusion (Rom. iii. 8, xii. 6–8, xvi. 25 sq., 27, Mk. vi. 8 sq., G. ii. 4 sq., 2 P. ii. 4–8, 2 Th. ii. 3 sq.,—see § 63), or at all events the construction is commenced anew (2 P. ii. 5 sq., E. v. 27, Jo. viii. 53, Rev. ii. 2, 9).

One means of constructing ramified sentences the N.T. writers have renounced. When words spoken by others are quoted, even when contained in a brief compass, they are not, as a rule, brought into the structure of the sentence in the indirect construction, but are expressed in the direct form; and indeed are not always introduced by ὅτι¹ as an external connective, or by λέγων. See Mt. ix. 18, xxvi. 72, Mk. xi. 32, L. v. 12, Jo. i. 20, xxi. 17, G. i. 23, A. iii. 22, v. 23, al. So also, when a writer has begun by quoting words indirectly, he will frequently pass very quickly into the *oratio directa*: L. v. 14, A. i. 4, xxiii. 22 (see § 63. II. 2). This peculiarity is especially met with after verbs of *asking*, which are followed, not by an indirect statement of the request or intreaty in the form of an infinitive or a clause with ἵνα (§ 44. 8), but by the very words of the speaker: L. xiv. 18, ἐρωτῶ σε, ἔχε με παρητημένον xiv. 19, v. 12, Jo. iv. 31, ix. 2, Ph. iv. 3, A. ii. 40, xvi. 15, xxi. 39, Mt. viii. 31, xviii. 29, 1 C. iv. 16. But what the style thus loses in conciseness, it gains on the other hand in liveliness and clearness. See further Schleiermacher, *Herm.* p. 131.

Rem. It is interesting to notice in parallel sections, especially of the Synoptic Gospels, the variety displayed in the formation and connexion of sentences. In such a comparison Luke always stands

¹ [In his interesting dissertations on *Primitive Liturgies*, Dr. Jessop complains, perhaps with reason, that Winer notices too slightly the recitative ὅτι, which is certainly of frequent occurrence in the N. T. (Bruder points out about one hundred examples, but this number should be increased by twenty or more.) In many passages it is difficult to decide whether ὅτι is recitative or whether it introduces an ordinary dependent clause; see e. g. the varying judgments of editors in Mt. x. 7, L. vii. 4, Ph. ii. 11. Now and then we have to decide between ὅτι recitative and ὅτι causal, as in Mt. xvi. 7, L. i. 25, Jo. xx. 13 (all these are probably examples of the former), and in some quotations from the O. T., where ὅτι may or may not belong to the words quoted (Mt. iv. 6, Rom. viii. 36, al.). Of course, any construction of the *oratio recta* may thus follow ὅτι: e. g., a direct question (Mk. iv. 21, viii. 4), or an imperative, (2 Th. iii. 10). Not unfrequently we find quotations with and without ὅτι standing side by side (L. xx. 5, Jo. viii. 33,—compare L. iv. 4, 8, 10, 12). The omission of ὅτι (after ἐχαιστών) in 1 C. xiv. 18 is remarkable: Greek writers frequently omit this particle after οἶμαι, οἶδα, etc. (Krug. p. 216, Jelf 798. 1. a).]

out as the more practised writer; as indeed he is also more careful than the others in his choice of words,—preferring, for instance, idiomatic expressions, *verba composita* and *decomposita*. But this subject belongs to a treatise on N. T. style.

SECTION LXI.

POSITION OF WORDS AND CLAUSES,—ESPECIALLY WHEN IRREGULARLY ARRANGED (HYPERBATON).

1. The arrangement of the several words of a sentence is in general determined by the order in which the conceptions are formed, and by the closer relations in which certain parts of the sentence (as groups of words) stand to one another. The latter consideration requires, for instance, that the adjective should, as a rule, be placed in the most immediate contact with its substantive, the adverb with its verb or adjective, the genitive with its governing noun, the preposition with its case. one member of an antithesis with the other. In particular instances, the union of a sentence with what has gone before (H. xi. 1, 1 Tim. vi. 6, Col. ii. 9, Ph. iv. 10), the greater (rhetorical) emphasis which is to fall upon a word, and also in a greater or less degree a desire for euphony and for such grouping as will minister to it, furnish grounds for determining the position of the words: sometimes, moreover, the order of succession in which words should be placed will be fixed by the nature or the conventional estimate of the ideas which they express (e. g., *terra marique*, *Land und Leute*, etc.). Emphasis does not require that the word which receives the stress should be placed *first*: it may even stand last (see e. g. Jacob, *Luc. Alex.* p. 74), and indeed may occupy any place in which, according to the constitution of the particular sentence, a word will stand out from the main body with most marked prominence. It is from a wish to effect a connexion with what has preceded that e. g. the relative pronoun, even when in an oblique case, commonly begins a sentence.

Hence it is by the laws of the succession of thought and by rhetorical considerations (Herm. Soph. *Trach.* p. 131) that the position of words is determined; and although these allow wide scope for the free action of the mind, and by the cultivated writer will never be felt as fetters, yet in the arrangement of words—for the very reason that logical and rhetorical purposes are so decidedly served by it—there are usually but few peculiarities which have become so habitual to a writer that we

can give them a *leading* place among the characteristics of his style.¹

2. The position of words in the N. T. is in the main subject to the same rules as are followed by the Greek prose writers; for it is only in a very small measure that these rules are national. We may however notice:—

a. That in the didactic writings, of Paul especially, the arrangement of words is freer and more varied than in the historical books,—as indeed in the former rhetorical considerations have more weight. In the (Synoptic) Gospels, on the other hand, the Hebrew type of arrangement prevails.

b. That, especially in narrative, the N. T. writers avoid any great separation of the two main elements of the sentence, subject and verb (predicate); and, in accordance with the Hebrew mode of expression, either draw the verb nearer to the subject, or, if the subject is complex, place the principal subject only before the verb, leaving the rest to follow (§ 58. 6), that the reader's attention may not be kept on the stretch too long. Relative clauses likewise are, whenever it is possible, so placed as to come in after the completion of the principal sentence.

On the whole, the collocation of words in the N. T. is simple and free from all mannerisms, as well as from stiffness or monotony. Gersdorf indeed, in his well-known work,² has specified many peculiarities of this kind as characterising the several writers; but a closer scrutiny of his examples will show

(a) That he has not paid due regard to the various considerations on which the order and succession of words usually depend in each particular case;

(b) That, holding the opinion that it may have become a habit with a writer invariably to place (for instance) the adverb

¹ I am not acquainted with any thorough and complete treatment of the arrangement of words in Greek. Kühner, however, deserves thanks for his attempt to claim for this subject, under the name "Topik," its due place in grammar: see his *Gramm.* II. 622 sqq. [II. 1094-1104, ed. 2]. Madvig also has some remarks on this head in his *Syntac.* § 217 sqq. In Latin, the collocation of words earlier received more special notice, in connexion with the doctrine of euphony, and the subject is well treated in brief by Zumpt, *Gr.* 786 sqq. Compare also Hand, *Lehrb. des lat. Styls* p. 307 sqq., Gernhard, *Commentat. Gramm.* part 8 (Jen. 1825). On the ancient languages, in general, see H. Weil, *De l'ordre des mots dans les langues anciennes* etc. (Par. 1844). —As to habits acquired by particular authors, Tzschirner, for example, who aimed at a prosaic rhythm, is not to be mistaken in any of his writings. (Jelf 901.) [Many examples, collected from the best authors, are given by Dr. C. Short, *The Order of Words in Attic Greek Prose* (New York, 1870).]

² [C. G. Gersdorf, *Beiträge zur Sprach-Characteristik der Schriftsteller des Neuen Testaments* (Leipzig, 1816).]

before (or *after*) the verb, he has proposed, and to some extent has carried out, a plan of critical procedure which cannot but be censured as one-sided. A more rational treatment of this subject would be of great service to textual criticism.

It is not in itself a matter of indifference whether we have τὸ πνεῦμα τοῦ θεοῦ or τὸ πνεῦμα τὸ τοῦ θεοῦ (compare § 20. 1), and without the article πνεῦμα θεοῦ or θεοῦ πνεῦμα. It would be necessary to examine severally all the examples of this phrase which occur in the N. T., according to the special conformation of the style of each passage. To neglect all such considerations in making use of the MSS. (and even of the ancient versions, and of the Fathers—who quote more or less freely), and to force upon a writer some *one* of these collocations whenever he uses the words, is empirical pedantry. If the adjective *usually* follows the noun (φόβος μέγας, ἔργον ἀγαθόν), or the adverb the adjective (χαλεπὸς λίαν, μεγάλη σφόδρα, Strabo 17. 801), the arrangement is a very natural one: if the reverse is adopted, it is either from a wish to give prominence to the meaning of the adjective or adverb—occasioned perhaps in the case of many writers by an antithesis habitually present to their mind (thus καλὰ ἔργα usually in Paul); or else the (antithetical) *nature* of the meaning of the adjective in question may require that it should stand first,—e.g., ἄλλος, εἷς, ἴδιος, etc. Nor can it be thought strange that ὁ ἄνθρωπος οὗτος should occur more frequently than οὗτος ὁ ἄνθρωπος: the latter involves an emphasis on the pronoun (*this* man—no other) which can only exist when the words are spoken δεικτικῶς or with vehemence. The predominance of the latter order in John (Gersdorf p. 444 sq.) is in the first place by no means decided; and, secondly, whenever this arrangement of the words is chosen, the reason may be easily perceived. Ταῦτα πάντα in L. xii. 30 is not identical with πάντα ταῦτα in Mt. vi. 32 (Gersdorf p. 447 sq.). The former signifies *these things all taken together*; the latter, *all these things*. In the first, πάντα is added to define ταῦτα more exactly; in the second, πάντα is indicated demonstratively by means of ταῦτα. Πάντα ταῦτα may indeed be less usual (as perhaps *omnia hæc* is in Latin), but it is the best attested reading in Mt. xxiii. 36,¹ xxiv. 33 sq., L. vii. 18: compare Bengel on Mt. xxiv. 33.—If a narrator, passing from one event to another, and making time the connecting link, says ἐν ἐκείναις ταῖς ἡμέραις, etc., no attentive reader will regard this as an arbitrary departure from the usual order, ἡ πόλις ἐκείνη. And what is the use of such remarks as this: “πάλιν, ἐκείθεν, etc., sometimes precede, sometimes follow”?²—How, in fine, Gersdorf (p. 335) could so entirely misapprehend the proper position of the adjective in Mt. xiii. 27, xv. 20, as to be even inclined to correct the text,

¹ [In this passage and the next the reading is doubtful.]

² Even Van Hengel's more exact remark (*Phil.* p. 201) on πάλιν in Paul's Epistles I cannot regard as a canon to be followed unconditionally in criticism or exegesis. As to Ph. ii. 28 I hold to what is said above, p. 435.

I cannot understand. If in Mt. xv. 34 we find *πόσους ἄρτους ἔχετε; οἱ δὲ εἶπον· ἐπτά καὶ ὀλίγα ἰχθύδια*, but in Mk. viii. 7, *καὶ εἶχον ἰχθύδια ὀλίγα*, in the one passage *ὀλίγα* is antithetical to *ἐπτά*, and therefore must stand before its noun; whilst in the other “loaves” and “fishes” stand contrasted,—“of fish also they had a small supply.” That Paul writes *οὐκ ὀλίγω* in 1 Tim. v. 23, and James in c. iii. 5 *ὀλίγον* (*v. l. ἡλίκον*) *πῦρ*, will indeed surprise no one who studies language with attention.

In Jo. v. 22, *τὴν κρίσιν πᾶσαν δέδωκε τῷ υἱῷ*, the position of *πᾶσαν* immediately before *δέδωκε*, to which it belongs (“he gave it to him not partially, but wholly,” 1 C. xii. 12), is very appropriate. Compare also Mt. ix. 35, Rom. iii. 9, xii. 4, A. xvi. 26, xvii. 21, 1 C. x. 1, Xen. *Hell.* 2. 3. 40, Thuc. 7. 60, al. (Jelf 714. *Obs.* 2). Besides the order *πᾶσα ἡ πόλις*, we also find *ὁ πᾶς νόμος* G. v. 14, *τὸν πάντα χρόνον* A. xx. 18, 1 Tim. i. 16 : Thuc. 4. 61, Isocr. *Dem.* p. 1, Herod. 1. 14. 10, Stallb. Plat. *Phileb.* 48 [see above, p. 138]. On such examples as the following, in which a word which involves emphasis is simply placed first, no remark is needed : Jo. vi. 57, viii. 25, ix. 31, xiii. 6, Rom. vii. 23, xiii. 14, 1 C. xii. 22, xiv. 2, xv. 44, L. ix. 20, xii. 30, xvi. 11, H. x. 30, Ja. iii. 3, 1 P. iii. 21, 2 P. i. 21. See however below, no. 3.

The constant adherence to one order in the apostolic benediction *χάρις ὑμῖν καὶ εἰρήνη* (so also in 1 and 2 Peter) is certainly designed to point out *χάρις* as the chief and the fuller idea to which *εἰρήνη* is added as consequent.

The vocative with or without *ὦ* is sometimes prefixed to the sentence; viz., when it expresses a call (Mk. xiv. 37), or when, as an address, it is intended to awaken attention for what is to follow : see Mt. viii. 2, xv. 28, xviii. 32, xxv. 26, Mk. ix. 19, L. viii. 48, xxiv. 25, Jo. vi. 68, xiii. 6, xxi. 15 *sqq.*, A. i. 11, ii. 29, v. 35, vii. 59, ix. 13, xiii. 10, xxv. 24, Rom. ix. 20, G. iii. 1, 1 Tim. vi. 20. Sometimes it is inserted in the body of the sentence, viz., when attention is assumed to exist on the part of the person addressed, and what follows is simply to be referred to him : see Mt. ix. 22, xvi. 17, xx. 31 [*Rec.*], Jo. xii. 15, A. i. 1, xxvi. 19, 24, 27, G. i. 11, Ph. i. 12, iii. 17, Phil. 20, 2 P. i. 10, Rev. xv. 4. In this case the vocative has its place after one word or after several, according to the degree of closeness in the connexion of these words (Mt. xvi. 17, Jo. xii. 15, Rev. xv. 4, al.) : in some instances, when it is supplementary, it stands at the end of the sentence, see L. v. 8, Jo. xiv. 9, A. xxvi. 7.

3. The grounds of every singular arrangement (transposition) of words which originates in the writer's free preference may be more or less clearly perceived. The following cases should be distinguished :¹

a. Those in which the strikingly unusual position of the words arises from *rhetorical* causes, and is therefore intentional.

¹ [Jelf 904, Don. p. 611, Riddell, Plat. *Apol.* p. 228.]

Thus in 1 P. ii. 7 the apposition (Weber, *Dem.* p. 152) τοῖς πιστεύουσιν is reserved for the close of the sentence, because in this position the conditioning words "as believers," "if we believe," stand out more prominently,—especially as they are thus brought so near the antithetical ἀπειθοῦσι.¹ Compare 1 Jo. v. 13, 16, Jo. xiii. 14, Rom. xi. 13, H. vi. 18 (Stallb. *Plat. Euthyd.* p. 144); also H. vii. 4, ᾧ καὶ δεκάτην Ἀβραὰμ ἔδωκεν ἐκ τῶν ἀκροθινίων, ὁ πατριάρχης, *to whom Abraham also gave tithes, the patriarch*; xi. 17, 1 P. iv. 4. Other examples of the kind are H. vi. 19, ἣν ὡς ἄγκυραν ἔχομεν τῆς ψυχῆς ἀσφαλῆ τε καὶ βεβαίαν καὶ εἰσερχομένην κ.τ.λ., x. 34, 1 P. i. 23; 1 C. xiii. 1, ἐὰν ταῖς γλώσσαις τῶν ἀνθρώπων λαλῶ καὶ τῶν ἀγγέλων A. xxiv. 17, xxvi. 22. The genitive in particular is thus postponed: 1 Th. i. 6, Jo. vii. 38, 1 Tim. iii. 6,² al. As to words brought forward in position (see above, no. 2), there is manifestly antithesis in 1 C. x. 11, ταῦτα τύποι συνέβαινον ἐκείνοις, ἐγράφη δὲ πρὸς κ.τ.λ., L. xvi. 12, xxiii. 31, Jo. ix. 17 [*Rec.*],³ xxi. 21; also in 2 C. ii. 4, οὐχ ἵνα λυπηθῆτε, ἀλλὰ τὴν ἀγάπην ἵνα γνῶτε xii. 7, 1 C. ix. 15, A. xix. 4, Rom. xi. 31, Col. iv. 16, G. ii. 10 (Cic. *Div.* 1. 40, *Mil.* 2 *fin.*, Krüg. p. 267); and no less in 1 C. vi. 4, βιωτικά μὲν οὖν κριτήρια ἐὰν ἔχητε (examples of ἐὰν thus kept back occur frequently in Demosthenes, Klotz p. 484),⁴ Rom. xii. 3, ἐκάστῳ ὡς ἐμέρισεν μέτρον πίστεως 1 C. iii. 5, vii. 17, Jo. xiii. 34 (Cic. *Off.* 2. 21, 72), 2 Th. ii. 7, μόνον ὁ κατέχων ἄρτι ἕως ἐκ μέσου γένηται; lastly in Rom. viii. 18, οὐκ ἄξια τὰ παθήματα τοῦ νῦν καιροῦ πρὸς τὴν μέλλουσαν δόξαν ἀποκαλυφθῆναι G. iii. 23, H. x. 1, 1 C. xii. 22.

b. In other instances, some closer specification which did not occur to the writer until after he had arranged the sentence is brought in afterwards: A. xxii. 9, τὸ μὲν φῶς ἐθεάσαντο, τὴν δὲ φωνὴν οὐκ ἤκουσαν τοῦ λαλοῦντός μοι iv. 33, μεγάλη δυνάμει ἀπεδίδουν τὸ μαρτύριον οἱ ἀπόστολοι τῆς ἀναστάσεως τοῦ κυρίου Ἰησοῦ H. xii. 11, Jo. i. 49, iv. 39, vi. 66 [*Rec.*]; xii. 11, 1 C. x. 27, L. xix. 47, 1 P. i. 13, v. 12, 2 P. iii. 2 (A. xix. 27); compare Arrian, *Alex.* 3. 23. 1, τοὺς ὑπολειφθέντας ἐν τῇ διώξει

¹ With this compare Demosth. *Fals. Leg.* 204 c, εἰμὶ τείνων ο κατηγερόν ἐξ ἀρχῆς ἐγὼ τούτων, τούτων δ' οὐδεὶς ἰμοῦ.

² [See p. 238, Ellicott on G. ii. 6, 9, A. Buttm. p. 387.—In some of the examples in (b) the order is probably adopted for emphasis or clearness.]

³ [Τις often stands second (*third* in Rom. xiv. 10, Jo. xxi. 21), that an emphatic word may precede. Compare 1 C. xv. 36. (A. Buttm. p. 388 sq.)]

⁴ [In 1 C. xv. 2 a sentence precedes *al.* Compare Jo. x. 36. (A. Buttm. *l.c.*)]

τῆς στρατιᾶς. Under this head Rev. vii. 17 should probably come. In 2 P. iii. 1, ἐν αἷς διεγείρω ὑμῶν ἐν ὑπομονῇσει τὴν εἰλικρινῇ διάνοιαν, the words ἐν ὑπομονῇσει are brought into the current of the sentence as a supplementary addition defining διεγείρω more precisely.

c. Words which are to be connected with one another are brought closer together: Rom. ix. 21, ἔχει ἐξουσίαν ὁ κεραμεὺς τοῦ πηλοῦ ἐκ τοῦ αὐτοῦ φυράματος ποιῆσαι κ.τ.λ., 1 P. ii. 16, 1 C. ii. 11.—In E. ii. 3 φύσει belongs to τέκνα, and hence occupies the most suitable place.

d. In some cases the transposition was unavoidable: H. xi. 32, ἐπιλείψει γάρ με διηγούμενον ὁ χρόνος περὶ Γεδεών, Βαράκ τε καὶ Σαμφών κ.τ.λ. As a whole series of names follows, to which a relative clause is to be appended (ver. 33), no other arrangement was possible. See H. vi. 1, 2, 1 C. i. 30.

e. An effort to throw an unemphatic word into the shade may be perceived in H. iv. 11, ἵνα μὴ ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ τις ὑποδείγματι πέση κ.τ.λ.,¹ v. 4, 1 P. ii. 19, A. xxvi. 24. So perhaps in 1 C. v. 1, ὥστε γυναῖκά τινα τοῦ πατρὸς ἔχειν I. xviii. 18. See Weber, *Dem.* p. 139, 25 l. In H. ix. 16 also, ὅπου διαθήκη, θάνατον ἀνάγκη φέρεσθαι τοῦ διαθεμένου, the force of the main thought θάνατον ἀνάγκη κ.τ.λ. would have been lessened if the last word had been placed anywhere else. Here and there, in the case of the more practised of the N. T. writers, even the ‘aurium judicium,’ to which Cicero attaches so much importance, may have exerted an influence, and have produced a more flowing and rhythmical arrangement of words.

On such examples as κακοὺς κακῶς ἀπολέσει, in which similar words or repetitions of the same word are placed together, see § 68. 1. Compare Kühner II. 628 [II. 1103 in ed. 2, Jelf 904. 2].

When the predicate is brought forward in the sentence—as in Jo. i. 1, 49 (compare ver. 47), iv. 19, 24, vi. 60, Rom. xiii. 11, 2 P. i. 10, 14, 19, Ph. iii. 20, ii. 11, 1 Jo. i. 10, Rev. ii. 9—we must estimate each case according to the above principles. It is natural that in those sentences particularly which have the character of exclamations, as in blessings (μακαρισμοί), the predicate should stand at the head; in such a case it has become usual to omit the substantive verb. See Mt. xxi. 9, εὐλογημένος ὁ ἐρχόμενος ἐν ὀνόματι κυρίου. xxiii. 39, L. i. 42, 68, 2 C. i. 3, 1 C. ii. 11 [?], 1 P. i. 3; Mt. v. 3, μακάριοι οἱ πτωχοὶ τῷ πνεύματι v. 4–11, xxiv. 46. This remark also applies, as a

¹ [See Riddell, *Plat. Apol.* p. 230.]

rule, to the doxologies of the O. T. (מְבָרֵךְ, בְּרִיךְ) : Gen. ix. 26, 1 S. xxvi. 25, 2 S. xviii. 28, Ps. cvi. (cv.) 48, al. But it is only by empirical commentators that this arrangement can be regarded as unalterably fixed ; for where the subject expresses the main idea, and especially where it is antithetical to another subject, the predicate both may and will stand after it ; compare Ps. lxvii. 20 (LXX). Hence in Rom. ix. 5, if the words *ὁ ὢν ἐπὶ πάντων θεὸς εὐλογητός κ.τ.λ.* are referred to God, this collocation of the words is perfectly suitable, and indeed necessary : Harless (see his note on E. i. 3) and many others are mistaken here.¹

On a genitive placed before its governing noun see § 30. 3. Rem. 4 ; a careful writer will avoid such an arrangement where it may give rise to any mistake. Hence in H. vi. 2 *βαπτισμῶν διδασκῆς* does not stand for *διδασκῆς βαπτισμῶν*,—the more especially as in the other groups the position of the genitive is regular. In the passages quoted by Tholuck from Thucydides and Plutarch there is no possibility of ambiguity.

4. If the earlier students of the N. T. noticed the arrangement of words in those cases only where certain parts of a sentence were separated from the words to which they logically belong (1 Th. ii. 13, 1 P. ii. 7, Rom. xi. 13, H. ii. 9),—examples of "Trajection," so called,²—this limitation in range was less to be censured than the almost entire neglect to inquire into the motives which led to the trajection in each particular case. By such motives (having their existence, it is true, mainly in instinct and feeling) the N. T. writers were always guided. Most rarely are transpositions met with where the nature of the ideas (Quintil. *Instit.* 9. 4. 24) suggested the order of the words (Mt. vii. 7, Jo. vii. 34, Rev. xxi. 6, xxii. 13, Mt. viii. 11. H. xiii. 8), or where the relative position of words which form a group had become settled conventionally, according to the nature or the estimation of the ideas,—in some instances not without regard to ease of pronunciation. Thus we find *ἄνδρες καὶ γυναῖκες*. A. viii. 3, ix. 2 ; *γυναῖκες καὶ παῖδιά* or *τέκνα*, Mt. xiv. 21, xv. 38, A. xxi. 5 ; *ζῶντες καὶ νεκροί*, A. x. 42, 2 Tim. iv. 1, 1 P. iv. 5 ; *νύκτα καὶ ἡμέραν*, A. xx. 31, xxvi. 7 ; *νυκτὸς καὶ ἡμέρας*, 1 Th. ii. 9, iii. 10 ; *σὰρξ καὶ αἷμα*, Mt. xvi. 17, G. i. 16, Jo. vi. 54, 56 ; *ἐσθίειν* (*τρώγειν*)

¹ [On Rom. ix. 5 see Alford and Vaughan *in loc.* ; Green, *Cr. Notes*, p. 121 sq. ; Gifford's note in *Speak. Com.* III. 178 sq. ; and the discussion in the *Expositor*, IX. 217, 397, X. 232. Compare Ellicott on E. i. 3.]

² On such trajections in Greek authors see Abresch, *Aristonet.* p. 218, Wolf, *Demosth. Lept.* p. 300, Reitz, *Lucian* VII. 448 (Bip.), Krüger, *Dion. Hal.* p. 139, 318, Engelhardt, *Euthyphr.* p. 123 sq.

καὶ πίνειν, Mt. xi. 18, L. vii. 34, xii. 45, 1 C. xi. 22, 29; βρώσις καὶ πόσις, Rom. xiv. 17, Col. ii. 16; ἔργω καὶ λόγῳ, L. xxiv. 19 (Fritz. *Rom.* III. 268); ὁ οὐρανὸς καὶ ἡ γῆ, Mt. v. 18, xi. 25, xxiv. 35, A. iv. 24, al.; ὁ ἥλιος καὶ ἡ σελήνη, L. xxi. 25, Rev. xxi. 23; ἡ γῆ καὶ ἡ θάλασσα, A. iv. 24, xiv. 15, Rev. vii. 1, 3, xiv. 7, al.; *right . . . left*, Mt. xx. 21, xxv. 33, Mk. x. 40, L. xliii. 33, 2 C. vi. 7, Rev. x. 2; δοῦλοι . . . ἐλεύθεροι, 1 C. xii. 13, G. iii. 28, E. vi. 8; Ἰουδαῖοι καὶ Ἕλληνες, A. xviii. 4, xix. 10, Rom. iii. 9, 1 C. i. 24 (compare Rom. ii. 9 sq.);—with other examples of the same kind. Deviations from this order occur but sparingly (cases indeed may be conceived in which the reverse arrangement is more in accordance with truth, compare Rom. xiv. 9¹): when this reverse arrangement is supported by the preponderant or unanimous testimony of the MSS., it must without hesitation be received. Thus we must read αἷμα καὶ σάρξ in E. vi. 12, H. ii. 14; ἡ θάλασσα καὶ ἡ ξηρά, Mt. xxiii. 15; ἡμέρας καὶ νυκτός, A. ix. 24, L. xviii. 7; λόγῳ καὶ ἔργῳ (Diod. *S. Exc. Vat.* p. 23), Rom. xv. 18; Ἕλλην καὶ Ἰουδαῖος, Col. iii. 11.² (In Mt. xiv. 21, xv. 38, the reading of D is παῖδια καὶ γυναῖκες: compare Caesar, *B. Gall.* 2. 28, 4. 14.) The order οἱ πόδες καὶ αἱ χεῖρες seems to predominate in the N. T.: Mt. xxii. 13, Jo. xi. 44, xiii. 9, A. xxi. 11. L. xxiv. 39, 40, are the only examples of the reverse, τὰς χεῖράς μου καὶ τοὺς πόδας. Here perhaps there is a reference to the circumstance that *the hands only* of the crucified were pierced, so that τὰς χεῖρας is the principal member of the clause; indeed John mentions the hands alone. In Rom. xiv. 9, the order νεκροὶ καὶ ζῶντες is determined by the preceding words ἀπέθανεν καὶ ἔζησεν.

The N. T. writers move more freely when they bring together a series of notions. In this case we do not find general and special ideas separately grouped, but the order of the words is regulated by a loose association of ideas, or even by similarity

¹ Heusinger, *Plut. Educ.* 2. 5.

² [It will be understood that these are not the only examples in which the order given above is departed from. In A. xvii. 12 we find *γυναικῶν . . . καὶ ἀνδρῶν*: in Mt. xv. 38 the order *παῖδια καὶ γυναῖκες* is found in S as well as in D, and is received by Tisch. (ed. 8): of *ἡμέρας καὶ νυκτός*; there are 5 examples in Revelation, against 5 or 6 of *νυκτός καὶ ἡμέρας* in the rest of the N. T. (see Ellicott on 1 Tim. v. 5, Lob. *Paral.* p. 62 sq.). With Rom. xv. 18 may be compared Col. iii. 17 and A. vii. 22 (*ἔργῳ καὶ λόγῳ* occurs twice only): *earth* stands before *heaven* in L. xii. 56, Rev. xx. 11, al.,—also *sea* before *land* in Rev. x. 5, 8 (but compare *ver.* 2): in Rev. xiii. 16, xix. 18, *δοῦλος* follows *ἐλεύθερος*.]

of sound (Rom. i. 29, 31, Col. iii. 5). On the whole see Lobeck, *Paralip.* p. 62 sqq.

We must be cautious in applying the name *Hysteron proteron* (compare *Odys.* 12. 134, τὰς μὲν ἄρα θρέψασα τεκοῦσά τε Thuc. 8. 66¹) to such abnormal collocations. It may be observed in passing that Jo. i. 52, ἀγγέλους θεοῦ ἀναβαίνοντας καὶ καταβαίνοντας, has been rightly explained by Lücke;² and that we must not suppose the ideas inverted in Jo. vi. 69, πεπιστεύκαμεν καὶ ἐγνώκαμεν (compare x. 38), because in 1 Jo. iv. 16 we find ἐγνώκαμεν καὶ πεπιστεύκαμεν (Jo. xvii. 8).³ Nor can we admit this figure of speech in other N. T. passages. In 1 Tim. ii. 4 πάντας ἀνθρώπους θέλει σωθῆναι καὶ εἰς ἐπίγνωσιν ἀληθείας ἐλθεῖν, the general ultimate end is first mentioned, and then the immediate end (as a means towards attaining the former,—καί being *and accordingly*). A. xiv. 10 ἦλατο καὶ περιεπάτει is as possible in point of fact as περιπατῶν καὶ ἀλλόμενος, A. iii. 8. In 2 P. i. 9 μυωπάζων is added for the sake of more exact definition. The *Hysteron proteron* which in A. xvi. 18 Bornemann accepts from D⁴ rests on insufficient authority. See further Wilke, *N. T. Rhetorik*, p. 226.

5. f. Sometimes, however, there is a real misplacement of particular words, through some inadvertence, or rather because the ancients, having only intelligent readers in view, were not anxious about minute precision. In particular, the Greek prose writers not unfrequently transpose certain adverbs,⁵ to which every reader will assign their true position according to the sense, though the writer may not have arranged them with logical accuracy. It is so with αἰεί in Isocr. *Paneg.* 14, διετέλεσαν κοινὴν τὴν πόλιν παρέχοντες καὶ τοῖς ἀδικουμένοις αἰεί τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐπαμύνουσιν Xen. *Æc.* 19. 19, Thuc. 2. 43, al.⁶ With πολλάκις: see Stallb. Plat. *Rep.* I. 93. With ἔτι in Rom. v. 6, ἔτι Χριστὸς ὄντων ἡμῶν ἀσθενῶν,⁷ for ἔτι ὄντων ἡμῶν ἀσθενῶν

¹ Nitzsch, *Odys.* I. 251 sq. [Several of Nitzsch's examples are quoted by Hayman on *Od.* 4. 208: see also Riddell, Plat. *Apol.* p. 237 sq., Jelf 904. 4.]

² [As signifying that the angels are not regarded as now *beginning* to descend: the scene displayed to view will be that of an *already existing* intercourse between earth and heaven.]

³ See Baumg.-Crusius *in loc.* [In Jo. x. 38 read γνῶτε καὶ γινώσκητε.]

⁴ [The transposition of διαπονηθεῖς and ἰσχυρίσας.]

⁵ Stallb. Plat. *Phæd.* p. 128 (Jelf. 904. *Obs.* 2, Don. p. 611).

⁶ See Krüger, *Dion.* p. 252, Schæf. *Demosth.* II. 234.

⁷ [This reading is retained by most editors: see Reiche, *Comm. Cr.* p. 34-39. On the reading ἔτι γὰρ . . . ἀσθενῶν ἔτι (MAED), Griesbach, Lachmann, Tregelles) see Vaughan, who takes the first ἔτι as *moreover* (L. xvi. 26, el.). Alford reads ἔτι . . . ἀσθενῶν ἔτι, with B: so also Westcott and Hort (doubtfully), see their *Appendix*, p. 178.]

(compare ver. 8) Plat. *Rep.* 2. 363 d, Achill. *Tat.* 5. 18, and Porpo, *Thuc.* I. i. 300 sqq. Lastly, with ὅμως: 1 Cor. xiv. 7, ὅμως τὰ ἄψυχα φωνὴν διδόντα . . . ἐὰν διαστολὴν τοῖς φθόγγοις μὴ δῶ, πῶς γνωσθήσεται τὸ αὐλούμενον κ.τ.λ., instead of, τὰ ἄψυχα, (καίπερ) φωνὴν διδόντα, ὅμως, ἐὰν μὴ κ.τ.λ.; G. iii. 15, ὅμως ἀνθρώπου κεκυρωμένην διαθήκην οὐδεὶς ἀθετεῖ, instead of, ὅμως οὐδεὶς ἀθετεῖ.¹ Compare Plat. *Phæd.* 91 c, φοβεῖται μὴ ἢ ψυχὴ ὅμως καὶ θειότερον καὶ κάλλιον ὢν τοῦ σώματος προαπολλύηται.² (Jelf 697. d.)

In the case of the negative also a trajection is not very uncommon in Greek writers, especially the poets (see Hermann, Eurip. *Hec.* 12). When this takes place, either there is a tacit antithesis, as in Plat. *Cril.* 47 d, πειθόμενοι μὴ τῇ τῶν ἐπαϊόντων δόξῃ; *Legg.* 12. 943 a, Xen. *Mem.* 3. 9. 6 (compare Kühner II. 628,³ Jelf 904. *Obs.* 3); or the negation, instead of being attached to the negated word, is prefixed to the whole sentence, as in Plat. *Apol.* 35 d, ἂ μῆτε ἡγοῦμαι καλὰ εἶναι μῆτε δίκαια. Xen. Eph. 3. 8, ὅτι μὴ τὸ φάρμακον θανάσιμον ᾗν—so also in A. vii. 48, ἀλλ' οὐχ ὁ ὕψιστος ἐν χειροποιήτοις κατοικεῖ. By many commentators it is supposed that there is a misplacement of the negative⁴ in Rom. iii. 9, τί οὖν; πρσεχόμεθα; οὐ πάν-

¹ See Bengel, and my note *in loc.*

² See Hermann and Lobeck on Soph. *Ant.* 15, Döderlein, Soph. *Æd. C.* p. 396, Pflugk, Eurip. *Andr.* p. 10, and *Hec.* p. 76. — We must not however, with Fritz. *Mark.* p. 19, bring ἐδέως (ἐδέως) under this head. In Mk. ii. 8, v. 30, it belongs to the participle beside which it is placed: in other instances, Mk. i. 10, ix. 15, it stands at the head of the sentence (see above in the text), and may then be easily connected with the principal verb. ἡζάν also is not transposed in 2 C. xii. 21, but is prefixed to the whole sentence, — *lest again when I come God should humble me.* So probably σχιδόν in H. ix. 22: *and almost* may this rule be laid down, “Everything is purified by blood, etc.” Compare Galen, *Protrept.* c. 1, τὰ μὲν ἄλλα ζῶα σχιδόν ἄτιχνα πάντα ἰστί. Aristot. *Polit.* 2. 8, Lysias I. 204 (ed. Auger).

³ What Valckenaer quotes in his *Schol. N. T.*, II. 574, is not all well chosen. On other passages in which even recent scholars have wrongly assumed a trajection of the negative (e.g., *Thuc.* 1. 5, 3. 57) see Sintenis, *Plut. Themist.* p. 2.

⁴ The assertion made by some of these commentators, that Grotius's rendering “not in all respects” is *ungrammatical*, I do not understand. As little however can I comprehend how οὐ παντῶς, *omnino non*, can be called a Hebraism. The meaning of כֹּל לֹא—the particles standing thus in immediate connexion—is *non omnis*; and whenever οὐ πᾶς is used in the sense of *edēis* the particles are separated in such a way that the verb is negated by οὐ (§ 26. 1). כֹּל לֹא, with an ellipsis of the verb (adduced by Koppe *in loc.*), I cannot call to mind as occurring in the O. T.

τως, i. e., *by no means* (πάντως οὐ, 1 C. xvi. 12). The words οὐ πάντως must have this meaning here, whether προεχόμεθα be rendered *have we a pre-eminence?* or *have we an excuse?* That such an explanation is philologically possible, is shown by Theogn. 305 (250 sq.)¹ and Epiphan. *Hær.* 38. 6, and also by the analogy of such expressions as οὐδὲν πάντως Her. 5. 34, 65;² but there is no real transposition of the negative. The phrase was rather conceived thus,—*no, absolutely*,—*no, in no way*; and the distinction between οὐ πάντως as *not altogether* and as *altogether not* would probably be marked by the mode of utterance. Hence there was no occasion for the despair expressed by Van Hengel, who holds that in the text as it stands there is some corruption, the nature of which is not clearly indicated. On the other hand, in 1 C. v. 9 sq., ἔγραψα ὑμῖν . . . μὴ συναναμίγνυσθαι πόρνοις, οὐ πάντως τοῖς πόρνοις τοῦ κόσμου τούτου, the meaning of οὐ πάντως is *non omnino* (Sext. Emp. *Math.* 11. 18), and the last words are corrective and explanatory of μὴ συναναμίγνυσθαι πόρνοις: *to hold no intercourse with fornicators, —not generally with the fornicators of this world, for in that case ye must needs sever yourselves from the world* (but, in strictness, only with the unchaste members of the church). So the passage was taken by Luther. H. xi. 3, εἰς τὸ μὴ ἐκ φαινομένων τὰ βλεπόμενα γεγονέναι, has been wrongly referred to this category. Schulz correctly renders the words: *That, therefore, what has been seen has nevertheless not arisen out of things visible*; compare also Bengel *in loc.* The proposition denied is ἐκ φαινομένων τὰ βλεπόμενα γεγονέναι; and to this the negative is pre-

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Οἱ κακοὶ οὐ πάντως κακοὶ ἐκ γαστρὸς γιγνόμενοι,
Ἄλλ' ἄνδρεςσι κακοῖς συνθεμένοι φίλῃν.

² But οὐ πᾶν (μὴ πᾶν) invariably means *not particularly*. Sometimes it is mild in expression only, and in meaning strong,—on the principle of Litotes; see Weber, *Demosth.* p. 340, Franke, *Demosth.* p. 62. In Rom. *l.c.* the context and the tone of the passage prevent our applying this principle, and rendering οὐ παντως *not altogether* (either seriously or ironically). [In Rom. iii. 9 the rendering “*by no means*” is accepted by most. A. Buttm. (p. 389), remarking that if the ellipsis were filled up we should have οὐ προεχόμεθα πάντως, refers the phrase to the idiom noticed in § 26. 1: Meyer seems to connect it with the instances in which οὐ reverses the meaning of the word before which it stands (§ 55. 1). This latter principle is frequently applied to οὐ πᾶν: see Don. p. 558, Jelf 738. *Obs.* 1, Buttm. p. 496, Krüg. p. 304, Hartung II. 87, Liddell and Scott s.v. πᾶν, Meyer on Rom. *l.c.* On the other side see Rost u. Palm s.v. πᾶν, Riddell, *Plat. Apol.* p. 171 sq., who take the same view as Winer (“the universal meaning of οὐ πᾶν is *hardly, scarcely*:” Riddell *l.c.*).]

fixed in perfect accordance with rule.¹ The passage appealed to as containing a transposed negative, 2 Macc. vii. 28, *ὅτι οὐκ ἐξ ὄντων ἐποίησεν αὐτὰ ὁ θεός*, is uncertain, since this reading is found in the *Cod. Alex.* only: Tischendorf reads *ἐξ οὐκ ὄντων*. In 2 C. iii. 4 sq., *πεποιθήσιν . . . ἔχομεν, οὐχ ὅτι ἱκανοὶ ἐσμεν κ.τ.λ.*, we cannot take *οὐχ ὅτι* as standing for *ὅτι οὐχ* (μή). The true rendering is: *This conviction have we . . . ; not* (having in mind 2 C. i. 24) *that we are able through ourselves, but our ability is from God*. In 2 C. xiii. 7 Paul expresses the purpose of *εὐχόμεθα . . . μηδέν* in the first instance negatively, in the words *οὐχ ἵνα ἡμεῖς δόκιμοι φανῶμεν*, *not in order that I* (if ye keep yourselves from evil) *may appear approved* (as your teacher). In 1 Jo. iv. 10 it is evident at once that the words *οὐχ ὅτι* are correctly placed. Nor is there any misplacement of the negative in Rom. iv. 12; the strangeness consists in the repetition of the article before *στοιχοῦσιν*,—a negligence of style which Fritzsche seeks to hide by a forced interpretation, but which Philippi freely admits. In regard to 1 C. xv. 51, *πάντες (μὲν) οὐ κοιμηθήσομεθα, πάντες δὲ ἀλλαγησόμεθα*, even after all that has been said by Fritzsche² and Van Hengel, I can but agree with Meyer. Ver. 52 shows that the word *ἀλλάττεσθαι* is not used in the wider sense (as also applying to those who are raised), but in the narrower, as an antithesis to *ἐγείρεσθαι*. The only possible translation is: *We all* (the generation which Paul is addressing³) *shall—not sleep—shall however all be changed*. Had Paul supposed that some of the *πάντες* must die, these would belong to the number of the *νεκροί* spoken of in ver. 52,

¹ [On this passage see Alford. Compare also Riddell, *Plat. Apol.* p. 232.]

² Fritzsche, *De conform. text.* *Lachm.* p. 38 sq.; Van Hengel, *Cor.* p. 216 sqq.

³ ["Paul himself and all those who will, with him, be living at the time of the *παρουσία*," is a more exact expression of Meyer's view. But surely this arbitrary restriction of the meaning of *πάντες* involves as great a difficulty as the supposition that the meaning of *ἀλλάττεσθαι* varies somewhat in the two verses. Reiche (*Comm. Cr. in loc.*) argues in favour of a transposition of the negative; and De Wette concedes that this is possible, as the emphasis lies on *πάντες* (compare Num. xxiii. 13). De Wette himself, however, refers the first *πάντες* as well as the second to *ἀλλαγησόμεθα*, the words (*μὲν*) *οὐ κοιμηθήσομεθα* being quasi-parenthetical, *we all shall—not die—shall however all be changed* (Billroth, Olshausen, Stanley). See further Alford *in loc.*, A. Buttm. p. 121.—The reading of *Rec.* (so far as the position of *οὐ* is concerned,—*μὲν* must probably be omitted) is retained by Tischendorf, Reiche, Meyer, De Wette, Stanley, Alford, Tregelles (who places in the margin *κοιμηθήσομεθα οὐ, πάντες δέ*), Green (*Dev. Crit.* p. 141 sq.): also by Westcott and Hort, see their *Appendix*, p. 118. See also Reiche, *Comm. Cr.* p. 297–317.]

and ἡμεῖς would be an incorrect antithesis. The doubt whether Paul could utter such a prediction as this, cannot induce me to give to ἀλλάττεσθαι in ver. 51 a meaning different from that which it bears in ver. 52. Other objections are answered by Meyer.—That in Rom. xiii. 14 τῆς σαρκὸς πρόνοιαν μὴ ποιείσθε εἰς ἐπιθυμίας does not stand for μὴ εἰς ἐπιθυμίας, seems clear in any case: see Fritzsche *in loc.* In 2 C. xii. 20 the translators—as far back as Luther—have taken the liberty of transposing the negative; in the Greek, however, all is in order.

In Rom. xv. 20 οὐχ ὅπου, assumed to stand for ὅπου οὐκ, is said by Bengel “majorem emphasin habere,” by Baumg.-Crusius to be a milder and more modest phrase; whereas it is simply the only correct expression,—οὕτως, οὐχ ὅπου . . . ἀλλὰ κ.τ.λ. In Rom. viii. 12 οὐ τῇ σαρκί of itself calls forth the antithesis ἀλλὰ τῷ πνεύματι. Attention was called by Bengel to the different positions (each of them in accordance with the sense to be expressed) which the negative occupies in Rom. ii. 14, ἔθνη τὰ μὴ νόμον ἔχοντα and νόμον μὴ ἔχοντες; see also Meyer *in loc.*¹

Several have supposed a *hyperbaton* to exist in 2 Tim. ii. 6, τὸν κοπιῶντα γεωργὸν δεῖ πρῶτον τῶν καρπῶν μεταλαμβάνειν. The apostle seems (from ver. 5) to intend to say, “the husbandman who first labours must enjoy the fruits,” i.e., the husbandman must first labour before he enjoys the fruits: in this case πρῶτον belongs to κοπιῶν, and the sentence should properly have been arranged accordingly. Compare Xen. *Cyr.* 1. 3. 18, ὁ σὸς πρῶτος πατήρ τεταγμένα ποιεῖ; i.e., ὁ σὸς πατήρ πρῶτος τετ. ποιεῖ. To evade the *hyperbaton*, Grotius takes πρῶτον as *denuum*, which is not admissible. Recent commentators, laying the emphasis on κοπιῶντα thus thrown forward in the sentence, explain the words to mean “the labouring”—not the idle—“husbandman has the first right to enjoy the fruits”: see especially Wiesinger *in loc.* Similar and even more remarkable *hyperbata* are not rare in Greek prose: see Plat. *Rep.* 7. 524 a, Xen. *Cyr.* 2. 1. 5.²

A Greek writer will sometimes take one or more words out of a relative sentence, and bring them in before the relative³ for the sake of emphasis: see above, no. 3. Several commentators have introduced this usage into A. i. 2, punctuating the words thus: τοῖς ἀποστόλοις, διὰ πνεύματος ἁγίου οὐς ἐξελέξατο. This arrangement however has little probability, for it is only the ἐντέλλεσθαι διὰ πνεύματος ἁγίου that could here be of importance to Luke (for the subse-

¹ [Bengel: “non legem habent . . . legem non habent.” Meyer: in the former case it is the possession of the law that is denied (and the contrast is between the law and φύσις); in the latter, the possession of the law (the Gentiles are contrasted with the Jews who have it).]

² Compare Bornem. Xen. *Anab.* p. 21, Franke, *Demosth.* p. 33.

³ Stallb. Plat. *Rep.* I. 109.

quent contents of the book of Acts); whereas the ἐκλέγεσθαι διὰ τοῦ πνεύματος falls within the sphere of the Gospel, and should not be first related here. The general reference to the past contained in οὕτως ἐξελέξατο—in which words the apostles are especially indicated—is not without meaning, since it was through this previous choice that they became qualified to receive the commands διὰ τοῦ πνεύματος. See Valcken. *in loc.*—There would be more ground for such an arrangement of words in A. v. 35, προσέχετε ἑαυτοῖς, ἐπὶ τοῖς ἀνθρώποις τί μέλλετε πράσσειν (see Bornem. *in loc.*); though the other punctuation gives a suitable sense.—*take heed to yourselves in regard to these men, what ye are about to do.*

On the other hand it is inconceivable that in A. xxvii. 39 Luke can have written κόλπον τινὰ κατενόουν ἔχοντα αἰγιαλόν for αἰγιαλὸν ἔχοντα κόλπον τινά. The explanation had already been given by Grotius: non frustra hoc additur, sunt enim sinus quidam maris, qui litus non habent, sed præruptis rupibus cinguntur. See also Bengel. Besides, αἰγιαλὸν ἔχοντα must be strictly connected with the relative clause εἰς ὃν κ.τ.λ.,—*which had a shore on which they resolved to land*, i. e., a shore of such a nature that they could be led to this resolve.¹ Equally harsh is the arrangement which some have proposed in Rom. vii. 21, εὐρίσκω ἄρα τὸν νόμον τῷ θέλοντι ἐμοὶ ποιεῖν τὸ καλὸν ὅτι ἐμοὶ τὸ κακὸν παράκειται,—viz., τῷ θέλοντι ἐμοὶ τὸν νόμον ποιεῖν, τὸ καλόν, κ.τ.λ. It has always seemed to me that the words are most simply grouped thus: εὐρίσκω ἄρα τὸν νόμον, τῷ θέλοντι . . . ὅτι ἐμοὶ τὸ κακὸν παράκειται, *invenio hanc legem (normam) volenti mihi honestum facere, ut mihi etc.*² See also Philippi *in loc.*

Such expressions as the following are considered by many to be examples of a trajection which has become established, and which even influences the case of the noun (Matth. 380. Rem. 2): Jo. xii. 1, πρὸ ἑξ ἡμερῶν τοῦ πάσχα, *six days before the passover*; xi. 18, ἣν ἡ Βηθανία ἐγγὺς τῶν Ἱεροσολύμων ὡς ἀπὸ σταδίων δεκαπέντε, *about fifteen stadia from it*. Compare Jo. xxi. 8, Rev. xiv. 20. Were the prepositions in their right place, it is said, the words would run ἑξ ἡμέραις πρὸ τοῦ πάσχα, ὡς σταδίου δεκαπέντε ἀπὸ Ἱεροσολύμων (L. xxiv. 13). It is probable, however, that in Greek they set out from a different view of the matter, and in specifying distance said ἀπὸ σταδίων δεκαπέντε (properly, *lying off from 15 stadia*, i. e., *where the 15 stadia terminate, at the end of the 15 stadia*); just as in Latin, e. g.,

¹ [See Smith, *Voyage of St. Paul* p. 136, Alford *in loc.*]

² [If we take this as the most natural division of the words, there are two chief interpretations between which we have to choose. (1.) That given in the text, which is, perhaps, most commonly adopted. The weak point is the explanation of τὸν νόμον, which throughout the context denotes the *Mosaic law*. (2.) “I find then with regard to the law, that to me, etc.” On this view we have a broken construction; τὸν νόμον being put “as if the intention had been to complete the sentence thus, *I find then the law powerless to effectuate in me that well-doing which my will approves*” (Vaughan).—Meyer takes νόμον as governed by θέλοντι. Bengel and others give ὅτ. the sense of *because*. See Meyer’s note; also *Speak. Comm.* III. 142, 145.]

Liv. 24. 46, Fabius cum a quingentis fere passibus castra posuisset.¹ If now it was also necessary to define the position of the speaker, this was expressed by means of a genitive added to the formula. So also in specifications of time. As it was customary to say πρὸ ἑξ ἡμερῶν for six days ago,² the same formula was retained when it was necessary to give an indication of the point of time in reference to which the calculation was made; hence πρὸ ἑξ ἡμερῶν τοῦ πάσχα (compare *Evang. Apocr.* p. 436 sq.). In whatever way the matter may be regarded, this mode of expression (in relation to both space and time) is sufficiently common in later writers. Compare Ælian, *Anim.* 11. 19, πρὸ πέντε ἡμερῶν τοῦ ἀφανισθῆναι τὴν Ἑλίκην. Xen. Eph. 3. 3, Lucian, *Cronos.* 14, *Geopon.* 12. 31. 2, Achill. Tat. 7. 14 (and Jacobs *in loc.*), Epiphan. *Opp.* II. 248 a, Strabo 10. 483, 15. 715, καταλαβεῖν ἄνδρας πεντεκαίδεκα ἀπὸ σταδίων εἴκοσι τῆς πόλεως. Plutarch, *Philop.* 4, ἦν ἀγρὸς αὐτῷ καλὸς ἀπὸ σταδίων εἴκοσι τῆς πόλεως. Diod. S. 2. 7, *Acta Apocr.* p. 39, 61; see Reiske, *Const. Porphyrog.* II. 20 (Bonn ed.), Schæf. *Long.* p. 129. In the LXX Kühnöl has pointed out the following examples: Am. i. 1, πρὸ δύο ἐτῶν τοῦ σεισμοῦ. iv. 7, πρὸ τριῶν μηνῶν τοῦ ἰνρυγητοῦ; with a singular, ἀπὸ μιᾶς ἡμέρας τῆς Μαρδοχαϊκῆς ἡμέρας 2 Macc. xv. 36 (Joseph. *Antt.* 15. 11. 4, Plut. *Sympr.* 8. 1. 1). We also find similar formulas (in a temporal sense) with μετά: Plut. *Coriol.* 11, μεθ' ἡμέρας ὀλίγας τῆς τοῦ πατρὸς τελευτῆς. Malal. 4. p. 88, μετὰ ὑβ' ἔτη τοῦ τελευτῆσαι τὴν Πασσιφάνην. Anon. *Chronol.* (prefixed to Malalas in the Bonn ed.) p. 10, μετὰ δύο ἔτη τοῦ κατακλυσμοῦ. See Schæfer *ad Bos, Ellips.* p. 553 sq.

6. Certain particles and enclitic pronouns have their place in a Greek sentence fixed with more or less definiteness, in accordance with the weight which they possess in the sentence. Thus μέν (μενοῦνγε, μέντοι), οὖν, δέ, γάρ, γέ, τοίνυν, ἄρα, are not allowed to stand at the commencement of a sentence. (*Ἄρα* cannot even be the first word in the consequent clause; see Xen. *Cyr.* 1. 3. 2, 8. 4. 7.) In regard to most of these words the rule is observed by the N. T. writers;³ and δέ, γάρ and οὖν occupy sometimes the second, sometimes the third, sometimes even the

¹ Ramshorn p. 273 [Zumpt 396, Madvig 234 b. *Obs.*, 270. *Obs.* 4].—An illustration is also afforded by Polyæn. 2. 35, τοὺς πολλοὺς ἐκίλευσεν ἀπο βραχίους διαστήματος ἕσθαι.

² [This mode of expression (with a numeral) belongs to late Greek, and its prevalence is to be attributed more or less to the influence of the Latin: see Liddell and Scott s. v. πρό, A. Buttm. p. 153. Compare πρὸ πολλοῦ, Her. 7. 130 (also 2 Tim. i. 9, Tit. i. 2). In the N. T. see further A. x. 30 (Meyer, Alford), 2 C. xii. 2: see Grimm, *Clavis* s. vv. ἀπό, πρό, Jelf 905. 3.]

³ Once only do we find ἔφη inserted in the midst of words directly quoted as spoken (A. xxiii. 35); but φησί is so placed in Mt. xiv. 8, A. xxv. 5, 22, xxvi. 25, al. [φασίν, 2 C. x. 10 Lachm.]. The N. T. writers commonly prefix ὁ Παῦλος ἔφη, ὁ δὲ ἔφη, etc., to the words quoted: in Greek authors this is the less usual arrangement (Madvig 219). [On μέν and δέ see Jelf 765; on δέ, Ellicott on G. iii. 23.]

fourth place. The MSS., it is true, do not always agree among themselves. These three particles have the third or fourth place especially when it is proper to avoid separating words which are closely connected:¹ e.g., G. iii. 23, *πρὸ τοῦ δὲ εἰλθεῖν*. Mk. i. 38, *εἰς τοῦτο γὰρ ἐξεληλύθα*. L. vi. 23, xv. 17, 2 C. i. 19, *ὁ τοῦ θεοῦ γὰρ υἱός*. A. xxvii. 14, *μετ' οὐ πολὺ δὲ ἔβαλε κ.τ.λ.*, Jo. viii. 16, *καὶ ἂν κρίνω δὲ ἐγώ*. 1 Jo. ii. 2, *οὐ περὶ τῶν ἡμετέρων δὲ μόνον*. 1 C. viii. 4, *περὶ τῆς βρώσεως οὖν τῶν εἰδωλοθύτων*. 2 C. x. 1, *ὃς κατὰ πρόσωπον μὲν ταπεινός*. Jo. xvi. 22, A. iii. 21. On *δέ* (Her. 8. 68, Æl. *Anim.* 7. 27, Xen. *Mem.* 2. 1. 16, 5. 4. 13, Diod. S. 11. 11, Thuc. 1. 6, 70, Arrian, *Al.* 2. 2. 2, Xen. *Eq.* 11. 8, Lucian, *Eunuch.* 4, *Dial. Mort.* 5. 1, Sext. Emp. *Math.* 7. 65, Strabo 17. 808)—see Herm. *Orph.* p. 820, Boisson. *Aristanct.* p. 687, Poppo, *Thuc.* I. i. 302, III. i. 71, Stallb. *Phileb.* p. 90, Franke, *Demosth.* p. 208. On *γάρ* see Schæf. *Melet. Crit.* p. 76, V. Fritzsche, *Quæst. Lucian.* p. 100. On *μὲν* see Herm. *Orph. l.c.*, Bornem. Xenoph. *Conv.* p. 61, Weber, *Demosth.* p. 402. On the other hand, *ἄρα* (see Herm. Soph. *Antig.* 628) frequently occupies the first place, contrary to Greek usage: e.g., L. xi. 48, Rom. x. 17, 2 C. v. 15, G. ii. 21, v. 11, al. Similarly *ἄρα οὖν*, Rom. v. 18, vii. 3, 2 Th. ii. 15, E. ii. 19, al. *Μενοῦνγε* also begins a period in L. xi. 28 [*Rec.*], Rom. ix. 20, x. 18 (see Lob. *Phryg.* p. 342); and *τοίνυν* in H. xiii. 13.² The latter particle very rarely stands first in the better Greek authors; for examples from later writers see Lob. *Phryg. l.c.* In Sextus Empiricus, in particular, they are not uncommon: see *Math.* 1. 11, 14, 25, 140, 152, 155, 217, al. Amongst the Byzantines compare Cinnam. p. 125, 136 (Bonn ed.).³

It has been questioned whether the indefinite *τις* can commence a sentence: see Matthiæ, Eurip. *Suppl.* 1187 and *Sprachl.* 487. 6. The instances in which it has the first place may indeed, from the nature of the case, be rare; but approved critics have with good reason assigned it this position in Soph. *Trach.* 865, *Œd. R.* 1471 (compare ver. 1475), Æschyl. *Choeph.* 640 (Herm.). In prose see Plat. *Theæt.* 147 c, Plut. *Tranq.* c. 13. In the N. T., however, there

¹ [Lünnemann adds: "especially in prepositional combinations." To Winer's list of examples he adds H. i. 13.]

² [*Τοίνυν* stands second in 1 C. ix. 26, L. xx. 25 *Rec.*: first in H. xiii. 13, L. xx. 25 (in the best texts). In Ja. ii. 24 it is probably not genuine.]

³ *Μίντοι* however is always placed after some other word which commences the sentence. It is otherwise in later writers: see Boissonade, *Anecd.* II. 27.

are undoubted examples of this kind : Mt. xxvii. 47, L. vi. 2, Jo. xiii. 29, 1 Tim. v. 24, Ph. i. 15. (Jelf 660.)

The particles *ἀλλά γε*, *yet at all events*, are in earlier writers always separated by some word (be it only a particle) : see Klotz, p. 15 sq. This rule is not observed in L. xxiv. 21, *ἀλλά γε σὺν πᾶσι τοῦτοις τρίτην ταύτην ἡμέραν ἄγει* : see Bornemann *in loc.*

The particle *μέν* is regularly placed after the word to which it belongs in sense¹ (Jelf 765). To this rule also there are some exceptions : A. xxii. 3, *ἐγὼ μὲν εἰμι ἀνὴρ Ἰουδαῖος, γεγεννημένος ἐν Ταρσῷ τῆς Κιλικίας, ἀνατεθραμμένος δὲ ἐν τῇ πόλει ταύτῃ*, instead of, *ἐγὼ εἰμι ἀνὴρ Ἰουδαῖος γεγεννημένος μὲν κ.τ.λ.* ; Tit. i. 15, *πάντα μὲν καθαρὰ τοῖς καθαροῖς, τοῖς δὲ μεμιασμένοις καὶ ἀπίστοις οὐδὲν καθαρὸν*, instead of *τοῖς μὲν καθαροῖς πάντα καθαρὰ κ.τ.λ.*, or *πάντα μὲν καθαρὰ . . . οὐδὲν δὲ καθαρὸν τοῖς μεμιασμένοις* ; 1 C. ii. 15. Compare Xen. *Mem.* 2. 1. 6, 3. 9. 8, *Æl. Anim.* 2. 31, Diog. L. 6. 60 : see Herm. *Soph. Œd. R.* 436, Hartung, *Part. II.* 415 sq. In these three passages of the N. T., however, *μέν* is omitted in good MSS., and recent editors² have followed these authorities. But may not the offence which the particle gave to transcribers have been the very cause of the omission ?

The proper position of *τε* is immediately after a word which stands in parallelism with some other word : A. xiv. 1, *Ἰουδαίων τε καὶ Ἑλλήνων πολὺ πλῆθος*. ix. 2, xx. 21, xxvi. 3. Not unfrequently, however, it is placed more freely (A. xxvi. 22³) ; in particular, it stands immediately after a preposition or article (A. x. 39, ii. 33, xxviii. 23, Jo. ii. 15, al.), in which case it sometimes indicates that this word belongs to the two parallel members, in common,—as in A. xxv. 23, *σὺν τε χιλιάρχοις καὶ ἀνδράσιν*, xiv. 5 [?], x. 39. Compare Plat. *Legg.* 7. 796 d, *εἰς τε πολιτείαν καὶ ιδίους οἴκους*. Thuc. 4. 13, and the examples collected by Elmsley, Eurip. *Heracl.* 622 (also Joseph. *Antt.* 17. 6. 2), and by Ellendt, *Læcic. Soph.* II. 796⁴ (Jelf 756). In the same way *γε* is placed after the article or a monosyllabic particle, as Rom. viii. 32, 2 C. v. 3, E. iii. 2 ; compare Xen. *Mem.* 1. 2. 27, 3. 12. 7, 4. 2. 22, Diod. S. 5. 40.⁵

¹ If several words are connected together grammatically,—as article and noun, preposition and noun,—*μέν* may stand immediately after the first : e. g., L. x. 2, *ὁ μὲν θρασυμύς*. H. xii. 11, *πρὸς μὲν τὸ παρόν*. A. i. 1, viii. 4, al. (Demosth. *Lacrit.* 595 a). So also *μέν οὖν* : Lysias, *Pecun. Publ.* 3, *ἐν μὲν οὖν τῷ πολέμῳ*. Compare Bornemann Xen. *Conv.* p. 61. This is true of other conjunctions also ; see above, p. 455. — Even names of one person are sometimes separated by such conjunctions : Jo. xviii. 10, *Σίμων οὖν Πέτρος*.

² [In the last passage authorities are much divided. Westcott and Hort retain *μὲν*.]

³ Elmsley, Eurip. *Heracl.* 622 : yet compare Schoem *Isæus* p. 325.

⁴ On the whole see Sommer in Jahn's *Archiv*, I. 401 sqq.

⁵ See Matthiæ, Eurip. *Iphig. Aul.* 498, Ellendt *l. c.* I. 344. [In L. xi. 8 *γε* is inserted between a preposition and its case : see Klotz, *Dev.* II. 327 sq., Jelf 735. *Obs.* 2.—*Χάριν* follows its genitive except in 1 Jo. iii. 12 : Herm. *Vig.* p. 700 sq., Jelf 621. *Obs.* 2.]

Several commentators (e. g., Schott) discover a trajection of καί (*even*) in H. vii. 4, ϕ καὶ δεκάτην Ἀβραὰμ ἔδωκεν,—as standing for ϕ δεκάτην, καὶ Ἀβραὰμ ἔδωκεν. But here it is on the giving of the tenth that the emphasis rests: Schulz has correctly translated the words.

7. In certain passages a violent displacement of *clauses*¹ has been supposed to exist:—

a. In A. xxiv. 22, ὁ Φῆλιξ, ἀκριβέστερον εἰδὼς τὰ περὶ τῆς ὁδοῦ, εἶπας, ὅταν Λυσίας καταβῇ, διαγνώσομαι κ.τ.λ., Beza, Grotius and others bring εἰδὼς κ.τ.λ. into the sentence introduced by εἶπας, and translate: *Felix, quando accuratius . . . cognovero, inquit, et Lysias huc venerit* etc. Here however the whole is quite in order, as the more recent commentators have perceived.²

b. In 2 C. viii. 10, οὔτινες οὐ μόνον τὸ ποιῆσαι ἀλλὰ καὶ τὸ θέλειν προενήρξασθε ἀπὸ πέρυσιν, some have supposed that the clauses are inverted (*non velle solum sed facere incepistis*³), because in ver. 11 we find ἡ προθυμία τοῦ θέλειν. But there is no ground for such an assumption. The “wishing” strictly denotes only the determination (to collect), and may, if προενήρξασθε is said comparatively—i. e., in comparison with the Christians of Macedonia—stand before the ποιῆσαι, as a more important moment of thought. Not merely in the arrangement, but even in the *purpose*, ye were before the Macedonians: the more becoming is it then to bring the collection to a complete conclusion.⁴ It would have been quite possible that the resolve of the Macedonians might have first moved the Corinthians to a like resolve. Meyer’s treatment of the words is forced, and he comes at last to Fritzsche’s view,⁵ which De Wette ably opposes.

¹ W. Kahler, *Satura duplex de veris et fictis textus sacri trajectionibus ex Evangelii et Actis Apostolorum collectis* (Lengov. 1728); E. Wassenbergh, *De transpositione, saluberrimo in sanandis veterum scriptis remedio* (Francof. 1786),—reprinted in Seebode’s *Miscell. Crit.* I. 141 sqq.

² Comp. Bornemann in Rosenmüller, *Repertorium* II. 281 sq.

³ Grotius, Schott, Stolz, and others. Syriac: ܡܠܟܐ ܕܥܝܠܐ ܕܥܝܠܐ
 ܕܥܝܠܐ ܕܥܝܠܐ

⁴ I cannot admit that if this were the meaning we should necessarily have καὶ ἱππιλίστατι τὸ ποιῆσαι in ver. 11. The θέλειν was, naturally, completed long ago, but it was also of importance to bring the ποιῆσαι to a conclusion.

⁵ *Diss. in Cor.* II. 9. [Fritzsche explained τὸ ποιῆσαι of what had been already done in the way of collection, τὸ θέλειν of the purpose to continue in the same course. Meyer now (ed. 2, 3, 4) agrees with De Wette and Wiener: so also Wieseler, Alford, Stanley.]

Of recent commentators De Wette was the first to return to the above explanation.¹ I retract my former interpretation of the passage.—On Jo. xi. 15 see above, § 53. 10. 6.

In Mk. xii. 12 a trajection is not to be thought of: after the completion of the first sentence, consisting of two members, the writer assigns the reason of the fact expressed in the former member, and the result is then given in the words *καὶ ἀφέντες κ.τ.λ.* Mk. xvi. 3 is a similar case. In Ph. i. 16 sq., according to the best evidence, the two clauses should be thus arranged, *οἱ μὲν ἐξ ἀγάπης . . . οἱ δὲ ἐξ ἐριθείας*: hence they refer to the members of ver. 15 in the reverse order,—an arrangement which cannot mislead any reader.

Whenever, in the arrangement of particular clauses, the dependent are made to precede the principal—as final clauses (Mt. xvii. 27, A. xxiv. 4, Jo. i. 31, xix. 28, 31, 2 C. xii. 7, Rom. ix. 11, —see Fritzsche, *Rom.* II. 297), or relative (Mk. xi. 23, Jo. iii. 11, Rom. viii. 29, al.), or conditional (1 C. vi. 4, xiv. 9),—the reason for this arrangement is obvious to any attentive reader. Compare Kühner II. 626 (Jelf 903. 2). Under this head should probably come 1 C. xv. 2, *τίνι λόγῳ εὐηγγελισάμεν ὑμῖν εἰ κατέχετε*: see Meyer *in loc.*

SECTION LXII.

INTERRUPTED STRUCTURE OF SENTENCES: PARENTHESIS.

1. We give the name of “interrupted sentences” to those sentences whose grammatical course is arrested by the intervention of a sentence which is complete in itself:² A. xiii. 8, *ἀνθίστατο αὐτοῖς Ἑλύμας ὁ μάγος—οὕτως γὰρ μεθερμηνεύεται τὸ ὄνομα αὐτοῦ—ζητῶν διαστρέψαι κ.τ.λ.*; Rom. i. 13, *οὐ θέλω ὑμᾶς ἀγνοεῖν ὅτι πολλάκις προεθέμην ἐλθεῖν πρὸς ὑμᾶς—καὶ ἐκωλύθην ἄχρι τοῦ δεῦρο—ἵνα τινὰ καρπὸν σχῶ καὶ ἐν ὑμῖν.* This intervening sentence is called a parenthesis;³ and it is

¹ [Given previously by Cajetan and Estius.—Winer’s “former interpretation” is that given in ed. 4, in which *θέλειν* is taken to mean *do willingly or readily*.]

² The explanation given in Ruddiman’s *Institutiones* (II. 396, ed. Stallb.) is not amiss: “parenthesis est sententia scilicet, antequam absolatur, interjecta.” Wilke’s definition (*Rhetor.* p. 227) is too wide. (Jelf 798. 2.)

³ Ch. Wolle, *Comment. de parenthesi sacra* (Lips. 1726); J. F. Hirt, *Diss. de parenthesi et generatim et speciatim sacra* (Jen. 1745); A. B. Spitzner, *Comment. philol. de parenthesi libris V. et N. T. accommodata* (Lips. 1773); J. G. Lindner, 2 *Comment. de parenthesis Johanneis* (Arnstad. 1765,—a treatise “de parenthe-

customary to present it to the eye as severed from the main sentence, by the use of the familiar marks of parenthesis.¹

According to the above definition we cannot, in the first place, regard as a parenthesis any accessory sentence which is introduced (even though it be of considerable length), if—either by means of a relative or as a genitive absolute—it stands connected in construction with the principal sentence: Rom. xvi. 4, ix. 1, 1 P. iii. 6, 1 C. v. 4, L. i. 70, ii. 23, E. vi. 2, A. iv. 36. Still less can this name be given to appositional clauses, as Jo. xiv. 22, xv. 26, 1 P. iii. 21, 2 Jo. 1, A. ix. 17, Mk. vii. 2, 1 C. ix. 21; to clauses which are appended to a *completed* sentence to give an illustration, explanation, or reason, as Jo. iv. 6, 8, 10,² xi. 2, 51 sq., xiii. 11, xviii. 5, xix. 23, Mk. vii. 3 sq., 26, Mt. i. 22 sq., L. i. 55, A. i. 15, viii. 16, Rom. viii. 36, 1 C. ii. 8, xv. 41, G. ii. 8, E. ii. 8, H. v. 13, viii. 5, vii. 11, Rev. xxi. 25; or, lastly, to clauses which grammatically support any part of the sentence which lies beyond their own limits,³ e. g., 1 C. xvi. 5, *ἐλεύσομαι πρὸς ὑμᾶς, ὅταν Μακεδονίαν διέλθω (Μακεδονίαν γὰρ διέρχομαι), πρὸς ὑμᾶς δὲ τυχὸν παραμενῶ*,—where it is clear that *Μακεδονίαν* and *ὑμᾶς*, *διέρχομαι* and *παραμενῶ*, are mutually related,—G. iv. 24, II. iii. 4, Jo. xxi. 8, Rom. ix. 11, Mk. v. 13, vii. 26.

Parentheses are either brought in *ἁσυνδέτως*, or are introduced by *καί* (Fritzsche, *Rom.* I. 35), *δέ*, or *γάρ*: Rom. i. 13, vii. 1, E. v. 9, H. vii. 11, Jo. xix. 31, 1 Tim. ii. 7, A. xii. 3, xiii. 8, 1 Jo. i. 2. After a parenthesis the construction either proceeds regularly, or is taken up again (sometimes in a somewhat altered form) by means of the repetition of a word from the principal sentence, with or without a conjunction,—as in 2 C. v. 8, 1 Jo. i. 3. Such a resumption of the construction, however, does not in itself give us a right to regard a series of words as forming a

sibus *Paullinis*” is more to be wished for).—Compare further Clerici *Ars Crit.* II. 144 sqq. (Lips.); Baumgarten, *Ausführl. Vortr. über die Hermeneutik*, p. 217 sqq.; Keil, *Lehrb. der Hermen.* p. 58 sq. (for the most part incorrect).

¹ To omit all external indications of a (true) parenthesis would be an inconsistency, if punctuation is to be retained at all. Still, in by far the greatest number of cases commas are sufficient for marking off inserted words. The round brackets seem the most suitable marks of parenthesis.

² [Probably this should be iv. 9.—A. i. 15, G. ii. 8, H. vii. 11, are subsequently quoted by Winer as true parentheses.]

³ [It is hard to see how Jo. xxi. 8, Rom. ix. 11, Mk. v. 13, answer to this description. In the next paragraph Lünemann adds Jo. xvii. 10.]

parenthesis: E. i. 13, ἐν ᾧ καὶ ὑμεῖς ἀκούσαντες τὸν λόγον τῆς ἀληθείας, τὸ εὐαγγέλιον τῆς σωτηρίας ὑμῶν, ἐν ᾧ καὶ πιστεύσαντες ἐσφραγίσθητε κ.τ.λ., ii. 11 sqq., 1 C. viii. 1 (see Meyer¹), 2 C. v. 6 sqq., Jo. xxi. 21. When the construction which had been commenced is not taken up again grammatically, but the train of thought is continued in a new and independent manner (as in Rom. v. 12 sqq.), we have not a parenthesis, but an anacoluthon (§ 63).

2. The number of parentheses in the N. T. is not small, but it is not as large as the earlier commentators and editors (Knapp included) supposed. Besidethe insertion of single words, which is common in both Greek and Latin authors (compare *nudius tertius*),—as 2 C. viii. 3 κατὰ δύναμιν, μαρτυρῶ, καὶ παρὰ δύναμιν αὐθαίρετοι· H. x. 29, πόσῳ, δοκεῖτε, χείρονος ἀξιωθήσεται τιμωρίας·² 2 C. x. 10, αἱ μὲν ἐπιστολαί, φησὶν, βαρεῖαι (see above, § 58. 9), xi. 21, Rom. iii. 5,—we frequently find in the historical books explanatory statements in regard to place, time, occasion, etc., parenthetically introduced: A. xii. 3, προσέθετο συλλαβεῖν καὶ Πέτρον—ἦσαν δὲ ἡμέραι τῶν ἀζύμων—ὃν κ.τ.λ., i. 15, xiii. 8, L. ix. 28, ἐγένετο μετὰ τοὺς λόγους τούτους, ὥσει ἡμέραι ὀκτώ, καὶ κ.τ.λ. (compare Isocr. *Phil.* p. 216, Lucian, *Dial. Mar.* 1. 4),³ A. v. 7, ἐγένετο δέ, ὡς ὠρῶν τριῶν διάστημα, καὶ ἡ γυνή κ.τ.λ., Mt. xv. 32 (compare

¹ [Meyer remarks that the words ἡ γυνῶσις . . . αὐτοῦ, constitute a *logical*, but not a *grammatical* parenthesis. 2 C. v. 6 sqq. has just been quoted: see also § 63. I. 2. b. On Rom. v. 12 sqq. see § 63. I. 1.]

² Aristoph. *Acharn.* 12, πῶς τοῦτ' ἔμισέ μου, δοκεῖς, τὴν παρδίαν; Villos. *Anecd.* II. 24, πόσων, οἷσθε, θυγατέρας . . . ἐξίδωκεν;

³ The Greek construction to which this is compared by Kühnöl and others (the so-called *Schema Pindaricum*,—see Fischer, *Weller* III. 345 sq., Vig. p. 192 sq., Herm. *Soph. Trach.* 517, Boeckh, *Pindar* II. ii. 684 sq., J. B. Briggles, *Diss. in loc. Luc. ix.* 28: Jen. 1739) lies too remote, being almost confined to poetry (Kühner II. 50 sq., Jelf 386. 1); nor is the application of this idiom recommended by the ἰγένητο, which usually stands absolutely (in no instance do we find ἰγένητο ἡμέραι ὀκτώ, etc.).—The above explanation of L. ix. 28 must be applied to Mt. xv. 32, ὅτι ἤδη ἡμέραι τρεῖς, προσμένονσί μοι,—as the best MSS. read: Fritzsche, not recognising that such definitions of time are loosely introduced, adopted the reading of D, ἤδη ἡμέραι τρεῖς εἰσὶ καὶ προσμένονσι κ.τ.λ., which is a manifest correction. In his note on Mk. viii. 2, however, he acknowledges the correctness of the usual text: see also his *Sendschreiben über die Verdienste Tholucks*, p. 17. In L. xiii. 16, also, ἦν ἔδνησεν ὁ σατανᾶς, ἰδοὺ δέκα καὶ ὀκτὼ ἔτη κ.τ.λ., I have no hesitation in taking the words (with Bengel) in the same way. [Fritzsche *l. c.* decides for the reading ἤδη ἡμέραι τρεῖς in both passages: Winer's words may seem to imply that Fritzsche adopted the received text.]

Lucian, *Dial. Mor.* 1. 4, Schaeff. *Demosth.* V. 388), L. xxviii. 51, Jo. iii. 1, ἦν ἄνθρωπος, Νικόδημος ὄνομα αὐτῷ, ἀρχῶν τῶν Ἰουδαίων xix. 31 (Diog. L. 8. 42), L. xiii. 24, πολλοί, λέγω ὑμῖν, ζητήσουσιν κ.τ.λ. In several instances a narrator introduces an explanatory clause of this kind in the midst of the direct words of a speaker: Mk. vii. 11, ἐὰν εἴπῃ ἄνθρωπος· κορβᾶν, ὃ ἐστίν δῶρον, ὃ ἐὰν ἐξ ἐμοῦ ὠφεληθῇς· Jo. i. 39, οἱ δὲ εἶπον αὐτῷ· ῥάββί, ὃ λέγεται ἐρμηνευόμενον διδάσκαλε, ποῦ μένεις;¹ A summons or injunction is sometimes inserted in the same way: Mt. xxiv. 15 sq. ὅταν ἴδῃτε τὸ βδέλυγμα . . . ἐστὸς ἐν τόπῳ ἁγίῳ, ὃ ἀναγινώσκων νοεῖτω, τότε οἱ ἐν τῇ Ἰουδαίᾳ κ.τ.λ.

3. There is no parenthesis in Jo. xi. 30. This verse is appended to ver. 29 that the place to which Mary went may be specified; and now that the departure of Mary is fully related, the narrator passes to those who were with her (ver. 31), who also went out. In Jo. xix. 5 all proceeds regularly, for the change of subjects does not show the necessity of a parenthesis. Nor are the parenthetical marks needed in Mt. xvi. 26 (though Schulz has retained them), for ver. 26 brings into view the preciousness of the ψυχή, in connexion with τῆς δὲ ψυχῆς ζημιωθῆ: the proof contained in ver. 27 relates to ver. 25 inclusively of ver. 26, and no interruption of the structure is to be seen anywhere. Mt. xxi. 4 sq. is an addition by the narrator, who however in ver. 6 continues his narrative in a very simple manner. Jo. vi. 6 is a similar instance.—In Jo. i. 14 it is probable that the clause καὶ ἐθεσσαμεθα . . . πατρός was not, in the writer's conception, a parenthetical insertion: after completing the complex sentence, he sums up with the words πλήρης χάριτος καὶ ἀληθείας, grammatically independent,—somewhat as in Ph. iii. 19 or Mk. xii. 40.—In L. vii. 29 sq. we have no parenthesis (Lachmann); the two verses contain words of Christ, who is repre-

¹ It is a different case when the writer *subjoins* such an explanation to the words of another, and then continues in his own language: Jo. ix. 7, ὕπαγε νύχαι εἰς τὴν κολυμβήθραν τοῦ Σιλωάμ, ὃ ἱερυννύεται ἀπισσαλμένος. ἀπῆλθεν οὖν κ.τ.λ.; i. 42, 43, Mt. i. 22 sq., xxi. 4 sq. In no such instance can a parenthesis be thought of. In Mt. ix. 6 we have not so much a parenthesis as a blending of the *oratio directa* and *indirecta*. In H. x. 8 the writer certainly does bring his own words into the midst of a quotation, but it is by means of a relative sentence. [As to Mt. ix. 6 compare what is said below, § 63. II. 2, 66. 1. a.]

sented as speaking both before and afterwards (ver. 31b). It is not sufficient to assume a parenthesis in Mk. iii. 17; the structure varies in ver. 16–19,—see § 63. II. 1. Jo. vi. 23 is not in the least parenthetical: it stands connected with ὅτι of ver. 22.

Zeigler's proposal¹ to regard the words καὶ ἦσαν . . . γυναικῶν in A. v. 12 sqq. as a parenthesis has very properly found no favour with the editors (Schott excepted). But those also who suspect that there is something spurious in ver. 12–15² have come to this conclusion too hastily. The words ὥστε κατὰ τὰς πλατείας ἐκφέρειν τοὺς ἀσθενεῖς κ.τ.λ. accord very well with ver. 14: it is from the two circumstances, that the people magnified the apostles, and that the number of the believers increased, that it is easy to understand why the sick were brought out into the streets. Indeed these words accord with ver. 14 much better than with ver. 12. Are we to suppose the πολλὰ σημεῖα καὶ τέρατα (ἐν τῷ λαῷ) merely to have been *previous* occurrences, the effect of which is expressed by ὥστε ἐκφέρειν κ.τ.λ.? To assume this would be to sacrifice the perspicuity of the narrative. And what then could these πολλὰ σημεῖα have been but miracles of *healing*? Hence in the words ὥστε κατὰ κ.τ.λ. the writer recurs, in a different connexion, to what he had only indicated summarily in ver. 12, in order that he may recount it more in detail (ver. 15 sq.). For these reasons I am also unable to agree with Lachmann in considering ver. 14 a parenthesis. In A. x. 36 however, τὸν λόγον is probably connected with ver. 37, and the words οὗτος κ.τ.λ.—which, as an independent sentence, express a leading thought, which Peter could not well annex by means of a relative—form a parenthesis: after this interruption the speaker proceeds in ver. 37, *extending* the thought.

4. In the Epistles also we may observe, first of all, certain short parentheses, which contain sometimes a limitation (1 C. vii. 11), sometimes a corroboration (1 Tim. ii. 7, 1 Th. ii. 5) sometimes a proof or a more exact explanation, as in Rom. vii. 1 2 C. v. 7, vi. 2, x. 4, xii. 2, G. ii. 8, E. ii. 5, v. 9, Ja. iv. 14, 2 Th. i. 10, 1 Jo. i. 2, 1 Tim. iii. 5;—or indeed any thought which forced itself upon the writer (Col. iv. 10, Rom. i. 13). There are however some parentheses of greater length; e. g., H. vii. 20 sq.,

¹ In Gabler's *Journ. für theol. Lit.* I. 155.

² Eichhorn, Beck, Kühnöl.

οἱ μὲν γάρ . . . εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα, —for καθ' ὅσον οὐ χωρὶς ὀρκωμοσίας (ver. 20) is manifestly connected with κατὰ τοσοῦτο κρείττονος κ.τ.λ. of ver. 22. So also in Rom. ii. 13–15, since ver. 16, ἐν ἡμέρᾳ ὅτε κρινεῖ κ.τ.λ., is certainly most suitably connected with κριθήσονται in ver. 12: indeed the word κρινεῖ points back to κριθήσονται. Verses 13–15 constitute a group of thoughts complete in itself, added to ver. 12 for the purpose of explanation. It is the doing of the law that is of moment, and not the hearing (ver. 13): but heathen who live righteously are doers of the law (ver. 14, 15).¹—Many however of the lengthy insertions are not parentheses, but digressions; since they merely delay the progress of the thought, and do not interrupt the construction. Thus in 1 C. viii. 1–3, after the grammatically complete sentence περὶ δὲ . . . ἔχομεν, Paul introduces a digression (ἡ γνώσις . . . ὑπ' αὐτοῦ) on γνώσις in relation to ἀγάπη, and then returns to ver. 1, beginning afresh with περὶ τῆς βρώσεως οὖν κ.τ.λ. (ver. 4). The case is similar in 1 C. xv. 9, 10, and in 2 C. iii. 14–18 (iv. 1 attaches itself to iii. 12); also in Rom. xiii. 9 sq., —in καὶ τοῦτο εἰδότες (ver. 11) Paul returns to μηδενὶ μηδὲν ὀφείλετε, which in thought must be repeated.

But in most of the passages which it has been usual to adduce as parenthetical there is neither parenthesis nor digression. In Tit. i. 1 sqq. κατὰ πίστιν is connected with ἀπόστολος, and the destination of the apostle is completely stated in the words κατὰ πίστιν . . . αἰωνίου; to ζωῆς αἰωνίου is then appended the relative sentence ἣν ἐπηγγ . . . θεοῦ. In Rom. i. 1–7, where Schott in his last edition assumes two parentheses, the whole passage continues with one unbroken thread; only the words expressing the main ideas are enlarged by means of relative clauses (ver. 3 sq., 5, 6). The same may be said of Col. iii. 12–14, where ἀνεχόμενοι (which is in conformity with ἐνδύσασθε) is attached to μακροθυμίαν (perhaps also to πραότητα) as a specification of manner, and is itself supported by καθὼς κ.τ.λ. It is only by the clause οὕτω καὶ ὑμεῖς that the structure can be at all inter-

¹ [Others carry back still farther the reference of ἐν ἡμέρᾳ (e. g., Alford to ver. 10, Ewald to ver. 5); whilst Lachmann and Meyer include two verses only (14 and 15) in a parenthesis. In former editions Winer had substantially agreed with Bengel, De Wette, al., in connecting ver. 16 with the preceding verse: similarly—though with some difference of interpretation—Fritzsche, Vaughan; and others.]

rupted, the thought expressed by these words being already implied in the *καθώς* which introduces the preceding clause; but supply *χαριζόμενοι*, and the construction is regular. In H. xii. 20, 21, we are the less able (with Lachmann) to assume a parenthesis, since in ver. 22 the verb *προσεληλύθατε* is repeated from ver. 18, and a new sentence therefore commenced,—an affirmative, corresponding to the negative sentence contained in ver. 18–21. In 1 C. i. 8 *ὅς* relates to *Χριστός*, ver. 7; and verses 5 and 6 do not form a parenthesis. The two relative sentences in Rom. xvi. 4, which are annexed to each other, and which do not really interrupt the construction, cannot be regarded as a parenthesis. In 1 P. iii. 6 *ἀγαθοποιούσαι* connects itself with *ἐγενήθητε*, and the words *ὡς . . . τέκνα* are not parenthetical. In E. iii. 5 the clause *ὁ ἐτέραις κ.τ.λ.* attaches itself to *ἐν μυστηρίῳ τοῦ Χριστοῦ* (ver. 4): and in 2 P. i. 5 (Schott) the words *αὐτὸ τοῦτο δὲ σπουδὴν παρεισενέγκαντες* stand on the same level with *ὡς πάντα . . . δεδορημένης κ.τ.λ.*, ver. 4 being a relative sentence explanatory of the words *διὰ δόξης καὶ ἀρετῆς*. 1 Jo. iv. 17 sqq. and E. i. 21 hardly require remark. In E. ii. 11 *οἱ λεγόμενοι . . . χειροποιήτου* is an apposition to *τὰ ἔθνη ἐν σαρκί*, and the repetition of *ὅτι* in ver. 12 cannot make the preceding words a parenthesis. Lastly, we have anacolutha, not parentheses, in Col. iii. 16, 2 P. ii. 4–8 (in the latter instance the anacoluthon is partly occasioned by the sentence in ver. 8,—see § 63. I. 1), and 1 Tim. i. 3 sqq.

In E. iii. 1 sqq. the predicate is not *ὁ δέσμιος*: in this case, if the meaning were *ego Paulus vinculis detinetur*, we could not have the article, and the sense “I am the prisoner of Christ (*κατ’ ἐξοχήν*)” does not commend itself. The simplest procedure is (after Theodoret) to consider the *τούτου χάριν* of ver. 14 as the resumption of the interrupted thought of ver. 1: especially as the circumstance that Paul has by his imprisonment been taken away from his personal labours might so well give rise to the prayer of ver. 14 sqq.: by this means, also, the *τούτου χάριν* of ver. 1 receives its natural interpretation. Others, with much less probability, connect iv. 1 with iii. 1, on the ground that *ὁ δέσμιος* (iv. 1) seems to point back to *ἐγὼ ὁ δέσμιος*. Compare further Cramer’s version of this Epistle, p. 71 sqq., where other conjectures are mentioned and examined; also Harless *in loc.*

SECTION LXIII.

SENTENCES IN WHICH THE CONSTRUCTION IS BROKEN OFF OR CHANGED: ANACOLUTHON: ORATIO VARIATA.

I. 1. Anacoluthon¹ is said to exist when the construction with which a sentence opens has no grammatical continuation; whether it be that something which intervenes (in particular, a parenthesis²) has led the writer entirely away from the construction with which he began, or that, a preferable turn of expression presenting itself,³ he is induced to give the sentence a different conclusion from that required by the form of its commencement.⁴ Hence anacolutha are partly involuntary, partly intentional. In the latter class are included those which rest on a rhetorical basis (Stallb. *Plat. Gorg.* p. 221), or which arise, as Hermann says (*Vig.* p. 895), “a motu animi vel ab arte oratoris vim aliquam captante.” It is in writers of great mental vivacity—more taken up with the thought than with the mode of its expression—that we may expect to find anacolutha most frequently: hence they are particularly numerous in the epistolary style of the apostle Paul. The following are examples. *A.* xv. 22, ἔδοξεν τοῖς ἀποστόλοις . . . ἐκλεξαμένους ἄνδρας ἐξ αὐτῶν πέμψαι . . . γράψαντες διὰ χειρὸς αὐτῶν. With this compare *Lys. in Eratosth.* 7, ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς . . . ὥς περ . . . πεποιηκότες; *Antiphon* p. 613 (Reiske), ἔδοξεν αὐτῇ βουλομένη βέλτιον εἶναι μετὰ δέπνον δοῦναι, ταῖς Κλυταιμνήστρας τῆς τούτου μητρὸς ὑποθήκαις ἅμα διακονοῦσα; conversely, *Plat. Legg.* 3. 686 d, ἀποβλέψας πρὸς τοῦτον τὸν στόλον, οὐ πέρι

¹ Herm. *Vig.* p. 894 sqq. (whose illustrations are almost confined to poetical anacolutha), Poppo, *Thuc.* I. i. 360 sqq.; Kühner II. 616 sqq. [II. 1091 sqq.; ed. 2], Madv. 216, F. Richter, *De praeceptis Graecae linguae anacoluthis* (Müllh. 1827-28: 2 spec.), De Wagnowski, *Syntaxeos anomala Graecorum pars* etc. (Lips. 1835), F. W. Engelhardt, *Anacolutha Platonica* (Gedani, 1834 etc.: spec. 1-3): compare Gerhardt, *Cic. Offic.* p. 441 sq., Matthiae, *De anacoluthis apud Ciceronem* in Wolf, *Analect. Lit.* III. 1 sqq. For the N. T. see Fritzsche, *Conjectanea*, spec. 1 p. 33 sq. (Lips. 1825). [See also (Don. p. 609) Jelf 900, Riddell, *Plat. Apol.* p. 223 sqq., and Campbell, *Plat. Theat.* Appendix A: for the N. T., A. Buttm. p. 378 sqq. (Green p. 234 sq.).]

² See Beier, *Cic. Offic.* II. 365.

³ Weber, *Demosth.* p. 538.

⁴ Hence in 1 Jo. i. 1 sqq. there is nothing of the character of an anacoluthon; after the parenthesis of the 2nd verse the writer accurately connects ver. 3 with the beginning of the sentence, repeating—in full accordance with grammatical rule—some of the words of ver. 1.

διαλεγόμεθα, ἔδοξέ μοι πάγκαλος εἶναι (this is very common with ἔδοξε), Plat. *Apol.* 21 c, Xen. *Cyr.* 6, 1. 31, Lucian, *Astrol.* 3, Schwarz, *Solæcism.* p. 86 sq.¹ A. xx. 3, ποιήσας μῆνας τρεῖς, γενομένης αὐτῷ ἐπιβουλῆς . . . μέλλοντι ἀνάγεσθαι εἰς τὴν Συρίαν, ἐγένετο γνώμη κ.τ.λ. In Rom. xvi. 25, 27, τῷ δυναμένῳ . . . μόνῳ σοφῷ θεῷ διὰ Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ, ᾧ ἡ δόξα εἰς τοὺς αἰῶνας, Paul has been led away from the construction he intended by the lengthened statement in regard to God which is contained in ver. 25, 26; and, instead of simply adding ἡ δόξα εἰς τοὺς αἰῶνας, he expresses the substance of the doxology by a relative clause, just as if the dative θεῷ had concluded a sentence. A. xxiv. 5 sq. is a similar case. The participial clause εὐρόντες τὸν ἄνδρα τοῦτον κ.τ.λ. should have been followed by the verb ἐκρατήσαμεν in ver. 6; but Luke, led away by the relative sentence ὃς καὶ κ.τ.λ., has brought this verb also into the relative construction (ὃν καὶ ἐκρατήσαμεν).

The anacolutha which occur in periods of less extent are more remarkable:² e.g., A. xix. 34, ἐπιγόντες, ὅτι Ἰουδαίός ἐστι, φωνὴ ἐγένετο μία ἐκ παντῶν (instead of ἐφώνησαν ἅπαντες); Mk. ix. 20, ἰδὼν (ὁ παῖς) αὐτόν, τὸ πνεῦμα εὐθύς ἐσπάραξεν αὐτόν (instead of ὑπὸ τοῦ πνεύματος ἐσπαράχθη). With the latter passage Fritzsche compares *Anthol. Pat.* 11. 488 (?), κἀγὼ δ' αὐτὸν ἰδὼν, τὸ στόμα μου δέδεται; see also Plat. *Legg.* 6. 769 c. In L. xi. 11, τίνα ἐξ ὑμῶν τὸν πατέρα αἰτήσῃ ὁ υἱὸς ἄρτον, μὴ λίθον ἐπιδώσει αὐτῷ; the question "he will surely not give?" presupposes such a protasis as, a father asked by his son for bread, or a father of whom his son asks bread (Mt. vii. 9). A. xiii. 30 [*Rec.*], μηνυθείσης μοι ἐπιβουλῆς εἰς τὸν ἄνδρα μέλλειν ἔσσεσθαι: here the proper continuation of the sentence would be μελλούσης ἔσσεσθαι, whereas μέλλειν would be in place if the sentence had opened with some such construction as μηνυσάντων ἐπιβουλὴν κ.τ.λ. Compare § 45. 6. The construction is probably altered intentionally in 1 C. xii. 28, οὓς μὲν ἔθετο ὁ θεὸς ἐν τῇ

¹ In Latin compare Hirtius, *Bell. Afric.* 25, dum hæc ita fierent, rex Juba, cōgnitis . . . , non est visum etc.; Plin. *Ep.* 10. 34.

² One of the most remarkable, perhaps, is that which is quoted by Kypke (II. 104): Hippocr. *Morb. Vulg.* 5. 1, ἐν Ἡλίδι ἡ τοῦ κηπωροῦ γυνὴ πυρετὸς εἶχεν αὐτὴν ζυνεχῆ; καὶ φάρμακα πίνουσα οὐδὲν ὠφελεῖτο. Compare also Bar. i. 9, μετὰ τὸ ἀποικίσαι Ναβουχοδονόσορ τὸν Ἰερχονίαν . . . καὶ ἡγαγὶν αὐτόν κ.τ.λ.; Act. *Apocr.* p. 69.

ἐκκλησίᾳ πρῶτον ἀποστόλους, δεύτερον προφήτας, τρίτον διδασκάλους κ.τ.λ. Paul at first intended to write οὓς μὲν . . . ἀποστόλους, οὓς δὲ προφήτας κ.τ.λ., but instead of a mere enumeration prefers an arrangement in order of rank. Hence οὓς μὲν is altogether suspended in the sentence; and the abstract nouns which follow (ἔπειτα δυνάμεις κ.τ.λ.) attach themselves to the simple ἔθετο, which alone was still present to the writer's mind. So also in Tit. i. 3: when the apostle adds ἐφάνέρωσεν δέ κ.τ.λ. he seizes on a more suitable turn of expression by the introduction of τὸν λόγον αὐτοῦ. Compare further 2 Cl. vii. 5 (1 Cl. vii. 26). The parts of the sentence which display the anacoluthon stand farther apart in Jo. vi. 22 sqq., τῇ ἐπαύριον ὁ ὄχλος . . . ἰδὼν,¹ ὅτι . . . (ἄλλα δὲ ἦλθε πλοιάρια . . .), ὅτε οὖν εἶδεν ὁ ὄχλος κ.τ.λ.: here εἶδεν, in consequence of the words inserted, has gained a more comprehensive object than belonged to ἰδὼν. In Cl. ii. 6, ἀπὸ δὲ τῶν δοκούντων εἶναί τι—ὅποιοί ποτε ᾔσαν, οὐδὲν μοι διαφέρει—ἐμοὶ γὰρ οἱ δοκούντες οὐδὲν προσανέθεντο, the apostle should have continued by means of a passive verb, but was so much disturbed in the construction by the parenthesis ὅποιοι . . . διαφέρει, that he forms a new sentence with γάρ.² In Cl. ii. 4 sq., διὰ δὲ τοὺς παρεισάκτους ψευδαδέλφους . . . οἷς οὐδὲ πρὸς ὥραν εἴξαμεν τῇ ὑποταγῇ κ.τ.λ., the parenthesis introduced in ver. 4 has occasioned the anacoluthon. The apostle might either have said, *On account of the false brethren* (in order to please them) . . . *we did not permit Titus to be circumcised*, or *To the false brethren we could* (in this respect) *by no means give way*: he has here blended the two constructions.³ In Rom. ii. 17 sqq., verses 17–20 constitute the

¹ [Lachmann, Tregelles, Tischendorf, Alford, Westcott and Hort, read ἰδὼν for ἰδών. The 23rd verse is said above (§ 62. 3) *not* to be parenthetical. Similar to this passage (with the reading ἰδών) is Rom. xv. 23 sq., if we omit ἐλίσσεται πρὸς ὑμᾶς, and inclose ἐλπίζω . . . ἐμπλησθῶ within a parenthesis: see Alford.]

² In sense, Hermann's explanation (*Progr. de locis Ep. ad Gal.* p. 7) agrees with this. Hermann assumes, however, an aposiopesis after ἀπο δὲ τῶν δοκούντων . . . τι: against this see Fritzsche, 2. *Progr.* p. 13 (*Opusc. Fritschiorum* p. 211 sq.). The latter writer regards the words ἀπὸ . . . τι (which should, he thinks, form the conclusion of ver. 5) as parallel to διὰ δὲ τοὺς παρεισάκτους ψευδαδέλφους, and translates: *propter irreptitios autem et falsos sodales* (se circumcidi non passus est), *quippe qui . . . quibus . . . ut . . . a viris autem, qui auctoritate valerent* (circumcisionis necessitatem sibi imponi non sivit). Against this see Meyer. I have seen no reason to alter my view of the passage. [Winer's rendering is: Principibus vero qualescunque demum erant, id nihil ad me, Deus enim externa hominis non curat] principes, inquam, nihil (novi) mecum communicarunt. Similarly Ellicott, Lightfoot, al.]

³ It is in no respect easier to repeat (with Fritzsche, *Progr.* 1. in *Ep. ad*

protasis, and the apodosis begins in ver. 21. As Paul carries through several clauses the thought which he premises as protasis, he loses recollection of the *εἰ* of ver. 17; and when he brings in the apodosis (ver. 21), he passes to another turn of expression by means of *οὖν*, which particle points to anacoluthon. The case is but little altered if we take *οὖν* as the conjunction which resumes and gathers up the protasis (Klotz, *Dev.* II. 718 sq.),—as in Greek authors it so frequently commences the apodosis; for still the words *ὁ διδάσκων . . . ὁ κηρύσσων κ.τ.λ.*, whether taken as a question or as an assertion of reproach, alter the natural course of the sentence. After *εἰ δέ κ.τ.λ.* the most simple apodosis would be: *thou oughtest to prove this knowledge of the law by living thyself according to the law* (compare ver. 23). It is at once evident to every one that the turn which Paul has chosen is more forcible.¹

In the following passages the anacoluthon is harsher. In 2 P. ii. 4 the protasis *εἰ γὰρ ὁ θεὸς ἀγγέλων οὐκ ἐφείσατο κ.τ.λ.* has no grammatical apodosis. The apostle intended to say, *so neither* (indeed still less) *will he spare these false teachers*; but as one example of God's punishment after another presents itself to him (ver. 4–8), it is not until ver. 9 that he returns to the thought which should have formed the apodosis, and then with a changed construction and in a more general form. In Rom. v. 12 we might expect the words *ὥςπερ δι' ἐνὸς ἀνθρώπου ἡ*

Gal. p. 24, *Opusc.* p. 178 sq.) after *διὰ δὲ τοὺς παριστάτους ψευδαέλους* the words *οὐκ ἠναγκάσθη περιτεμεῖναι (ὁ Τίτος)*. These words could only be omitted by Paul (unless we would regard him as an unskilled writer) if the subjoined relative clauses had caused him to lose sight of the commencement of the period. This, being so, the explanations of the sentence—which in any case is irregular—amount pretty much to the same thing.—There would be nothing extraordinary in the style of such a sentence as this: “But not even did Titus . . . allow himself to be forced into undergoing circumcision: on account of the false brethren who had crept in, however, he did not allow himself to be forced (into circumcision).” * [Fritzsche's explanation is adopted by Meyer, Ellicott, Alford, al.: see further Lightfoot *in loc.*, Green, *Cr. Notes* p. 150.]

¹ In a grammatical point of view compare *Xen. Cyr.* 6. 2. 9 sqq., where the commencement, *ἐπεὶ δὲ . . . ἦλθον κ.τ.λ.*, is in § 12 taken up again in the words *ὡς οὖν ταῦτα ἤκουσεν ὁ στρατὸς τοῦ Κύρου*, to which the apodosis is then attached.

* “The Tr. submits his impression, that the most natural interpretation of the passage is to supply *περιτεμεῖναι*: Titus was not compelled to be circumcised, but on account of the false brethren . . . (was circumcised). Paul protested against the alleged necessity of circumcision; but, while refusing to give in *τῇ ὑποταγῇ* to the measure on doctrinal grounds, he approved it as a matter of Christian expediency.”—*Note by the former Translator, Prof. Masson.*

ἁμαρτία εἰς τὸν κόσμον εἰσῆλθε to be followed by the apodosis οὕτω δι' ἐνὸς ἀνθρώπου (Χριστοῦ) δικαιοσύνη καὶ διὰ τῆς δικαιοσύνης ἡ ζωή. But by the explanations of εἰσῆλθεν ἡ ἁμαρτία καὶ ὁ θάνατος which verses 12–14 contain, the regular construction is broken off (though in the words ὅς ἐστι τύπος τοῦ μέλλοντος there is an indication of the antithesis); and moreover the apostle remembers that not merely may a simple *parallel* be drawn between Adam and Christ (ὥσπερ . . . οὕτως), but that what is derived from Christ surpasses, both in extent and in influence, that which proceeds from Adam: hence the epanorthosis πολλῶ μᾶλλον,—as was perceived by Calvin. The resumption is effected by means of the words ἀλλ' οὐχ ὡς τὸ παράπτωμα κ.τ.λ. (ver. 15), which logically absorb the apodosis, and in εἰ γάρ . . . ἀπέθανον the substance of the protasis in ver. 12 is briefly recapitulated: then in ver. 18 Paul sums up the twofold parallel (equality and inequality) in one final result.¹—1 Tim. i. 3 sqq. must be judged of in a similar way. Καθὼς παρεκάλεσα is left entirely without any consequent clause: as Paul at once introduces into the protasis the object of the παρακαλεῖν, the apodosis—which should have run thus, οὕτω καὶ νῦν παρακαλῶ, ἵνα παραγγείλῃς κ.τ.λ.—escapes his attention. It is altogether unnatural to consider verses 5–17 parenthetical, as even Bengel does; but it is still more preposterous to take καθὼς as a particle of transition, not to be expressed in translation (Heydénreich).

By many commentators, both ancient and modern, Rom. ix. 22 sqq. has been regarded as a very remarkable, and in part a double anacoluthon: see the various opinions in Reiche's *Commentarius Criticus*. But it is probably simpler to attach the καὶ ἵνα of ver. 22 to ἤνεγκεν, and to regard the apodosis as suppressed at the end of ver. 23: *If God, determined to show his wrath . . . with all longsuffering endured the vessels of his wrath . . . also in order to make known the riches . . . : how then? what shall we say to it?* (must not all censure then be silenced?) The enduring of the σκευὴ ὀργῆς is not regarded merely as a proof of

¹ [So Vaughan, Webster and Wilkinson. Most commentators take a similar view of the *general* construction of this passage. Others would commence the apodosis with καὶ οὕτως in ver. 12 (Green, *Cr. Notes* p. 115), or with καὶ διὰ τῆς ἁμαρτίας: Alford supplies "it was" before ὥσπερ.]

his *μακροθυμία*, but also as occasioned by the purpose of manifesting the riches of his glory, which he has destined for the *σκεύη ἐλέους*. The immediate destruction of the *σκεύη ὀργῆς* (here, the unbelieving Jews) would have been perfectly just. But God endured them with long-suffering (thus softening his justice by kindness); and at once the purpose and the result of this was the clear manifestation (by means of the contrast) of the greatness of his grace towards the *σκεύη ἐλέους*. The *δέ* of ver. 22 is not *οὖν*; and hence it is not probable that this verse is a continuation of the thought expressed in verses 20, 21. That God is entirely free in bestowing his tokens of grace, had been sufficiently declared. The creature cannot rise up against the Creator: that is enough. But, Paul resumes, God is not even altogether as rigorous as he might be, without having reason to apprehend censure from men.¹

On A. x. 36 see above, § 62. 3: on Rom. xii. 6 sqq. see below, II. 1. In Col. i. 21 there is in any case anacoluthon,—whether we read *ἀποκατηλλάγητε*, with Lachmann, or retain the received reading *ἀποκατήλλαξεν*. On 2 P. i. 17 see p. 442; on 1 C. xii. 2, Meyer.²

In some other passages in which commentators have supposed the existence of anacoluthon, I can discover nothing of the kind. Rom. vii. 21, *εὕρισκω ἄρα τὸν νόμον τῷ θέλοντι ἐμοὶ ποιεῖν τὸ καλόν, ὅτι ἐμοὶ τὸ κακὸν παράκειται*, formerly regarded by Fritzsche³ as a blending of two constructions, has since been differently explained by him,—in accordance with Knapp's view of the passage: see above, p. 697. Nor is there a mixture of two constructions in H. viii. 9 (Fritz. *Conj.* p. 34). *Ἐν ἡμέρᾳ ἐπιλαβομένου μου τῆς χειρὸς αὐτῶν* (taken from the LXX) may perhaps be an unusual mode of expression, but is not incorrect; and the Hebrew words (for this is a quotation from Jer. xxxi. 32), *בְּיוֹם הַחֲיוּקִי בִידִם*, have certainly given occasion, so to speak, to the use of this phrase. The participle is chosen in the place of the infinitive, as in Jer. xxix. 2: compare Bar. ii. 28.—In 1 P. ii. 7 *ἀπειθοῦσι δέ* stands grammatically connected with the words of the

¹ [Lünnemann suggests that it is still simpler to take *εἰ . . . ἤνεγκεν* as protasis, and *καὶ* (scil. *ἤνεγκεν*) *ἵνα* in ver. 23 as apodosis: *if God endured . . . he endured them also* (or *at the same time*) *in order to* . . . Similarly Ewald.]

² [In the edition referred to, I believe, Meyer held that Paul proceeds with *ἵτε* through forgetfulness that he had begun with *εἶδατε ὅτι* (not *εἶδατε* merely): see Alford *in loc.* In edition 4 Meyer supplies *ἵτε* with the participle.]

³ *Conject.* p. 50. [Fritzsche considered that the two sentences *εὕρισκω ἄρα τὸν νόμον τῷ θέλοντι ἐμοὶ ποιεῖν τὸ καλόν τὸ κακὸν παρακεῖσθαι* (*per id, quod mihi . . . mahim adjacet*) and *εὕρισκω ἄρα ὅτι ἐμοὶ θέλοντι . . . παράκειται* are here blended.]

quotation, οὗτος ἐγενήθη κ.τ.λ. As to Rom. i. 26, 27, the variation of reading between ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ and ὁμοίως τε καὶ of itself renders it difficult to come to a decision. The former appears to have more external authority on its side,¹ and it has been adopted by Bornemann² (as also by Lachmann), and defended as being a formula of frequent occurrence in the N. T. : see Mt. xxvi. 35, xxvii. 41 (Mk. xv. 51), L. v. 10, x. 32, 1 C. vii. 3 sq., Ja. ii. 25 (also Diod. Sic. 17. 111). But in none of these instances does τε precede, and hence they are all inadequate : compare however the passage cited by Fritzsche from Plat. *Symp.* 186 e, ἧ τε οὖν ἱατρική . . . ὡσαύτως δὲ καὶ γυμναστική. This reading of the most important MSS., then, might be justified grammatically ; and, as the apostle obviously wishes to give the greater prominence to what was done by the ἄρρενες (he dwells on this in ver. 27, severely denouncing the crime), it would even be very appropriate. The question now is, whether an *anacoluthon* is involved by either or by both of these readings. With the reading ὁμοίως τε καὶ there is as little *anacoluthon* as in the Latin "nam et feminae . . . et similiter etiam mares : " if however we receive ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ, the natural sequence is interrupted, just as in "et feminae . . . similiter vero etiam mares" (Klotz, *Devot.* II. 740).

The apodosis of H. iii. 15 is probably to be sought in ver. 16, τίνες γάρ, *quidam* etc. (Bleek, Tholuck, al.). In 2 C. viii. 3 ἀνθρώπου connects itself with ἑαυτοὺς ἔδωκαν (ver. 5). In 1 C. v. 11 there is no *anacoluthon* in τῷ τοιοῦτῳ μὴδὲ συνεσθίειν (so Erasmus) ; these words take up and strengthen the στανανμήγνυσθαι. In Ja. ii. 2 sqq. the *anacoluthon* disappears if we take ver. 4 (καὶ οὐ κ.τ.λ.) interrogatively,³ as is now done by most critics, Lachmann included. In Jo. xiii. 1 there is no *anacoluthon* in point of grammar : it is to hermeneutics that the removal of the difficulty belongs. 1 C. ix. 15, if ἵνα before τις is spurious (Tischendorf has received it again⁴), is rather an example of aposiopesis than of *anacoluthon* : see Meyer. Lastly, in E. iii. 18 the participles are probably to be joined with the sentence ἵνα ἐξισχύσητε : see Meyer *in loc.*

2. The illustrations of *anacoluthon* which have been given thus far are of such a nature that they might well occur in any language. We have now to mention some particular kinds of

¹ [Τι has the support of the two oldest MSS., B and N, and is retained by Tischendorf, Tregelles, Alford, Westcott and Hort : δι is preferred by Tisch. (ed. 7), Meyer, A. Buttmann (p. 361), al. In some of the passages quoted below for ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ the reading is doubtful.]

² *Neues theol. Journ.* VI. 145.

³ [The case is not altered if we omit καὶ, with Tischendorf and others.]

⁴ [The editors are divided, not between τις and ἵνα τις, as Winer's words might seem to imply, but between οἰδεῖς (Tisch. ed. 1, 8, Lachm., Treg., Meyer) and ἵνα τις (Tisch. ed. 2, 7, De W., Reiche). Meyer now takes a different view of the construction (see above, p. 551), considering that the aposiopesis would be too bold for the N. T.]

anacoluthon, which have especially established themselves in Greek usage:—

a. When the construction is continued by means of participles, these frequently appear in an abnormal case, as standing at a distance from the governing verb.¹ E. iv. 2 sq., παρακαλῶ ὑμᾶς . . . περιπατήσαι . . . ἀνεχόμενοι ἀλλήλων ἐν ἀγάπῃ, σπουδάζοντες κ.τ.λ., as if the exhortation had been in the direct form, περιπατήσατε: also E. i. 18, where Meyer raises unnecessary difficulties.² Col. iii. 16, ὁ λόγος τοῦ Χριστοῦ ἐνοικεῖτω ἐν ὑμῖν πλουσίως, ἐν πάσῃ σοφίᾳ διδάσκοντες καὶ νουθετοῦντες ἑαυτοὺς κ.τ.λ.; ii. 2, ἵνα παρακληθῶσιν αἱ καρδίαι αὐτῶν συμβιβασθέντες ἐν ἀγάπῃ κ.τ.λ. (as if the παρακαλεῖσθαι had been made to relate to the persons themselves), Col. ii. 10; ³ 2 C. ix. 10 sq., ὁ ἐπιχορηγῶν . . . χορηγῆσαι καὶ πληθύναι τὸν σπόρον ὑμῶν . . . ὑμῶν, ἐν παντὶ πλουτιζόμενοι κ.τ.λ.; ver. 12 sq., ἡ διακονία (ἐστὶ) περισσεύουσα διὰ πολλῶν εὐχαριστιῶν, διὰ τῆς δοκιμῆς τῆς διακονίας ταύτης δοξάζοντες τὸν θεόν (as if ὅτι πολλοὶ εὐχαριστοῦσιν had preceded); compare Xen. *Cyr.* 1. 4. 26. See also 2 C. i. 7,⁴ vii. 5, Ph. i. 29 sq., iii. 10, 2 P. iii. 3, A. xxvi. 3,⁵ Jude 16.⁶

Anacolutha of this kind may in part be regarded as *intentional*. The conceptions, thus expressed by the *casus recti* of the participles, stand out with greater prominence; had an oblique case been used, they would be kept back in the body of the sentence (see especially Jude 16), and be represented as only accessory. In most instances, however, the anacoluthon is oc-

¹ See Vig. p. 337 sqq., Rost p. 712 sq. [Jelf 707, A. Buttm. p. 298 sq., Green p. 235.]

² [In his 3rd and 4th editions Meyer substantially agrees with Winer. See Ellicott and Alford *in loc.*: also A. Buttm. p. 94, 317, who prefers to regard the accusatives as governed by ὄψιν.—The peculiarity of this example is, that the “abnormal case” is the *accusative*, not the *nominative*: A. xxvi. 3 is somewhat different, as the personal pronoun is repeated.]

³ [A mistake: no doubt, for i. 10.]

⁴ [That is, if the clause ἡ ἐλπίς . . . ὑπὲρ ὑμῶν immediately precedes εἰδότες, as it does in *Rec.*, and also in the reading adopted by Griesbach, Meyer, Tischendorf, Westcott and Hort.—Lachm., De W., Reiche, Alford, and Tregelles bring in this clause before εἴτε παρακολουθεῖται . . . : with this reading εἰδότες is quite regular.]

⁵ [A. Buttmann takes ὄντα σε as an accus. absolute (p. 317): see Jelf 709, Ellicott on E. i. 18. Jelf and Green (*Chr. Notes* p. 102) supply a participle from ἡγήμαι: see Jelf 895. 1. Meyer and Alford agree with Winer.]

⁶ Compare in general Markland, *Lys.* p. 364 (Reiske, Vol. V.), Buttm. *Soph. Philoct.* p. 110, Seidler, Eurip. *Iphig. T.* 1072, Kühner II. 377 sq., Schwarz, *Solæcism.* p. 89; also Stallb. *Plat. Apol.* p. 135 sq. and *Sympos.* p. 33.

casioned by forgetfulness: the writer, losing sight of the principal word actually used in the earlier part of the sentence, supposes that he has used some other word of kindred sense. Compare further *Evangel. Apoc.* p. 169, 445.

Mk. xii. 40 and Ph. iii. 18 sq. are of a different description: see § 59. 8. b.—In Rom. xiii. 11 *καὶ τοῦτο εἰδότες* must be joined to *ἀφείλετε*, ver. 8 [p. 707]: and 1 P. ii. 16 attaches itself (as the ideas themselves suggest) to the imperative *ὑποτάγητε* in ver. 13.

b. After a participle we often find a transition to the construction with a finite verb: in this case the verb may be accompanied by *δέ*. Thus, Col. i. 26, *πληρῶσαι τὸν λόγον τοῦ θεοῦ, τὸ μυστήριον τὸ ἀπακεκρυμμένον ἀπὸ τῶν αἰώνων*. *νυνὶ δὲ ἐφανερώθη* instead of *νυνὶ δὲ φανερωθέν* (compare Her. 6. 25. Thuc. 1. 67). 1 C. vii. 37. *ὃς ἔσθηκεν ἐν τῇ καρδίᾳ, μὴ ἔχων ἀνάγκην, ἐξουσίαν δὲ ἔχει* (for *ἔχων*).¹ We must not bring in here 1 C. iv. 14 (as Meyer does), or E. ii. 3, where *ἦμεν* is parallel to *ἀπεστρέφμεν*. The transition takes place without *δέ* in E. i. 20, *κατὰ τὴν ἐνέργειαν . . . ἦν ἐνέργησεν ἐν τῷ Χριστῷ, ἐγείρας αὐτόν . . . καὶ ἐκάθισεν*.² 2 C. vi. 9, Jo. v. 44, Col. i. 6 (Paus. 10. 9. 1). On 2 Jo. 2 see below, II. 1. An effort to attain a simpler structure or to give prominence to the second thought (see especially 2 C. vi. 9, and compare Xen. *Cyr.* 5. 4. 29) is not unfrequently the cause of this anacoluthon. II. viii. 10 (a quotation from the O. T.) must be explained on the same principle: *αὕτη ἡ διαθήκη, ἣν διαθήσομαι τῷ οἴκῳ Ἰσραὴλ . . . διδοὺς νόμους μου ὡς τὴν διαίτιαν αὐτῶν καὶ ἐπὶ καρδίᾳ αὐτῶν ἐπιγράψω αὐτοῖς*. Some e. g., Bohmer, render the *καὶ* before *ἐπιγράψω* by *etiam*; but this is forced, and anything but favoured by x. 16. Of Jo. i. 32, *τεθεσμαι τὸ πνεῦμα καταβαῖνον . . . καὶ ἔμεινεν ἐπ' αὐτόν* (compare ver. 33, *ἐφ' ᾧ ἂν ἴδῃς τὸ πνεῦμα καταβαῖνον καὶ μένον ἐπ' αὐτόν*), Baumg.-Crusius has already pointed out the right view.³ In such passages the MSS. sometimes have the participle as a correction of the finite verb; e. g., in E. i. 20, where however *καθίσας* is received by Lachmann as genuine. A similar kind of anacoluthon is pre-

¹ The case noticed by Hermann (*Soph. El.* p. 153) and Buttmann (*Demosth. Mid.* p. 149) is different from this.

² [The best texts now have *καθίσας* here, and in Col. i. 6. omit *καὶ* before *ιστίν*.]

³ Compare further Schæf. *Dion. II.* p. 31, *Demosth. II.* 75, V. 437, 573, *Plutarch IV.* 323, Blume, *Lycury.* p. 147, *Matth.* 632. 4.

sented by 2 C. v. 6 sqq., *θαῤῥοῦντες οὖν πάντοτε . . . θαῤῥοῦμεν δὲ καὶ εὐδοκοῦμεν*: several clauses having intervened, Paul repeats the *θαῤῥοῦντες*—which he had intended to construe with *εὐδοκοῦμεν*—in the form of the finite verb. (Jelf 705, 759.)

c. A sentence which has begun with *ὅτι* concludes with the (accusative and) infinitive, as if this particle had not been used: A. xxvii. 10, *θεωρῶ, ὅτι μετὰ ὕβρεως καὶ πολλῆς ζημίας . . . μέλλειν ἔσεσθαι τὸν πλοῦν*; compare Plat. *Gorg.* 453 b, *ἐγὼ γὰρ εὖ ἴσθ' ὅτι, ὡς ἐμαντὸν πείθω, εἴπερ . . . καὶ ἐμὲ εἶναι τούτων ἕνα* and see above, p. 426. Conversely, in *Ælian* 12. 39 the construction intended in the words *φασὶ Σεμίραμιν* is that of the accusative with the infinitive, but *μέγα ἐφρόνει* follows, as if *ὅτι* had preceded. Plaut. *Trucul.* 2. 2. 62 is a similar instance. We might compare with this Jo. viii. 54, *ὃν ὑμεῖς λέγετε ὅτι θεὸς ὑμῶν ἐστί* (where *θεὸν ὑμῶν εἶναι* might have been said): this however is rather to be regarded as an example of attraction, see below [§ 66. 5]. (Jelf 804. 7.)

d. At the head of a sentence there stands a nominative or an accusative with which the verb of the sentence is not made to agree (*casus pendentes*):¹ 1 Jo. ii. 24, *ὑμεῖς, ὃ ἡκούσατε ἀπ' ἀρχῆς, ἐν ὑμῖν μένεται* and ver. 27, *καὶ ὑμεῖς, τὸ χρίσμα ὃ ἐλάβετε ἀπ' αὐτοῦ ἐν ὑμῖν μένει*, and *ye, the anointing which . . . abides in you*. In either passage, to join *ὑμεῖς* with the relative clause (as Lachmann does) would be giving to the pronoun, so prominently thrown forward, an undue weight of emphasis. L. xxi. 6, *ταῦτα ἃ θεωρεῖτε, ἐλεύσονται ἡμέραι, ἐν αἷς οὐκ ἀφεθήσεται λίθος ἐπὶ λίθῳ κ.τ.λ.*, *that which ye see (here), days will come in which (it will be overthrown to the very last stone) not one stone (of it) will be left upon another*. So also in Jo. vi. 39, vii. 38, xv. 2, Mt. vii. 24 [*Rec.*], xii. 36, Rev. ii. 26, iii. 12, 21, vi. 8: compare Ex. ix. 7, Xen. *Cyr.* 2. 3. 5, *Æc.* 1. 14, *Æl.* 7. 1.

2 C. xii. 17, *μή τινα ὧν ἀπέσταλκα πρὸς ὑμᾶς, δι' αὐτοῦ ἐπλεονέκτησα ὑμᾶς*; instead of, *Have I sent or made use of any one of those whom etc. in order to rob you?* Rom. viii. 3, *τὸ ἀδύνατον τοῦ νόμου, ἐν ᾧ ἡσθένει . . . ὁ θεὸς τὸν ἑαυτοῦ υἱὸν πέμψας . . . κατέκρινε τὴν ἁμαρτίαν ἐν τῇ σαρκί*, *what was impossible to the law . . . God, sending his Son, condemned sin in the flesh*: instead of, *that God did, and condemned etc.*

¹ Wannowski, *Syntax. Anomal.* p. 54 sq.: see however *H. L.-Z.* 1836, 1. 338. [Jelf 477, Green, *Gr.* p. 233 sq.]

Here however τὸ ἀδύνατον may also be taken as a predicate prefixed to a sentence which is complete in itself, and may be resolved into ὁ γὰρ ἀδύνατόν ἐστι,¹—as in H. viii. 1, κεφάλαιον ἐπὶ τοῖς λεγομένοις, τοιοῦτον ἔχομεν ἀρχιερέα κ.τ.λ.: see above, § 32. 7, and compare Kühner II. 156.

Several commentators, amongst whom is Olshausen, have supposed that we have an accusative absolute (?) in A. x. 36, τὸν λόγον ὃν ἀπέστειλε τοῖς υἱοῖς Ἰσραὴλ κ.τ.λ., *a word which (or which word) he first delivered to the children of Israel* (viz., the word ἐν παντὶ ἔθναι κ.τ.λ., ver. 35). See however § 62. 3.

An anacoluthon peculiar to the N. T. meets us sometimes, when a writer proceeds, not in his own words, but in those of some passage of the O. T.: e. g., Rom. xv. 3, καὶ γὰρ ὁ Χριστὸς οὐχ ἑαυτῷ ἤρεσεν ἀλλὰ, καθὼς γέγραπται, οἱ ὀνειδισμοὶ τῶν ὀνειδιζόντων σε ἐπέπεσαν ἐπ' ἐμέ (instead of, "in order to please God, he submitted to the most cruel abuse"); ver. 21, ix. 7: compare 1 C. ii. 9, iii. 21,² H. iii. 7. See however below, § 64. 7.

e. Under the head of anacoluthon comes also the use of μέν without any subsequent parallel clause (marked by δέ): see Hermann, *Fig.* p. 841 sq.³ In this case, either

(a) The parallel member may easily be supplied from the clause with μέν, and is in some measure already implied in it. E. g.: II. vi. 16, ἄνθρωποι μὲν γὰρ κατὰ τοῦ μείζονος ὀμνύουσι, *men swear by the greater*, but God can only swear by himself,—compare ver. 13 (Plat. *Protag.* 334 a); here however μέν is doubtful. Col. ii. 23, ἅτινά ἐστι λόγον μὲν ἔχοντα σοφίας ἐν θεολογησείᾳ καὶ κ.τ.λ., *which have indeed an appearance of wisdom*, but are in fact no wisdom at all (Xen. *An.* 1. 2. 1): Rom. x. 1,—where Paul may have designedly avoided expressing

¹ [It comes to the same thing if (with Meyer, Fritzsche, De Wette, Alford) we speak of τὸ ἀδύνατον as a nominative in apposition to the sentence (Kriig. p. 246).—It will be observed that in many passages quoted above the form of the word does not show whether the case is nominative or accusative: a comparison of these examples with others, however, leaves little or no doubt that Winer is right in considering the *casus pendens* as a nominative. See A. Buttm. p. 382: contrast Green, *Gr.* p. 233.]

² [A mistake,—perhaps for i. 31. 1 C. ii. 9 is noticed more particularly in § 64. 7: on the different explanations of H. iii. 7 sqq. see Alford's note.]

³ [Don. p. 577, *New Crat.* p. 281 sq., Jelf 766, Madvig 188; and for the N. T., A. Buttm. p. 365, Grimm, *Clavis* s. v., Ellicott on 1 Th. ii. 18.—Most grammarians agree in this explanation of μέν *solitarium*. See however Rost u. Palm, *Lex.* II. 175, 177, where it is maintained that there are certainly examples in Attic prose in which the single μέν has the same force (= μήν) as in the combinations μίντοι, μινούν: see also Bernh. p. 487, Krüger p. 361, and compare 2 C. xi. 4.—When μέν is joined with γάρ, each of the particles retains its proper force: in this and similar combinations, however, μέν *solitarium* is of frequent occurrence,—see Hartung, *Partik.* II. 414.]

the painful antithesis (which appears in ver. 3,—softened however by a commendation): see also 1 C. v. 3. Compare Xen. *Hier.* 1. 7, 7. 4, *Mem.* 3. 12. 1, Plat. *Phaed.* 58 a, Aristoph. *Pax* 13.¹—Or

(β) The contrasted member is perceptibly subjoined, though with a different turn of expression: Rom. xi. 13 sq., ἐφ' ὅσον μὲν οὖν εἰμὶ ἐγὼ ἐθνῶν ἀπόστολος, τὴν διακονίαν μου δοξάζω, εἵπως παραζηλώσω μου τὴν σάρκα κ.τ.λ. Here the δέ clause is included in εἵπως παραζηλώσω: had Paul continued the sentence regularly, the words would run, *Inasmuch as I am apostle of the gentiles, I glorify my office* (preaching to the gentiles zealously), *but in this I have in view the benefit of the Jews* (I would by this means provoke the Jews to jealousy);—as to my sphere of labour I am apostle of the gentiles, but in purpose I am also apostle of the Jews.—Or

(γ) The construction is altogether broken off, and the parallel clause must be deduced by the reader from the sequel: e.g., A. i. 1, τὸν μὲν πρῶτον λόγον ἐποίησάμην περὶ πάντων . . . ἀνελήφθη. Here the writer should have continued thus, *but from this point of time* (that of the Ascension) *I will now carry on the narrative in the second part of my work*. though the mention of the apostles in ver. 3, however, he allows himself to be led to the mention of Christ's appearances after his resurrection, and immediately subjoins to this the sequel of the narration. Rom. vii. 12, ὥστε ὁ μὲν νόμος ἅγιος καὶ ἡ ἐντολὴ ἁγία καὶ δικαία καὶ ἀγαθή, *the law indeed is holy, and the commandment holy etc.*;—but sin, stirred up in the σάρξ, misuses these (in the manner indicated in ver. 8): this thought is pursued by Paul in ver. 13, with a different turn of expression. Compare further Rom. i. 8, iii. 2, 1 C. xi. 18 (in each case πρῶτον μὲν,—see below), II. ix. 1, 2 C. xii. 12 (see Rückert *in loc.*), A. iii. 13, xix. 4 (in the last passage μὲν is not fully established), xxvi. 4. For examples from Greek writers see Eurip. *Orest.* 8, Xen. *Cyr.* 2. 1. 4, 4. 5. 50, *Mem.* 1. 2. 2, 2. 6. 3, Plat. *Apol.* 21 d, Reisig, Soph. *Ed. Col.* p. 398, Locella, Xen. *Ephes.* p. 225, etc., etc. In L. viii. 5 sqq., Jo. xi. 6, xix. 32, Ja. iii. 17, the correlative particle is not entirely omitted, δέ being simply

¹ See Stallb. Plat. *Crit.* p. 105; Held; Plat. *Æm. P.* p. 123.

replaced by ἔπειτα,¹ or by καί: that Greek writers frequently use μέν . . . ἔπειτα, μέν . . . καί (Thuc. 5. 60, 71), μέν . . . τε, as correlatives, is a well-known fact, and in no way strange.² The clause with δέ occasionally stands at some distance, as in 2 C. ix. 1, 3 (Thuc. 2. 74),—probably also 1 C. xi. 18³ (see below); or is not entirely parallel in point of expression (G. iv. 24, 26).

In Rom. i. 8, πρῶτον μὲν εὐχαριστῶ κ.τ.λ., there is certainly an anacoluthon: when the apostle wrote these words he had in view a δεύτερον or an εἶτα, which, however, through the change of structure, does not follow. Wytttenbach's remark (on Plut. *Mor.* I. 47: ed. Lips.) is here in point: "si solum posuisset πρῶτον, poterat accipi pro maxime, ante omnia" (so almost all commentators here): "nunc quum μὲν addidit, videtur voluisse alia subjungere, tum sui oblitus esse." Compare also Isocr. *Atrop.* p. 344, Xen. *Mem.* 1. 1. 2, Schæf. *Demosth.* IV. 142, Mätzner, *Antiph.* p. 191.—1 C. xi. 18, πρῶτον μὲν γὰρ συνερχομένων ὑμῶν κ.τ.λ.: the ἔπειτα δέ is probably included in ver. 20 sqq., and Paul really intended to write, *First of all, I hear that in your assemblies there are divisions amongst you,—and then, that at the Lord's Supper disorders occur.* The latter Paul looks at from a different point of view,—not from that of divisions. Rom. iii. 2 was correctly explained by Tholuck.⁴

So also in Mt. viii. 21, ἐπίτρεψόν μοι πρῶτον ἀπελθεῖν καὶ θάψαι κ.τ.λ., the word πρῶτον has nothing which corresponds to it. But we should ourselves say, *Let me first of all (first) go away and bury;* and every one at once supplies from the context, *afterwards I will return (and follow thee,* ver. 19, 22).—If in the combination τε . . . καί we find πρῶτον inserted after τε, it means *especially* (Rom. i. 16, ii. 9 sq.): in 2 C. viii. 5, also, πρῶτον . . . καί does not stand for πρῶτον . . . ἔπειτα,—see Meyer *in loc.*

An anacoluthon similar to that with μέν sometimes occurs with καί, in cases where καί should properly have been repeated (*both . . . and*). Thus in 1 C. vii. 38, ὥστε καὶ ὁ ἐκγαμίζων καλῶς ποιεῖ, ὁ δὲ μὴ ἐκγαμίζων κρείσσον ποιεῖ, the sentence is really planned for καὶ ὁ μὴ . . . καλῶς ποιεῖ, as its second member: but as Paul is about to write these words, he corrects himself, and uses the comparative adverb; and now, of course, the adversative particle appears to him more suitable. As however there are weighty authorities against δέ, καί may have been the original reading, changed by transcribers who considered δέ more appropriate.

¹ Heind. Plat. *Phæd.* p. 133, Schæf. *Melet.* p. 61.

² Compare Ast, Plat. *Legg.* p. 230, Matthiæ, Eurip. *Orest.* 24, Baiter, *Ind. ad Isocr. Paneg.* p. 133, Weber, *Demosth.* p. 257, Mätzner, *Antiph.* p. 209, 257 (Jelf 765).

³ [If connected with xii. 1 (Meyer),—but not as explained below.]

⁴ [Who holds that Paul intended a clause with δέ to follow.]

II. 1. Different from anacoluthon is the *oratio variata*¹ (Matth. 633, Jelf 909. *Obs.* 1). This term is applied where in parallel sentences or members of sentences two different (though synonymous) constructions, each complete in itself, are adopted, so that the period is *heterogeneous* in its structure. In careful writers we meet with the *oratio variata* mainly where a construction, if continued, would have been clumsy or obscure, or not altogether appropriate to the thought;² sometimes also a desire for variety has exerted an influence.

We give first some examples of a simple kind. 1 Jo. ii. 2, ἵλασμός περὶ τῶν ἁμαρτιῶν ἡμῶν, οὐ περὶ τῶν ἡμετέρων δὲ μόνον, ἀλλὰ καὶ περὶ ὅλου τοῦ κόσμου: here we might either have had περὶ τῶν ὅλου τοῦ κόσμου instead of περὶ ὅλου τοῦ κόσμου, or περὶ ἡμῶν instead of περὶ τῶν ἡμετέρων. Similarly H. ix. 7, A. xx. 34 (1 K. iii. 1, iv. 30, Lucian, *Parusit.* 20). E. v. 33, καὶ ὑμεῖς οἱ καθ' ἕνα ἕκαστος τὴν ἑαυτοῦ γυναῖκα οὕτως ἀγαπάτω ὥς ἑαυτόν, ἥ δὲ γυνὴ ἵνα φοβῆται τὸν ἄνδρα (compare § 43. 5 and Jo. xiii. 29). E. v. 27, ἵνα παραστήσῃ ἑαυτῷ ἐνδοξὸν τὴν ἐκκλησίαν, μὴ ἔχουσιν σπίλον . . . ἀλλ' ἵνα ᾗ (ἡ ἐκκλησία) ἁγία καὶ ἄμωμος;³ compare *Act. Apocr.* p. 179. Ph. ii. 22, ὅτι, ὥς πατρὶ τέκνον, σὺν ἐμοὶ ἐδούλευσεν εἰς τὸ εὐαγγέλιον, *that he, as a son his father, so has served (me in my apostolic office—or more fitly) with me etc.*; Rom. iv. 12 (*Æl. An.* 2. 42), L. ix. 1, i. 73 sq.,⁴ 1 P. ii. 7, Rom. i. 12.⁵ 1 C. xiv. 1, ζηλοῦτε τὰ πνευματικά, μᾶλλον δὲ ἵνα προφητεύητε, where Paul might have written τὸ προφητεύειν: compare verses 5 and 11, Rev. iii. 18, A. xxii. 17.

In the following examples the divergence is greater. Mk. xii. 38 sq., τῶν θελόντων ἐν στολαῖς περιπατεῖν καὶ ἄσπασμούς (ἄσπάζεσθαι) ἐν ταῖς ἀγοραῖς κ.τ.λ. Jo. viii. 53, μὴ σὺ μείζων εἶ τοῦ πατρὸς ἡμῶν Ἀβραάμ, ὅστις ἀπέθανε; καὶ οἱ προφητὰι ἀπέθανον: here regularity of construction would require that the question should be continued, καὶ τῶν προφητῶν, οὔτινες ἀπέθανον. 1 C. vii. 13, γυνή, ἥτις ἔχει ἄνδρα ἄπι-

¹ Jacob, *Luc. Alex.* p. 22, Jacobs, *Ælian* p. 6, Bremi, *Æschin.* II. 7.

² Engelhardt, *Plat. Menex.* p. 254, Beier, *Cic. Offic.* II. 38.

³ Jo. xi. 52, (ἥμελλιν ἀποθνήσκειν) οὐχ ὑπὲρ τοῦ ἔθνους μόνον, ἀλλ' ἵνα καὶ τὰ τέκνα . . . συναγάγῃ εἰς ἑν, does not come under this head. There was here no more convenient mode of expressing the second clause.

⁴ In L. i. 55, however, τῷ Ἀβραάμ κ.τ.λ. must be joined [not with ἐλάλησε, but] with μνησθῆναι ἐλίου, mainly on account of εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα.

⁵ Compare Matth. 632. 5, Schwarz, *Solac.* p. 89 sq.

στον καὶ οὗτος συνευδοκεῖ (καὶ συνευδοκοῦντα) οἰκεῖν μετ' αὐτῆς, μὴ ἀφίετω αὐτόν: see above, p. 186, and compare the similar examples in L. xvii. 31, Jo. xv. 5.—In Rom. xii. 6 sqq., ἔχοντες δὲ χαρίσματα κατὰ τὴν χάριν . . . εἴτε προφητείαν κατὰ τὴν ἀναλογίαν τῆς πίστεως, εἴτε διακονίαν ἐν τῇ διακονίᾳ, εἴτε ὁ διδάσκων ἐν τῇ διδασκαλίᾳ, εἴτε ὁ παρακαλῶν ἐν τῇ παρακλήσει, the construction (accusatives in dependence upon ἔχοντες) is kept up only as far as ἐν τῇ διακονίᾳ, and then begins a new construction, with concrete nouns: Paul might have written instead, εἴτε διδασκαλίαν . . . παράκλησιν κ.τ.λ.—In 2 C. xi. 23 sqq. Paul is enumerating the sufferings which are attendant on the apostolic office, by means of which he has proved himself a servant of Christ, and that in a higher degree. First, he simply appends ἐν κόποις περισσοτέρως κ.τ.λ., each particular brought into relief by an adverb of degree; then follow narrative aorists and perfects (ver. 24 sq.); and, lastly, Paul returns to substantives, interchanging the instrumental dative and the instrumental ἐν (ver. 26, 27). See further Jo. v. 44, Ph. i. 23 sq., 1 Jo. iii. 24. In 2 Jo. 2, διὰ τὴν ἀλήθειαν τὴν μένουσαν ἐν ἡμῖν, καὶ μεθ' ἡμῶν ἔσται εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα, it is obvious that the construction was intentionally changed in the second clause, in order that the thought might be brought out more forcibly than it would have been had this clause fallen into the construction of the first.¹ In Rom. ii. 9 sq., also, Paul first writes ἐπὶ πᾶσαν ψυχὴν (speaking of trouble), but afterwards (speaking of the blessings of salvation) substitutes the more appropriate personal dative.—The *oratio variata* is combined with ellipsis in 2 C. viii.

¹ We could hardly (with Fritzsche) bring Mk. ii. 23, ἰγένετο παραπορεύσθαι αὐτόν . . . διὰ τῶν σπορίμων, καὶ ἄρξαντο οἱ μαθηταὶ κ.τ.λ., under the head of *variatio structuræ* (taking the last clause to stand for ἄρξαντο τοὺς μαθητάς), even if we were to apply the standard of cultivated prose: for the narrative style of the Evangelists such a construction (ἄρξασθαι τοὺς μαθητάς) would be too heavy. Besides, the ἰγένετο stands in no necessary relation to ἄρξασθαι τοὺς μαθητάς (q. d., "it came to pass that, as he . . ., the disciples plucked ears of corn"); but Mark's meaning is, It came to pass that he went through the cornfields on a Sabbath, and (then) the disciples plucked etc.—Still less can I find any change of construction that is worth noticing in 1 C. iv. 14, E. ii. 11-13 (or in Ph. i. 13!). No writer is so anxious about uniformity as not to allow himself to say "Not shaming you do I write this, but as my beloved children I admonish you," instead of "I do not . . . shaming . . . but admonishing." In A. xxi. 28, however (Fritz. *Conject.* 1 42 sq.), the words ἐτι τι of themselves show that Luke desires to give prominence to that which follows, and the independent construction of the new sentence accords with this purpose. [In 1 C. iv. 14 Tischendorf and Westcott and Hort read νοθετῶν.]

23, Rom. ii. 8, xi. 22 : also in Mk. vi. 8,¹ παρήγγειλεν αὐτοῖς, ἵνα μηδὲν αἴρωσιν εἰς ὁδόν . . . ἀλλ' ὑποδεδεμένους σανδάλια (scil. πορεύεσθαι) καὶ μὴ ἐνδύσασθαι (here the better reading is ἐνδύσησθε) δύο χιτῶνας,—see Fritzsche *in loc.* In Rom. xii. 2, however, we should probably read the infinitive συσχηματίζεσθαι,² not the imperative συσχηματίζεσθε.

Many examples of a similar kind may be collected from Greek authors : e.g., Paus. 1. 19. 5, τοῦ Νίσου λέγεται θυγατέρα ἐρασθῆναι Μίνω καὶ ὡς ἀπέκειρε τὰς τρίχας τοῦ πατρός· 5. 1. 2, 8. 22. 4, Πείσανδρος δὲ αὐτὸν ὁ Καμρεὺς ἀποκτεῖναι τὰς ὀρνιθας οὐ φησὶν, ἀλλὰ ὡς ψόφω κροτάλων ἐκδιώξειεν αὐτάς· Thuc. 8. 78, Xen. *Mem.* 2. 7. 8, *Hell.* 2. 3. 19, *An.* 2. 5. 5, *Ælian*, *Anim.* 10. 13. With Mk. xii. 38 sq., in particular, compare Lysias, *Cæd. Eratosth.* 21. From the LXX may be quoted Gen. xxxi. 33, Jud. xvi. 24, 3 (1) Esd. iv. 48, viii. 22, 80, Neh. x. 30.

In Mk. iii. 14 sqq., to the principal words ἐποίησεν δώδεκα, ἵνα κ.τ.λ. (ver. 14, 15), which are complete in themselves, Mark first attaches an isolated notice καὶ ἐπέθηκεν ὄνομα τῷ Σίμωνι κ.τ.λ. (ver. 16), in regard to the chief apostle, and then subjoins the names of the remaining apostles in direct dependence on ἐποίησεν (ver. 17–19) ; merely introducing in ver. 17 a second notice, similar to the former, by which the flow of the words is no more interrupted than it is in ver. 19 by ὃς καὶ παρέδωκεν κ.τ.λ. All would have been regular if in ver. 16 the evangelist had said Σίμονα, ᾧ ἐπέθηκεν ὄνομα κ.τ.λ.

Under this head comes also the transition from the relative construction to that with the personal pronoun : 1 C. viii. 6, εἰς θεός . . . ἐξ οὗ τὰ πάντα καὶ ἡμεῖς εἰς αὐτόν· 2 P. ii. 3, οἷς τὸ κρίμα ἔκπαλαι οὐκ ἀργεῖ καὶ ἡ ἀπόλεια αὐτῶν οὐ νυστάζει; Rev. ii. 18; see above, p. 186, Weber, *Demosth.* p. 355 sq. L. x. 8, εἰς ἣν ἂν πόλιν εἰσέρχησθε, καὶ δέχωνται (οἱ πολῖται) ὑμᾶς κ.τ.λ., is substantially of the same kind.

On Rev. vii. 9, εἶδον καὶ ἰδοὺ ὄχλος . . . ἐστῶτες . . . περιβεβλημένους (compare xiv. 14), see above, § 59. 11. In both passages there is a blending of two constructions. So also in Rev. xviii. 12 sq., where first of all genitives of apposition are joined to τὸν γόμον, then an accusative (πᾶν ξύλον) comes in, then (καὶ ἵππων

¹ [Is not this rather an example of anacoluthon, ὑποδεδεμένους being used as if an infinitive had preceded? See A. Buttm. p. 384, Meyer *in loc.*]

² [The imperative is retained by Tischendorf, Tregelles, Westcott and Hort.]

κ.τ.λ.) genitives again, and lastly another accusative (ψυχὰς ἀνθρώπων). In Rev. ii. 17, however, where δώσω governs first the genitive and then the accusative, the distinction between the cases is correctly observed.

2. Deserving of special notice is the transition from the *oratio obliqua* to the *oratio recta*, and *vice versa*:¹ this transition is very common in Greek prose. A. xxiii. 22, ἀπέλυσε τὸν νεανίαν παραγγέλλας μηδεὶ ἐκλαλῆσαι, ὅτι ταῦτα ἐνεφάνισας πρὸς με· xxiii. 23 sq., εἶπεν· ἐτοιμάσατε . . . κτήνη τε παραστήσαν· L. v. 14, παρήγγειλεν αὐτῷ μηδεὶ εἰπεῖν, ἀλλὰ ἀπελθὼν δείξον· Mk. vi. 9. Compare Xen. *Hell.* 2. 1. 25, *An.* 1. 3. 14, and the passages which Kypke (I. 229 sq.) quotes from Josephus. Mk. xi. 31 sq., εἰπὼν· ἐξ οὐρανοῦ, ἐρεῖ· διατί οὖν οὐκ ἐπιστεύσατε αὐτῷ; ἀλλ' εἰπὼμεν ἐξ ἀνθρώπων; ἐφοβοῦντο τὸν λαόν· in the last clause the narrator continues in his own words. With A. i. 4 compare Lysias, in *Diogit.* 12, ἐπειδὴ δὲ συνήλθομεν, ἤρετο αὐτὸν ἡ γυνή, τίνα ποτὲ ψυχὴν ἔχων ἀξιοῖ περὶ τῶν παίδων τοιαύτη χρῆσθαι, ἀδελφὸς μὲν ὢν τοῦ πατρός, πατὴρ δ' ἐμός κ.τ.λ. (*Utopia*. 1. 12. 6). See further Jo. xiii. 29, A. xvii. 3. In Mt. ix. 6, however, the clause τότε λέγει τῷ παραλυτικῷ is inserted by the narrator in the midst of the words of Christ (compare Mk. ii. 10, L. v. 24). This is the simplest view of the passage; Meyer's explanation is forced.²

We find a transition from singular to plural, and *vice versa*, in Rom. iii. 7 sq., xii. 16 sq., 20, 1 C. (iv. 2) iv. 6 sq. (*Ælian* 5. 8), 2 C. xi. 6, Ja. ii. 16, G. iv. 6 sq. (vi. 1).³ Rom. ii. 15 also, ἐν ταῖς καρδίαις αὐτῶν, συμμαρτυροῦσης αὐτῶν τῆς συνειδήσεως, may be brought in here. The change from singular to plural in L. v. 4 is intentional: see Bornemann in *loc.* On a plural in apposition to a singular, as in 1 Jo. v. 16, see § 59. 8.

Words of dissimilar character stand in apposition to each other in Rev. i. 6, ἐποίησεν ἡμᾶς βασιλείαν ἱερεῖς τῷ θεῷ: see § 59. 8. In other constructions besides this Greek writers sometimes place concretes and abstracts side by side; see Bremi on *Æschin. Ctesiph.*

¹ D'Orville, *Charit.* p. 89, 347, Heind. *Protag.* p. 510 sq., Jacobs, *Ælian* p. 46, 475, Ast, Plat. *Legg.* p. 160, Held, Plut. *Timol.* p. 451, Bornem. Xen. *Mem.* p. 253, Fritz. *Mark.* p. 212 (Jelf 890).

² Mt. xvi. 11, πῶς οὐ νοεῖτε, ὅτι οὐ περὶ ἄρτων εἶπον ὑμῖν· προσέχετε δὲ ἀπὸ τῆς ζύμης τῶν Φαρισαίων κ.τ.λ., is of a different kind: here we have merely a repetition of the direct words of Jesus (ver. 6), as such. Nor is there anything singular in Jo. x. 36. [In Mt. xvi. 11 it seems much simpler to make the question end at ὑμῖν. So the passage now stands in the best texts.]

³ Schweigh. Arrian, *Epict.* II. 1, 94, 278, Matthiæ, Eurip. *Orest.* 111, Schief. *Demosth.* IV. 106, Schwarz, *Solac.* 107.

§ 25, Weber, *Demosth.* p. 260. Compare also Cæsar, *Civ.* 3. 32. erat plena lictorum et imperiorum provincia.

SECTION LXIV.

INCOMPLETE STRUCTURE: ELLIPSIS,¹ APOSIOPESIS.

1. Until a very recent period the ideas generally entertained in regard to ellipsis (and pleonasm) were both inaccurate and fluctuating: hence the uncritical collections of L. Bos² and his followers, and of the N. T. philologists in particular (compare Haab p. 276 sqq.). It was from Hermann's acute examination of the subject³ that these words first received an accurate definition and fixed meaning. Hermann is in the main followed in the present section, in which my immediate aim is simply to determine the various classes of ellipsis, a large number of examples having already been accumulated by Glass and Haab.⁴

I. Ellipsis (excluding aposiopesis, on which below, no. II.) consists in the omission of a word which, though absent itself from the sentence, yet in its idea must necessarily (for completeness of the sentence) be present to the thought.⁵ Such omission of words to be supplied by the mind (whether it be occasioned by

¹ See K. F. Krumbholz, *De ellipseos in N. T. usu frequenti*, in his *Operarum subsecivarum lib.* 1. No. 11 (Norimb. 1736); F. A. Wolf, *De agnitione ellipseos in interpretatione librorum sacrorum*, Comm. i.-xi. (Lips. 1800-1808, —Comm. i.-vi. are reprinted in Pott's *Sylloge Comment. Theol.* IV. 107 sqq., VII. 52 sqq., VIII. 1 sqq.), —an uncritical collection. Compare further Bauer, *Philol. Thucyd.-Paul.* 162 sqq.; Bloch, *Ueber die Ellipsen in den paul. Briefen*, in his *Theologen* (Odensee, 1791), 1 St. [Jelf 891 sqq., Dou. p. 609, Webster, *Synt.* p. 257.]

² Lamb. Bos, *Ellipses Græcæ* (Franecq. 1712, Traj. ad Rhen. 1755); ed. C. Schoettgen, 1713, 1728; ed. J. F. Leisner, Lips. 1749, 1767; ed. N. Schwebel, Norimb. 1763; cum notis C. B. Michaelis, Hal. 1765; cum priorum editorum suisque observationibus ed. G. H. Schæfer, Lips. 1808 (reprinted at Oxford. 1813). Compare Fischer, *Weller* III. i. 119 sqq., III. ii. 29 sqq.

³ Hermann, *De ellipsi et pleonasmō*, in Wolf and Buttmann's *Museum antiquitatis studiorum*, Vol. I. Fasc. I. p. 97-235, and in Hermann's *Opuscula*, 1. 148-244; also, in brief, *ad Vig.* p. 869 sqq. — Ellipsis in Latin is treated by J. W. Schlickeisen, *De formis linguæ Latinæ ellipticis*, 2 Pr. (Mühlhausen, 1830, 1843). An earlier work, by J. G. Lindner (*Ueber die lateinischen Ellipsen* Frankf. on M. 1780), is of little importance even as a collection of examples.

⁴ How much the books of the Bible have had to suffer from commentators in regard to ellipsis is intimated by Hermann (*Opusc.* p. 217), when he calls these books "cereos flecti quorundam artibus."

⁵ Hermann, *Opusc.* p. 153: Ellipseos propria est ratio grammatica, quæ posita est in eo, ut oratio, etiamsi aliquid omisum sit, integra esse censeatur, quia id, quod omisum est, necessario tamen intelligi debeat, ut quo non intellecto sententia nulla futura sit.

convenience, or by a desire for conciseness)¹ can take place only when the language used contains a clear intimation of what has been suppressed (Hermann, *Opusc.* p. 218),—either by means of the build of the particular sentence, or in consequence of some conventional usage.² As there are three constituent parts of the simple sentence, ellipses would range themselves under the three main heads of ellipsis of the subject, of the predicate, and of the copula (Herm. *Vig.* p. 870). Of the predicate, however, a real—i. e., an entire—ellipsis does not and probably cannot occur (Herm. *Vig.* p. 872); for the predicates of a subject are so manifold, that a writer cannot leave this part of the sentence to be supplied by the reader. Hence there remain only two kinds of ellipsis: of these the ellipsis of the subject is from the nature of the case the more limited.

The case in which a word or phrase which is expressed in one clause must be repeated in a subsequent and connected clause (Glass I. 632 sqq.)—either unaltered, or with some change of form required by the construction—cannot be called ellipsis, for here there is no real omission of the word.³ The following are examples of this case:—

a. 2 C. i. 6, εἴτε θλιβόμεθα, ὑπὲρ τῆς ἡμῶν σωτηρίας, scil. θλιβόμεθα (v. 13, vii. 12); L. xxii. 36, ὁ ἔχων βαλλάντιον, ἀράτω . . . ὁ μὴ ἔχων, scil. βαλλάντιον (καὶ πῆραν), Ja. ii. 10, Jo. iv. 26; Jo. xii. 28, δόξασον σοὺ τὸ ὄνομα . . . καὶ ἐδόξασα καὶ πάλιν δοξάσω, scil. τὸ ὄνομά μου. Compare further Rom. iii. 27, viii. 4, xi. 6, xiii. 1 (αἱ δὲ οὐσαι, scil. ἐξουσίαι,—this word is supplied by inferior authorities only),⁴ Jo. iv. 53, A. xxiii. 34, 1 C. vii. 3 sq., xi. 25

¹ The omission of a word may sometimes arise from rhetorical considerations, either entirely, or at all events in part. See below, no. 3.

² To neither of these can e.g. those commentators appeal, who, in order to escape the archaeological difficulty of Jo. xviii. 31, supply *hoc die* (*festo*) with *ἡμῖν οὐκ ἔστιν ἀποκτεῖναι οὐδένα*.

³ Hermann, *Vig.* p. 869, *Opusc.* p. 151 sq., Poppo, *Thuc.* I. i. 282.—It must be acknowledged that this mode of expression gives more roundness and compactness to the style: the repetition of the same or similar forms of words would in most cases be very clumsy.

⁴ 1 Jo. iii. 20 would come in here according to Lücke's explanation of the passage, which supplies *γινώσκωμεν* (*οἶδαμεν*) from ver. 19 before the second *ᾧ*. I confess, however, that to me this explanation seems very harsh. Why may not a transcriber have inadvertently written *ᾧ* twice? Lachmann indeed rejects the second *ᾧ*, with A; but it is just as likely that the particle was left out because it was not understood. Or why may not the repetition of *ᾧ* be ascribed to the author himself, as in E. ii. 11 sq. (see Fritz. 3. *Progr. ad Gal.* p. 5, or Fritzsche's *Opusc.* p. 236)? The passage has not yet been sufficiently explained. [In his smaller edition Lachmann rejected the second *ᾧ*, but restored it in his larger work, reading the *pronoun* *ᾧ* in the former clause: Bengel, Ewald, Huther, and others accept the pronoun, which seems certainly

(compare ver. 23), xv. 27, 2 C. xi. 11, Rev. ii. 9. So especially in answers: Jo. xviii. 5, τίνα ζητεῖτε; . . . Ἰησοῦν τὸν Ναζωραῖον· xviii. 7, L. xx. 24, τίνος ἔχει εἰκόνα καὶ ἐπιγραφὴν; ἀποκριθέντες εἶπον· Καίσαρος· vii. 43, Mt. xxvii. 21; H. v. 4, οὐχ ἑαυτῷ τις λαμβάνει τὴν τιμὴν, ἀλλὰ καλούμενος ὑπὸ τοῦ θεοῦ, scil. λαμβάνει τὴν τιμὴν (λαμβάνει having, however, the meaning receives).

b. Mk. xiv. 29, εἰ πάντες σκανδαλισθήσονται, ἀλλ' οὐκ ἐγώ (σκανδαλισθήσομαι, compare Mt. xxvi. 33); E. v. 24, ὥσπερ ἡ ἐκκλησία ὑποτάσσεται τῷ Χριστῷ, οὕτω . . . αἱ γυναῖκες τοῖς ἀνδράσιν (ὑποτασσέσθωσαν); 2 Tim. i. 5, ἥτις ἐνώκησεν ἐν τῇ μάμμῃ σου . . . πέπεισμαι δέ, ὅτι καὶ ἐν σοί (ἐνοικεῖ); Rom. xi. 16, εἰ ἡ ἀπαρχὴ ἁγία, καὶ τὸ φύραμα (ἅγιον); H. v. 5, ὁ Χριστὸς οὐχ ἑαυτὸν ἐδόξασεν . . . ἀλλ' ὁ λαλήσας πρὸς αὐτόν (ἐδόξασεν αὐτόν); 1 C. xi. 1, μιμηταί μου γίνεσθε, καθὼς ἀγὼ Χριστοῦ (μιμητὴς εἰμι); xiv. 27, εἴτε γλώσση τις λαλεῖ, κατὰ δύο ἢ τὸ πλεῖστον τρεῖς (λαλεῖτωσαν), compare 1 P. iv. 11; L. xxiii. 41, ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ κρίματι εἰ καὶ ἡμεῖς μὲν δικαίως (ἐσμέν, scil. ἐν τῷ κρίματι τούτῳ); 1 C. ix. 12, 25, xi. 16; 2 C. iii. 13, καὶ οὐ καθάπερ Μωϋσῆς ἐτίθει κάλυμμα ἐπὶ τὸ πρόσωπον ἑαυτοῦ (τίθεμεν κάλυμμα ἐπὶ τὸ πρόσωπον ἡμῶν).¹ Compare further Mt. xx. 23, xxvi. 5, Jo. xiii. 9, xv. 4, 5, xvii. 22, xviii. 40, Rom. i. 21 [?], ix. 32, xiv. 23, Ph. ii. 5, iii. 4, H. (ii. 13) x. 25, xii. 25, Rev. xix. 10, Mt. xxv. 9. Under this head will also come 1 C. vii. 21, δοῦλος ἐκλήθης, μὴ σοι μελέτω, if we supply the ellipsis in the simplest way, by understanding τῆς δουλείας (Lob. *Paralip.* p. 314): see Meyer, who has overlooked the fact that I proposed this in my 5th edition.² The most remarkable accumulation of such necessary repetitions of words is found in Rom. xii. 6 sq.

c. Nor is there a real ellipsis when it is necessary to supply an affirmative from a preceding negative word,—a case of frequent occurrence in Greek authors (e. g., Thuc. 2. 98. 3, πορευομένῳ αὐτῷ ἀπεγίγνετο μὲν οὐδὲν τοῦ στρατοῦ εἰ μὴ τι νόσῳ, προσεγίγνετο δέ):³ 1 C. vii. 19, ἡ περιτομὴ οὐδὲν ἐστὶ, ἀλλὰ τήρησις ἐντολῶν θεοῦ (ἐστὶ τι or τὰ πάντα ἐστὶ), iii. 7, 1 C. x. 24, μηδεὶς τὸ ἑαυτοῦ ζητείτω, ἀλλὰ τὸ τοῦ ἐτέρου (scil. ἑκάστος). Of a different kind are E. iv. 29 and 1 C. iii. 1. Conciseness of expression is carried still farther in Mk. xii. 5, καὶ πολλοὺς ἄλλους, τοὺς μὲν δέροντες, τοὺς δὲ ἀποκτείνοντες; from these two participles we must supply a finite verb

the most probable reading. In the examples by Winer and Fritzsche for the repetition of *ἔτι* the particle has the meaning *that*, not *because*.]

¹ This case, in which the verb is construed, not with the principal subject, but with the subject of the subordinate clause, may be regarded as a species of attraction. See Krüger, *Gramm. Untersuch.* III. 72, where many similar examples are adduced, e. g., Xen. *Cyr.* 4. 1. 3, Thuc. 1. 82, 3. 67.

² [The notice in ed. 5 (p. 654) has reference to the latter part of the verse only: Winer supplies τῇ δουλείᾳ, from δοῦλος, as object of χρῆσαι (so Bengel, Meyer, De W., Alford, al.). Compare Lightfoot, *Col.* p. 390 sq., *Speak. Comm.* III. 294.]

³ See Stallbaum, *Plat. Apol.* p. 78, *Synapos.* p. 80, *Euthyd.* p. 158, Mätzner, *Antiph.* p. 176 (Jelf 895. 9). In regard to Latin, compare Bremi, *Nep.* p. 345, Kritz, *Sallust* II. 573.

which will comprehend both verbal notions, such as *ill-treat* (compare Fritzsche *in loc.*). So also in Rom. xiv. 21, καλὸν τὸ μὴ φαγεῖν κρέα μηδὲ πιεῖν οἶνον, μηδὲ ἐν ᾧ ὁ ἀδελφός σου προσκρίπτει κ.τ.λ., we should probably supply after the second μηδὲ the general word ποιεῖν (Aristot. *Nicom.* 8. 13. 6), or some such word as *taste*. On Ph. ii. 3 see below, no. 2 (Lob. *Paralip.* p. 382). In H. x. 6, 8, ὀλοκαντώματα καὶ περὶ ἁμαρτίας οὐκ εἰδόκησας, we must from ὀλοκαντώματα supply the general notion *theosis* to the words περὶ ἁμαρτίας; similarly, in H. x. 38 the general term ἄνθρωπος is to be supplied from δίκαιος (compare Kühner II. 37¹). In Rev. vi. 4 the subject of σφάξουσιν must be supplied from the clause λαβεῖν τὴν εἰρήνην ἐκ τῆς γῆς, viz., the concrete οἱ κατοικοῦντες ἐπ' αὐτῆς. But here also the suppressed notion is partially present.—(For Latin examples similar to the above see Lindner, *Lat. Ellips.* p. 240 sqq.)

In all these cases the necessity of some supplement is shown by the incompleteness of the sentence, considered grammatically and logically. Not so in Jo. viii. 15, ὑμεῖς κατὰ τὴν σάρκα κρίνετε, ἐγὼ οὐ κρίνω οὐδένα: rather is the second clause so concluded by οὐδένα, that we can perceive no requirement to supply anything,—*Ye judge according to the flesh, but I judge no one* (not merely, *I judge no one according to the flesh, but absolutely, I judge no one*). The only justification for supplying κατὰ τὴν σάρκα from the preceding clause would be found in the inappropriateness of the thought which would otherwise be presented: no such inappropriateness, however, am I able to discover, any more than Olshausen and Lücke. As to the meaning, see especially Baumg.-Crusius *in loc.*

After εἰ δὲ μή, εἰ δὲ μή γε (Mt. vi. 1, L. x. 6, xiii. 9, 2 C. xi. 16, al.),² and after the formula οὐ μόνον δέ (. . . ἀλλὰ καὶ), so frequently used by Paul, it is particularly common to have to repeat in thought a preceding word or phrase. For the latter see Rom. v. 3, οὐ μόνον δέ (scil. καυχώμεθα ἐπ' ἐλπίδι τῆς δόξης, ver. 2), ἀλλὰ καὶ καυχώμεθα κ.τ.λ.; Rom. v. 11, καταλλαγέντες σωθησόμεθα . . . οὐ μόνον δέ (καταλλαγέντες σωθησόμεθα), ἀλλὰ καὶ καυχώμενοι viii. 23, 2 C. viii. 19. In Rom. ix. 10, οὐ μόνον δέ, ἀλλὰ καὶ Ῥεβέκκα κ.τ.λ. something more remote seems to be omitted. It is easiest to fill up the sense thus, from ver. 9 (compare ver. 12): *But not only did Sarah receive a divine promise respecting her son, but also Rebekah, though she was the mother of two legitimate sons, etc.* In Greek writers compare Diog. L. 9. 39, πεντακοσίοις ταλάντοις τιμηθῆναι, μὴ μόνον δέ, ἀλλὰ καὶ χαλκαῖς εἴκοσι. Lucian, *Vit. Auct.* 7, οὐ μόνον, ἀλλὰ καὶ

¹ [Jelf 373. 6. On this passage see § 53. 9.]

² Compare Plat. *Gorg.* 503 c, *Phaed.* 63 d, Hoogerveen, *Partic. Gr.* I. 345 sq. [The strengthened form εἰ δὲ μή γε, which in the N. T. occurs more frequently than the other, is not unclassical: see Plat. *R.* p. 425 e. Both are found after negative (*otherwise, otherwise indeed*), as well as after affirmative sentences: see Jelf 860. 4, Alford on Mt. vi. 1, Grimm, *Clavis* p. 115, 74.]

ἢν θεωρεῖν αὐτὸν ἐπιστήσης, πολὺ πιστοτέρῳ χρήσῃ τῶν κυνῶν. *Tochar.* 1.¹ An analogous formula in earlier writers is οὐ μόνον γε . . . ἀλλά: *Plat. Phaed.* 107 b, οὐ μόνον γ', ἔφη ὁ Σωκράτης (scil. ἀπιστίαν σε δεῖ ἔχειν περὶ τῶν εἰρημένων), ἀλλὰ ταῦτά τε εὖ λέγεις κ.τ.λ., *Meno* 71 b, *Legg.* 6. 752 a; see Heindorf and Stallbaum on *Plat. Phaed.* l. c. In 2 C. vii. 7 the clause introduced by οὐ μόνον δέ is actually expressed, by a repetition of preceding words.—The use of καὶν in the sense of *vel certe*² is also the result of an omission; e. g., *Mk.* vi. 56, ἵνα καὶν τοῦ κρασπέδου . . . ἄψωνται (properly, ἵνα ἄψωνται αὐτοῦ, καὶν τοῦ κρασπέδου ἄψωνται), 2 C. xi. 16. The same may be said of εἰ καὶ in 2 C. vii. 8; compare Bengel *in loc.*³

Still less can we give the name of ellipsis to the case in which a word expressed but once must in the same principal sentence be supplied a second time (in a different form): *A.* xvii. 2, κατὰ τὸ εἰωθὸς τῷ Παύλῳ εἰσῆλθε πρὸς αὐτοῖς (Παῦλος), xiii. 3, ἐπιθέντες τὰς χεῖρας αὐτοῖς ἀπέλυσαν (αὐτοῖς). In *Rom.* ii. 28, οὐχ ὁ ἐν τῷ φανερῷ Ἰουδαῖός ἐστιν οὐδὲ ἡ ἐν τῷ φανερῷ περιτομή, the predicative words Ἰουδαῖος and περιτομή must also be supplied with the subjects ὁ ἐν τῷ φανερῷ and ἡ ἐν τῷ φανερῷ. Compare also *A.* viii. 7.

Rem. It may sometimes happen that some form of a word must be supplied from a subsequent clause;⁴ compare 1 C. vii. 39. In *Rom.* v. 16, however, the opinion that παραπτώματος must be supplied with ἐξ ἑνός, from ἐκ τῶν πολλῶν παραπτωμάτων, may now be regarded as obsolete: see *Philippi in loc.* In 2 C. viii. 5 the verb ἔδωκαν in the second clause also belongs to the clause beginning with καὶ οὐ (a very common case), only it must the first time be taken absolutely: *and they did not give as (in the measure that) we hoped, but they gave themselves (personally) etc.* But in *Mk.* xv. 8, ἤρξατο αἰτεῖσθαι καθὼς αἰεὶ ἐποίει αὐτοῖς, it might appear that with the verb αἰτεῖσθαι we must supply ποιεῖν, from ἐποίει. Strictly, however, the words run thus, . . . *to make request in accordance with what he always did for them (granted to them):* from this we may infer the object of the request, but have no right grammatically to supply it.—On *E.* iv. 26, where it has been proposed to take the *μή*

¹ Kypke, *Obs.* II. 165, Hoogew. *Partic.* II. 956.

² Vig. p. 527, Boisson. *Philostr. Epp.* p. 97. [Similarly Meyer, De W., Fritzsche (2. *Diss.* p. 120), A. Buttm. (p. 360), Rost (*Gr.* p. 614), and others. For a different explanation of the process by which καὶν came to mean *if only, even* (καὶν being taken for καὶ ἄν, not καὶ ἰάν), see Rest und Palm, Liddell and Scott, s. v., Jebb on *Soph. Ajax* 1078 or *El.* 1483. See further Green p. 230, Mullach p. 398.—To the N. T. examples of καὶν thus used add *A.* v. 15.]

³ [Bengel takes the εἰ καὶ before πρὸς ὥραν as used elliptically, so as to give the meaning *for a season only—if indeed at all*: “contristavit vos, inquit, epistola, tantummodo ad tempus, vel potius ne ad tempus quidem.” Meyer objects (1) that such an ellipsis is found with εἰ καὶ ἄρα, εἴπερ ἄρα, εἰ ἄρα, but never with the simple εἰ καὶ: (2) that on this view πρὸς ὥραν would naturally precede εἰ καὶ: (3) that the thought itself would be inappropriate.]

⁴ *Herm. Opusc.* p. 151, Jacob, *Luc. Alex.* p. 109, Lindner, *Lat. Ellips.* p. 251 sqq.

of the second clause as belonging to the first also, see above, p. 392.

2. The most common case of actual ellipsis is the omission of the simple copula εἶναι: viz.—

a. In the form ἐστὶ (more rarely ἦ),¹—for this is really implied in the mere juxtaposition of subject and predicate:² H. v. 13, πᾶς ὁ μετέχων γάλακτος ἄπειρος (ἐστὶ) λόγου δικαιοσύνης: ix. 16, x. 4; 18, xi. 19, Mk. xiv. 36, Rom. xi. 16, xiv. 21, 2 C. i. 21, Ph. iv. 3, E. i. 18, iv. 4 v. 17, 2 Th. iii. 2, 1 P. iv. 17. Particularly also in questions, L. iv. 36, A. x. 21, Rom. iii. 1, viii. 27, 31, 2 C. ii. 16, vi. 14, Rev. xiii. 4, H. vi. 8 (compare Kritz, *Sallust*, I. 251); and exclamations, A. xix. 28, 34, μεγάλη ἡ Ἀρτεμις Ἐφεσίων. This omission is however most common in certain established formulas: Ja. i. 12, μακάριος ἀνὴρ, ὅς κ.τ.λ. (Mt. v. 3, 5-10, xiii. 16, L. i. 45, Rom. iv. 8, xiv. 22, Rev. xvi. 15, —compare 1 P. iv. 14); δῆλον ὅτι, 1 C. xv. 27,³ 1 Tim. vi. 7; ἀνάγκη with an infinitive, H. ix. 16, 23, Rom. xiii. 5; πιστὸς ὁ θεός, 1 C. i. 9, x. 13, 2 C. i. 18, or πιστὸς ὁ λόγος, 1 Tim. i. 15, iii. 1, 2 Tim. ii. 11; ὁ κύριος ἐγγύς, Ph. iv. 5; ἄξιός ὁ ἐργάτης τῆς τροφῆς, Mt. x. 10, 1 Tim. v. 18.—compare Rev. v. 2; ἔτι μικρὸν, Jo. xiv. 19; μικρὸν ὅσον ὅσον, H. x. 37; εἰ δυνατόν, Mt. xxiv. 24, Rom. xii. 18, G. iv. 15; ὥρα with an infinitive, Rom. xiii. 11 (Plat. *Ap.* p. 42); τί γάρ, Ph. i. 18, Rom. iii. 3; τί οὖν, Rom. iii. 9, vi. 15; τί ἐμοὶ καὶ σοί,⁴ Mk. v. 7, i. 24, L. viii. 28, Jo. ii. 4 (Her. 5. 33, Demosth. *Arphob.* 564 b, Arrian, *Epict.* 1. 1. 16, 1. 19. 16); τί τὸ ὄφελος, 1 C. xv. 32, Ja. ii. 14, 16; ᾧ ὄνομα or ὄνομα αὐτῷ, followed by the name, L. ii. 25, Jo. i. 6, iii. 1, al. (Demosth. *Zenoth.* p. 576 b); compare also A. xiii. 11, ii. 29: In the latter examples, as in the former, brevity and conciseness are altogether in place: compare Vig. p. 236.⁵

¹ Compare however Stallbaum, Plat. *Rep.* 1. 133.

² Rost p. 468 sq., Krüg. p. 272 sq.: compare Wannowski, *Syntax. Anom.* p. 210 sq. [See Jelf 376, Don. p. 400 sq., A. Buttm. p. 136 sqq. In a few of the examples quoted here (e. g., H. ix. 16, E. iv. 4) it is the substantive verb that is omitted (see below) not the copula: in some others ἦ rather than ἐστὶ must be supplied.—H. vi. 8 is not a question: probably Winer had intended to mention the frequent omission of εἶναι in relative clauses (Don. p. 401, Jelf 376. d), which is illustrated by this passage (H. ii. 10, iv. 13, ix. 2. 4, al.).]

³ [Unless we supply πάντα ὑποτίθεται (Meyer, and Winer above, 1. a); see Jelf 895. 1. a.—In 1 Tim. i. c. δῆλον is absent from the best texts.]

⁴ [So in Mt. xxvii. 19, μὴδὲν σοὶ καὶ τῷ δικαίῳ ἐκείνῳ (ἵσταω): A. Buttm. p. 138.]

⁵ Under this head comes also the formula τί (ἵστω) ὅτι; Mk. ii. 16 [*Rec.*], A. v. 4 (Bar. iii. 10): see Fritz. *Mark*, p. 60.

The conjunctive ἦ is to be supplied after ἵνα in (Rom. iv. 16) 2 C. viii. 11, 13.

b. More rarely is the substantive verb omitted in other forms. *Εἰμί*: 2 C. xi. 6, εἰ δὲ καὶ ιδιώτης τῷ λόγῳ ἀλλ' οὐ τῇ γνώσει, where λογίζομαι μηδὲν ὑστερηκέναι τῶν ὑπερλίαν ἀποστόλων precedes.¹ *Εἰσί*: Rom. iv. 14, xi. 16, 1 C. xiii. 8, i. 26 (see Meyer²), Rev. xxii. 15, H. ii. 11 (Schæf. *Melet.* p. 43 sq.). *Ἔσμεν*: Rom. viii. 17, 2 C. x. 7, Ph. iii. 15 (Plin. *Errp.* 6. 16). *Εἶ*: Rev. xv. 4 (Plat. *Gorg.* 487 d). *Ἔστω*: Rom. xii. 9, Col. iv. 6, II. xiii. 4, 5 (Fritz. *Rom.* III. 65); also with χάρις τῷ θεῷ, Rom. vi. 17, 2 C. viii. 16, ix. 15 (Xen. *An.* 3. 3. 14). *Εἴη* in wishes: Rom. i. 7, xv. 33, Jo. xx. 19, 21, 26, Mt. xxi. 9, L. i. 28,³ Tit. iii. 15. Two different forms of this verb are omitted in close succession in Jo. xiv. 11, ὅτι ἐγὼ ἐν τῷ πατρὶ καὶ ὁ πατήρ ἐν ἐμοί: xvii. 23. In historical narration the aorist also is left out: e.g., 1 C. xvi. 9⁴ (Xen. *An.* 1. 2. 18, *Cyr.* 1. 6. 6, Thuc. 1. 138, al.). On the future see below, p. 734. In the simple language of the N. T. the form to be supplied is always clearly indicated by the context (in Greek authors the determination is often more difficult, see Schæf. *Melet.* p. 43 sq., 114); hitherto, however, commentators have been very lavish in allowing an ellipsis of the substantive verb, and in particular have by this means turned a multitude of participles into finite verbs (compare § 45. 6).⁵

¹ The case is simpler in Mk. xii. 26 (from the LXX), ἐγὼ ὁ θεὸς Ἀβραάμ. A. vii. 32: also in 2 C. viii. 23. Compare Soph. *Antig.* 634. [In the passage from which Mk. xii. 26 and A. vii. 32 are taken (Ex. iii. 6) *εἰμί* is expressed. In 2 C. viii. 23 the form to be supplied is *εἰσί*.]

² [Meyer supplies *εἰσί* between πολλοί and σοφοί. Compare the *Journal of Philology*, p. 158 sq. (Cambridge, 1868), where it is maintained that the reference is to the *preachers*, and that St. Paul, when he wrote οὐ πολλοὶ σοφοὶ κ.τ.λ., had ἐξελήθῃσαν in his mind as the verb of the sentence.]

³ [It seems much more probable that *ἔστί* should be supplied here (Meyer, De W., Bleek, al.).—See Ellicott on E. i. 2.]

⁴ [This is an example of the omission of *εἶσθι*.]

⁵ [In Green's *Grammar* (p. 180) it is strangely asserted that "the absolute use of the participle as an imperative is a marked feature of the language of the New Testament:" see also his *Critical Notes* p. 36, Whistlaw, *Notes* etc. p. 168, and (less positively) Webster, *Synt.* p. 116. The only passages which I find quoted in illustration of this "Aramaism" (?) are 2 P. i. 20, 1 P. ii. 12, 2 P. iii. 3 (Mk. vi. 9), 1 P. ii. 18, iii. 1, 6 sqq., Rom. xii. 9–19, H. xiii. 5. The first of these passages is surely perfectly regular; the second and third are simple examples of the participial anacoluthon noticed above, § 63. 2: as to Mk. vi. 9, it is hard to conceive anything more unnatural than the explanation of ἐποδιδάμενους as an "indirect imperative" (Green, *Gr. Notes* l. c.). On 1 P. ii. 18–iii.

The imperative plural *ἔστέ*,¹ also, is suppressed in such cases as Rom. xii. 9 (1 P. iii. 8), as appears from the whole tone of the sentence; and it is not necessary to explain the participle *ἀποστεγοῦντες* as an anacoluthon.—In *εὐλογητὸς ὁ θεός*, etc., Rom. ix. 5, 2 C. i. 3, E. i. 3, we must supply, not *ἔστί* (Fritz. *Rom.* I. 75), but *εἶη* or *ἔστω* (compare 1 P. x. 9,² Job i. 21).

We sometimes find the same omission of *ἔστί*, etc., when this verb is more than the mere copula, and denotes *existence, subsistence* (Rost p. 469, Jelf 376): 1 C. xv. 21, *δι' ἀνθρώπου ὁ θάνατος* (*exists*), 1 C. xv. 40, Rom. iv. 13.

It will also be sufficient to supply *εἶναι* or *γίνεσθαι* in most of those passages in which an oblique case or a preposition appears to require a verb of more special meaning. See 1 C. vi. 13, *τὰ βρώματα τῇ κοιλίᾳ καὶ ἡ κοιλία τοῖς βρώμασι* A. x. 15, *φωνὴ πάλιν ἐκ δευτέρου πρὸς αὐτόν ἐγένετο*, (compare ver. 13), Mt. iii. 17 (in Jo. xii. 28, *ἦλθεν φωνή*³), 1 C. iv. 20, *οὐκ ἐν λόγῳ ἡ βασιλεία τοῦ θεοῦ, ἀλλ' ἐν δυνάμει* (compare ii. 5), Rom. x. 1, xi. 11, 2 C. iv. 15, viii. 13 (Meyer⁴), 1 P. iii. 12, H. vii. 20. The preposition or the case shows what verbal notion must be supplied in thought: (whose final lot) *leads to burning, is destined for, came to him*,⁵ etc. As in the last passage [A. x. 15] *ἐγένετο* is obviously sufficient, so also in the first two, considering the simplicity of the style, nothing but *ἔστί* must be supplied. Similarly in 1 C. v. 12, *τί γάρ μοι καὶ τοὺς ἔξω κρίνειν*; (Arrian, *Epict.* 2. 17. 14, *τί μοι νῦν τῇν πρὸς ἀλλήλους μάχην παραφέρειν*;

9, see above, p. 442. In H. xiii. 5, Rom. xii. 9 sqq., it must not be forgotten that by the side of the participles stand *adjectives*, with which the imperative of *εἶναι* is confessedly to be supplied.]

¹ In E. i. 13, also, Meyer would supply *ἔστέ* after *ἐν ᾧ*: this *ἐν ᾧ*, however, seems rather to be taken up again, after the clause *ἀκούσαντες κ.τ.λ.*, in the second *ἐν ᾧ*. Between *ἀκούσαντες* and *πιστεύσαντες* there can hardly come *εἶναι ἐν Χριστῷ*. [Meyer does supply *ἔστέ*, but it is the indicative, not the imperative.]

² [This is no doubt a mistake for 1 K. x. 9.—On this question see Ellicott on E. i. 3, Lightfoot on G. i. 5, A. Buttm. p. 137.]

³ It is always the more simple notion that is omitted; and if a writer here and there introduces a verb of special meaning into a formula which is commonly elliptical, it does not follow that this is the verb by which the ellipsis is to be supplied. Thus Antipater in the *Greek Anthology* says *εἴ τί σοι ἐκ βίβλων ἦλθεν ἱμῶν ἔφελος*; but we must not on this account supply *ἦλθε* in the formula *τί μοι τὸ ὄφελος* (so Palaiet p. 415), but only the simple *ἔστί*. Similarly in Lucian, *Merc. Cond.* 25, we find *τί κοινὸν λύρα καὶ ὄνω*; but it does not follow that in the formula *τί μοι καὶ σοί*; the word *κοινόν* is to be supplied. See Fritz. *Mark*, p. 33.

⁴ [Meyer supplies *γίνεσθαι* with *περίσσευμα*.]

⁵ [These three renderings relate to H. vi. 8, 1 C. vi. 13, A. x. 15,—as is shown by ed. 5. The omission of H. vi. 8 in the sixth and seventh editions is probably accidental: this passage is misplaced above, p. 731.]

4. 6. 33), and in Jo. xxi. 22, τί πρὸς σέ; ¹ (compare the Latin *hoc nihil ad me, quid hoc ad me?*). In Jo. xxi. 21 also, οὗτος δὲ τί; it will be sufficient to supply ἔσται (γενήσεται): the future is suggested by the context. Compare 1 P. iv. 17. Lastly, the formula ἵνα τί (scil. γένηται or γένοιτο) also comes under this head: see Herm. *Vig.* p. 849.

Verbs which express not merely the copula but also the predicate (or a part of it) ² can be left unexpressed only where they are indicated by the conformation of the sentence (Bar. iv. 1). Compare such well-known phrases as *zwei ÷ drei einen Thaler* [or our *three a penny*], *manum de tabula, hæc hactenus*, etc. Thus in A. ix. 6 *Rec.*, ὁ κύριος πρὸς αὐτόν, we readily supply εἶπε (ver. 15), to which πρὸς αὐτόν points; as in A. ii. 38, xxv. 22 (Ælian 1. 16 v. l. ³). In Rom. iv. 9, ὁ μακαρισμὸς οὗτος ἐπὶ τὴν περιτομὴν ἢ καὶ ἐπὶ τὴν ἀκροβυστίαν; the meaning obviously is, *does this . . . refer* etc.; but the word to be supplied is not πίπτει (Theophylact), but rather λέγεται, ⁴—compare ver. 6 (λέγειν εἰς τινα, Eurip. *Iphig. T.* 1180). A. xviii. 6, τὸ αἷμα ὑμῶν ἐπὶ τὴν κεφαλὴν ὑμῶν Mt. xxvii. 25, τὸ αἷμα αὐτοῦ ἐφ' ἡμᾶς (2 S. i. 16, Plat. *Euthyd.* 283 e),—scil. ἐλθέτω, compare Mt. xxiii. 35 (though ἔστω would be sufficient). ⁵ In Rom. v. 18, ὡς δι' ἑνὸς παραπτώματος εἰς πάντας ἀνθρώπους εἰς κατάκριμα, supply the impersonal ἀπέβη, *res cessit, abiit* in etc.; and with the following words, οὕτω καὶ δι' ἑνὸς δικαιώματος εἰς πάντας ἀνθρώπους εἰς δικαίωσιν ζωῆς, supply ἀποβήσεται (in accordance with ver. 19, —so Fritzsche ⁶), or rather a second ἀπέβη (Meyer). 2 C. ix. 7, ἕκαστος καθὼς προήρηται τῇ καρδίᾳ, μὴ ἐκ λύπης,—scil. δότω,

¹ See Hermann, *Opusc.* p. 157 sq., 169, Bos, *Ellips.* p. 598 (Jelf 590. *Obs.*): on the Latin phrase see Kritz, *Sallust* II. 146 [Madvig 479. d. *Obs.* 1].

² Hermann, *Opusc.* p. 156 sq. (Jelf 895).

³ This ellipsis is carried to a great extent in both Greek and Latin: e. g., Charit. 6. 1, ταῦτα μιν οὐκ οἱ ἄνδρες Val. Flacc. 5. 254, vix ea. Compare also Cic. *N. D.* 2. 4. 11, augures rem ad Senatum, and many examples of a similar kind, especially in the epistolary style: see Cic. *Fam.* 4. 8, 7. 9, *Attic.* 15. 8, 17, 16. 9,—particularly the examples from *ad Atticum*.

⁴ Fritzsche *in loc.* [See p. 509, where H. vii. 13 is quoted for λέγειν ἐπὶ τινα. In Rom. iv. 9 Meyer prefers the simple ἐστὶ (compare Rom. ii. 2, 9, A. iv. 33).]

⁵ When similar imprecations occur in Greek authors,—e. g., ἐς κεφαλὴν σοι, Aristoph. *Pax* 1063,—it is customary to supply πρατίσθω, in accordance with Mosch. 4. 123, Phalar. *Ep.* 128. See Bos, *Ellips.* p. 657 sq. (Jelf 891. 4).

⁶ [This reference to Fritzsche must be understood as applying to the *tense* only: Fritzsche supplies τὸ κρίμα ἐγένετο and τὸ χάρισμα γινήσεται in the two members of this verse.]

from the whole context. In L. xxii. 26, ὑμεῖς δὲ οὐχ οὕτως, it will be simplest to supply ποιήσετε, from κυριεύουσιν κ.τ.λ.; perhaps however ἔσεσθε would be sufficient.¹ In Ph. ii. 3, μηδὲν κατὰ ἐριθείαν, nothing more is required than the repetition of φρονοῦντες from the preceding verse.² In G. ii. 9, δεξιὰς ἔδωκαν ἐμοὶ καὶ Βαρνάβα κοινωνίας, ἵνα ἡμεῖς μὲν εἰς τὰ ἔθνη, αὐτοῖς δὲ εἰς τὴν περιτομήν, as the words relate to preachers of the Gospel, we may easily supply εὐαγγελιζώμεθα, εὐαγγελίζονται (2 C. x. 16, like κηρύττειν εἰς τινα in 1 Th. ii. 9), and not, with Fritzsche and Meyer [in earlier editions], the less significant πορευθῶμεν, πορευθῶσι, etc. In the proclamation of Rev. vi. 6, χοῖνιξ σίτου δηναρίου καὶ τρεῖς χοῖνικες κριθῶν δηναρίου (*A measure of wheat for a denarius!*), the necessary supplement is as readily suggested by the genitive of price (p. 258), as it is in similar notices of sale in our own language. On the formulas of salutation in letters, as Rev. i. 4, Ἰωάννης ταῖς ἑπτὰ ἐκκλησίαις ταῖς ἐν τῇ Ἀσίᾳ Ph. i. 1, Πάῦλος πᾶσιν τοῖς ἁγίοις . . . τοῖς οὖσιν ἐν Φιλίπποις (scil. χαίρειν λέγει), or in A. xxiii. 26, Κλαύδιος Λυσίας τῷ κρατίστῳ ἡγεμόνι Φήλικι χαίρειν (scil. λέγει), A. xv. 23, Ja. i. 1, see Fritzsche, *Rom.* I. 22.

In the proverb 2 P. ii. 22, ὅς λουσαμένη εἰς κύλισμα βορβόρου, the verb is included in εἰς; and we might easily supply ἐπιστρέψασα, in accordance with the preceding words. In proverbs, however, which demand brevity of expression, even verbs of special meaning are omitted (by conventional usage); compare *fortuna fortes*, γλαῦκ' εἰς Ἀθήνας, and see Bernh. p. 351³ (Jelf 891. 4).

3. The subject can be *entirely* suppressed (Krüg. p. 264) in the following cases only:—

a. Where the subject is at once obvious, because the predicate, either from the nature of the case or through some conventional usage, can be asserted of one (definite) subject only: e. g., βροντᾷ (ὁ Ζεὺς), σαλπίζει (ὁ σαλπιγκτής), ἀναγνώσεται (*Demosth. Mid.* 386 b) scil. *scriba*: see above, § 58. 9. From Jewish phraseology we may bring in here the formula of quotation λέγει, II. i. 7; εἶρηκε, H. iv. 4; φησί, H. viii. 5 (μαρτυρεῖ, H. vii. 17 *Rec.*). See above, § 58. 9. On H. xiii. 5 see Bleek.⁴

¹ [Or even ἰστί (Meyer, Bornemann): compare Mk. x. 43.]

² [So Alford, Ellicott: see however Lightfoot *in loc.* ("do nothing") and on G. v. 13.]

³ Grotefend, *Ausf. lat. Grammat.* II. 397 sq., Zumpt, *Lat. Grammat.* 759.

⁴ [Bleek's opinion may be seen in Alford's note. On Col. i. 19 (quoted below) compare the notes of Ellicott and Lightfoot.]

b. When a saying is quoted the subject of which any reader can at once supply, from his own knowledge or reading: Jo. vi. 31, ἄρτον ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ ἔδωκεν αὐτοῖς φαγεῖν (scil. ὁ θεός), 2 C. ix. 9 (Ps. cxi. 9), 1 C. xv. 27 (but in ver. 25 Χριστός is the subject), Col. i. 19, Jo. xii. 40, xv. 25, Rom. ix. 18 sq.; see Van Hengel, *Cor.* p. 120 sq. On Jo. vii. 51 see p. 656: 1 Tim. iii. 16 is noticed below, and Mt. v. 38 in no. 6.¹ (Jelf 373.)

When the 3rd person plural is used impersonally, as in Jo. xx. 2, ἤραν τὸν κύριον ἐκ τοῦ μνημείου (compare § 58. 9), there is no omission; for this person itself really contains the general subject *people* or *men*. See also L. xii. 20, and Bornemann in *loc.* The same may be said of the genitive absolute, as in L. viii. 20 [*Rec.*], ἀπηγγέλη αὐτῷ λεγόντων, i. e., *men saying, as they said*. Compare 1 K. xii. 9, 1 Chr. xvii. 24, Thuc. i. 3, Xen. *Cyr.* 3. 3. 54, Diog. L. 6. 32.²

In 1 Tim. iii. 16, with the reading ὅς, the subject of the following relative clauses is wanting; unless we suppose, with some recent commentators, that the apodosis begins at ἐδικαιώθη. This however is not advisable on account of the parallelism: it is more probable that all the members are co-ordinate, and that the apostle took the whole from some hymn (such as were already current in the apostolic church), the more readily suppressing the subject—which was known to all—as he was here only concerned with the predicates, which involved the *μυστήριον*. (On the simple αὐτός, of a well-known subject, see § 22. 3.) On 1 C. vii. 36 see § 67. 1.

Under (a) come also H. xi. 12, διὸ καὶ ἀφ' ἐνὸς ἐγεννήθησαν,—where one readily supplies *children* (*descendants*), a notion which is indeed already contained in γεννᾶσθαι (compare Gen. x. 21); and Rom. ix. 11, μήπω γὰρ γεννηθέντων μηδὲ πραξάντων, where moreover the idea τέκνων or υἱῶν is sufficiently indicated in the words Πρεβέκκα ἐξ ἐνὸς κοίτην ἔχουσα κ.τ.λ. (ver. 10). In L. xvi. 4 the subject is *the debtors*: compare ver. 5.

Where the subject is not left out but must be repeated from the context (this is not the case in H. viii. 4), there may sometimes be room for a difference of opinion: e. g., in Rom. vii. 1, 1 C. xv. 25 (H. ix. 1). The decision in such cases belongs to hermeneutics, not to grammar.³

¹ Rhetorical considerations have sometimes an influence in such cases, the subject being suppressed through indignation and displeasure. Rom. ix. 19 and 2 P. iii. 4 (Gerhard) may perhaps be examples of this kind.

² Döderlein, *Soph. Œdip. Col.* p. 393, Valcken. *Herod.* p. 414, Schæf. *Demosth.* V. 301. [In the best texts, Mt. xvii. 14, 26, L. xii. 36, A. xxi. 10, Rom. ix. 11, and perhaps Rev. xvii. 8, are examples of the genitive absolute with subject omitted (A. Buttm. p. 316). See Jelf 695. *Obs.* 1.]

³ [In classical Greek we not unfrequently find the indefinite *τις* omitted with the 3rd pers. sing. of a verb (Kühner II. 32). The difficulty of Jo. viii. 44 is relieved if *πάντα λαλῇ* be rendered *whenever one speaketh*: ὁ πατὴρ αὐτοῦ will then denote the devil, the father of the liar. Compare Job xxviii. 3, 2 S. xvi. 23; also such examples as Mt. xix. 3, 1 Th. iv. 9, Mk. v. 43, where an indefinite subject may be supplied with the dependent infinitive. See Westcott's note.]

4 On the other hand, it frequently happens that only a part of the subject or of the (words joined to the copula¹ to form the) predicate is expressed; the part omitted we must then supply from what is before us, having respect to conventional usage. A. xxi. 16, συνήλθον καὶ τῶν μαθητῶν, *there also came together* (τινές, *some*) of the disciples; so with ἐκ or ἀπό, L. xi. 49, ἐξ αὐτῶν ἀποκτενοῦσι (τινας), xxi. 16, Jo. xvi. 17, xxi. 10, vi. 39, Rev. ii. 10 (v. 9), xi. 9² (compare p. 253); Jo. iv. 35, ὅτι ἔτι τετράμηνός ἐστι (χρόνος), Xen. *Hell.* 2. 3. 9; L. xii. 47 sq., ἐκείνος ὁ δοῦλος . . . δαρήσεται πολλὰς . . . ὀλίγας (compare 2 C. xi. 24). The notion of *stripes* is contained in δέρειν, and hence one easily supplies πληγὰς. This elliptical phrase is of frequent occurrence in Greek authors: e. g., Xen. *An.* 5. 8. 12, τοῦτον ἀνέκραγον ὡς ὀλίγας παῖσειεν. *Ælian*, *Anim.* 10. 21, μαστιγοῦσι πολλὰς. *Aristoph.* *Nub.* 971, Schol. *ad* Thuc. 2. 39 (οἱ πλείονας ἐνεγκόντες).³

Ellipsis is carried farther in 2 C. viii. 15, ὁ τὸ πολὺ οὐκ ἐπλεόνασε, καὶ ὁ τὸ ὀλίγον οὐκ ἡλαττόνησε (from Ex. xvi. 18, compare ver. 17), where we may supply ἔχων.⁴ Many such phrases (consisting of the article with an accusative) are found in later writers—e. g., *Lucian*, *Catapl.* 4, ὁ τὸ ξύλον. *Bis accus.* 9, ὁ τὴν σύριγγα. *Dial. M.* 10. 4 (Bernh. p. 119)—and hence they are as fully established in usage as the formulas mentioned above. See Bos, *Ellipsis*, p. 166. Some have awkwardly introduced this idiom into Mt. iv. 15.—In Rom. xiii. 7, ἀπόδοτε πᾶσι τὰς ὀφειλάς, τῷ τὸν φόρον, τὸν φόρον κ.τ.λ., it is simplest to supply ἀποδιδόναι κελεύονται, ἢ οὐ ἀπαιτοῦνται. In 1 C. iv. 6, ἵνα ἐν ἡμῖν μάθητε τὸ μὴ ὑπὲρ ὃ γέγραπται, if φρονεῖν be rejected as spurious, an infinitive is wanting (*per ellipsin*,—not *per oposiopesin*, as Meyer maintains⁵): we need nothing more than the general expression *go beyond*—exalt yourselves above—*what* etc. On the other hand, in 1 C. x. 13, ὑπὲρ ὃ δύνασθε, there is nothing to be

¹ See above, no. 2.

² Compare Heindorf, *Plat. Gorg.* p. 148, Vole. Fritzsche, *Quæstion. Lucian.* 201.—Some have clumsily introduced this ellipsis into Jo. iii. 25.

³ Compare Jacobs, *Achill. Tat.* p. 737, Ast, *Plat. Legg.* p. 433, Valcken. *ad Luc. l. c.* (Jelf 436); and on something similar, Bos, *Ellipsis* s.v. αἰκισμῶ. Compare also our own expression “er zählte ihm zwanzig auf” (*he counted him out twenty*).

⁴ [Or rather συλλίξεις, as Ex. xvi. 17 suggests.]

⁵ [Not in his latest edition.]

supplied: the verb is used absolutely, as the Latin *posse* often is. Luther correctly renders the words *above your power*.

In 1 P. ii. 23, παροδίδου τῷ κρίνοντι δικαίως, several commentators supply κρίσιν, from κρίνοντι. This is not impossible in itself, but παροδίδου probably has the reflexive sense which is so common: *he committed himself* (his cause) to him who judgeth righteously. There is no ellipsis whatever in Mt. xxiii. 9, πατέρα μὴ καλέσητε ὑμῶν ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς, *on the earth name not (any one) your father*; i. e., use not upon earth (that is, amongst and of men) the appellation "our father." Similarly, in 1 Tim. v. 9, χήρα καταλεγέσθω μὴ ἐλαττον ἐτῶν ἐξήκοντα γεγονῶτα κ.τ.λ., the meaning is, *As a widow let one be registered (enrolled) who is not under sixty years of age*. The widows entered on the list, however, are (from ver. 16) those who received maintenance from the funds of the church.

5. In particular, we find many substantives regularly omitted in certain definite formulas, or in a special context,—attributives only being expressed, which of themselves suggest the substantives. Compare Bernh. p. 183 sqq (Don. p. 356 sqq., Jelf 436). The following are examples of words thus omitted:—

Ἡμέρα (Bos s. v.). In the formulas ἡ ἐβδομή, II. iv. 4 (of the Sabbath); ἕως or μέχρι τῆς σήμερον, Mt. xxvii. 8, 2 C. iii. 15 (2 Chr. xxxv. 25, Malal. 12. 309,—here ἡμέρας is usually expressed in the LXX and the N. T.³); ἡ αὔριον, Ja. iv. 14, Mt. vi. 34, A. iv. 3, 5 (3 Macc. v. 38); ἡ ἐξῆς, A. xxi. 1, L. vii. 11;⁵ τῇ ἐχομένῃ, L. xiii. 33, A. xx. 15; τῇ ἐπιούσῃ, A. xvi. 11; τῇ ἑτέρᾳ (postridie), A. xx. 15; τῇ τρίτῃ, L. xiii. 32 (Xen. Cyr. 5. 3. 27, Plut. *Pædag.* 9. 26, τὴν μέσσην τέμνειν).⁴

Ὀδός.⁵ L. xix. 4, ἐκείνης ἡμέλλε διέρχεσθαι L. v. 19, μὴ εὐρόντες ποίας εἰσενέγκωσιν αὐτόν (Cic. *Att.* 9. 1, qua ituri sint,

¹ [Winer's meaning no doubt is, that we often meet with verbs thus used in an apparently reflexive sense (§ 38. 1). As to παραδίδοναι itself the case is not made out very clearly. A. Buttm. (p. 145) allows this meaning to the aorist only (Mk. iv. 29, quoting L. xlvii. 3; see also Plot. *Phædr.* 250 e, and Heindorf and Thompson *in loc.* In 1 P. i. 23 he would supply τὰ ἑαυτοῦ or κρίσιν; Huther, *το λαιδωρισθαι* κ.τ.λ. (Wiesinger); Alford, "the revilers etc." In Mk. iv. 29, Meyer maintains that the ordinary explanation is not justified by usage, and would render "when the fruit permits,—i. e., is ripe enough:" so also Bleek, Grimm.]

² [As to the N. T., ἡμέρας is expressed in Rom. xi. 8, 2 C. iii. 14; and omitted in Mt. xi. 23, xxvii. 8. Mt. xxviii. 15 is doubtful.]

³ [Here Tregelles and Westcott and Hort read ἐν τῷ ἑξῆς, scil. χρόνῳ; similarly L. viii. 1, ἐν τῷ καθεξῆς. Compare also ἀφ' οὗ, etc.]

⁴ In A. xix. 38, ἀγέταιαι ἄγονται (Strab. 15. 629), most supply ἡμέραι; and this is quite appropriate. [Meyer supplies σύνδοσι.]

⁵ Fischer *l.c.* p. 259 sq., Lob. *Paralip.* p. 363.

Cic. *Divin.* 1. 54. 123);¹ L. iii. 5, ἔσται τὰ σκολιὰ εἰς εὐθείας κ.τ.λ. (where however ὁδούς follows in the second member). Compare Lucian, *Dial. M.* 10. 13, εὐθείαν ἐκείνην προϊόντες; Paus. 8. 23. 2; in Latin, compendiarîâ ducere (Senec. *Ep.* 119), rectâ ire.²

Ἵδωρ (Bos p. 501 sqq.). Mt. x. 42, ὃς ἐὰν ποτίσῃ . . . ποτήριον ψυχροῦ. Jā. iii. 11, Epictet. *Ench.* 29. 2, Arrian, *Epict.* 3. 12. 17, 3. 15. 3, Lucian, *Mors Peregr.* 44; as we say *a glass of red* (wine), *a bottle of brown* (beer), *a pint of Bavarian*. So also θερμόν (scil. ὕδωρ), Aristoph. *Nub.* 1040, Arrian, *Epict.* 3. 22. 71, al. In Latin, *frigida*, Plin. *Ep.* 6. 16; *calida*, Tac. *German.* 22; *gelida*, Hor. *Serm.* 2. 7. 91.

Ἰμάτιον (Bos p. 204 sq.). Jo. xx. 12, θεωρεῖ δύο ἀγγέλους ἐν λευκοῖς καθεζομένους, *in white garments*; Mt. xi. 8, Rev. xviii. 12, 16. Compare Ex. xxxiii. 4 in the LXX; also Arrian, *Epict.* 3. 22. 10, ἐν κοκκίνοις περιπατῶν. See Wetst. I. 381, 958, Bos p. 204.

Γλῶσσα. Rev. ix. 11, ἐν τῇ ἐλληνικῇ.

Αὔρα.³ A. xxvii. 40, ἐπάραντες τὸν ἀρτέμονα τῇ πνεύσει;

¹ The local meaning of the genitive, *that way*—as in German we use the genitive *des Weges* [in the same sense]—is questioned by Bornemann (*Luc.* p. 27, 118), who in L. v. 19 and xix. 4 would read *ποία* and *ἐκείνη*. Hermann, however (*Vig.* p. 881), found no difficulty in this local genitive, which indeed has established itself in the pronominal adverbs *ἐξ*, *παρ*. Of this very phrase, however, τῆς (αὐτῆς) ὁδοῦ,—compare Bernh. p. 138 several examples have been adduced, and not from poets merely (Krüger, *Sprachl.* II. 2. p. 9): compare especially Thuc. 4. 47. 2 and Krüger *in loc.*, Thuc. 4. 33. 3. If we wish to bring the local genitive nearer to the original signification of the case (§ 30. 1), we might perhaps take it as meaning *proceeding from that way*, but it is simpler to connect it with those applications of the genitive which are noticed in § 30. 11. (Jelf 522).

² Many adverbial expressions find their explanation in *an* ellipsis of ὁδός (Buttm. *Ausf. Sprachl.* II. 341) or of χάρα (Bos. p. 561), such as ἰδίᾳ, κατ' ἰδίαν, δημοσίᾳ (A. xvi. 37, al.): these expressions, however, are used without any consideration of their origin (Bernh. p. 185 sq.). Such an adverbial formula is ἀπομῆς, L. xiv. 18, which is not found in Greek writers, though probably it was current in the spoken language. It is equivalent to *with one mind* (ἐκ μίας ψυχῆς, Dion. H. II. 1058), or *with one voice* (*uno ore*, ἐκ μίας φωνῆς, Herod. 1. 4. 21): Wahl's explanation (*Gloss.* p. 45), after Camerarius, is too artificial.—It is possible that in such formulas no substantive at all was originally supplied by the Greeks, and that the feminine (as an abstract form—Ewald, *Hebr. Gr.* 615) was used just as independently as the neuter (see Schaefer on Bos, *Ellips.* p. 43, and a review in *L. Lit. Zeit.* 1825, no. 179) this however Hermann will not admit (*Opusc.* p. 162). [On ἀπὸ μῆς Meyer says: "We must understand some notion of manner, which was originally presented under a *local* aspect; see especially Lob. *Paral.* p. 363." Similarly Jelf I. p. 457.]

³ Bos. p. 49; compare Lobeck, *Paral.* p. 314.

compare Lucian, *Hermot.* 28 (like τῷ πνέοντι, scil. ἀνέμῳ, Lucian, *Char.* 3).

Χώρα (Bos p. 560 sqq.). Ἐξ ἐναντίας, *ex adverso*, Mk. xv. 39; this phrase is then also used in a figurative sense, Tit. ii. 8. The same word is supplied in L. xvii. 24, ἡ ἀστραπή ἡ ἀστράπτουσα ἐκ τῆς ὑπ' οὐρανὸν εἰς τὴν ὑπ' οὐρανὸν λάμπει (Job xviii. 4, Pr. viii. 29).

Ἡ ὄρεινῇ (L. i. 39) became a substantive at an early period, —the mountain-district; see Xen. *Cyr.* 1. 3. 3, Ptol. *Geogr.* 5. 17. 3, 6. 9. 4.

Ὡρα (*time*). It is supposed that there is an ellipsis of this word in the formula ἀφ' ἧς, 2 P. iii. 4, L. vii. 45, A. xxiv. 11; this phrase, it is true, had already completely assumed the nature of an adverb (compare however Mt. xv. 28). So also in ἐξ αὐτῆς (Mk. vi. 25, A. x. 33, al.), which many even write as one word, ἐξαυτῆς.

Δόμος (or οἶκος). A. ii. 27, 31, εἰς ἄδου (compare Bos p. 14, Vechner, *Hellenol.* p. 124 sq.); but the best MSS. have εἰς ἄδην.¹

Γῆ. Mt. xxiii 15, ἡ ξηρά (opposed to ἡ θάλασσα), the continent: see Kypke *in loc.* We should have to supply the same substantive in H. xi. 26, with Lachmann's reading οἱ ἐν Αἰγύπτου θησαυροί: compare Her. 8. 3, Diod. S. 12. 34. But the reading οἱ Αἰγύπτου θησαυροί is better supported.

Χεῖρ. In ἡ δεξιὰ, ἡ ἀριστερά, Mt. vi. 3, al.; δεξιὰν διδόναι, G. ii. 9 (Xen. *An.* 1. 6. 6, 2. 5. 3); ἐν δεξιᾷ, ἐπὶ τὴν δεξιάν, E. i. 20, Mt. xxvii. 29 [*Rec.*].

Δραχμή. A. xix. 19, εὗρον ἀργυρίου μυριάδας πέντε; just as we say, *he is worth a million*. Compare Lucian, *Eun.* 3, 8, Achill. T. 5. 17. So also we find the names of measures suppressed (Ruth iii. 15).

Τετός. Ja. v. 7, μακροθυμῶν ἐπ' αὐτῷ (καρπῷ), ἕως λάβῃ πρῶτον καὶ ὄψιμον.

In all these formulas the ellipsis has established itself through long-continued usage; and for this reason the meaning is clear, especially in certain contexts, to any one who is acquainted with the *usus loquendi*.² Other omissions are of a more special

¹ [In ver. 31. Tregelles reads ἄδου.—In L. ii. 49, ἐν τοῖς τ. π. μ. may mean either "my Father's house" (τοῖς οἰκήμασι) or (less probably) "my Father's business."]

² Compare in German *er setzte rothen vor*, *er sass zur rechten*, *er fuhr mit sechs*, etc. (*he set down red*, *he sat on the right*, *he drove in a coach and six*).

character, belonging to the *usus loquendi* of a particular city or community; e. g., *προβατική* (πύλη, Neh. iii. 1) Jo. v. 2,¹ —yet see Bos s. v. πύλη. Similar examples are οἱ δώδεκα, οἱ ἑπτὰ (διάκονοι), A. xxi. 8: compare οἱ τριάκοντα (τύραννοι) in Greek writers.

To this head have been wrongly referred many expressions and formulas in which a neuter adjective or pronoun stands by itself, without any ellipsis (Krüg. p. 4, Jelf. 436). To this class belong e.g. those adjectives which have long had a substantival character, τὸ ἱερόν (*the temple*), τὸ διοπετές (A. xix. 35), τὸ σηρικόν (Rev. xviii. 12); in biblical language, τὸ ἅγιον, *the holy place* (in the tabernacle and in the temple), τὸ ἱλαστήριον, etc. Also τὰ ἴδια *his own* (property), Jo. i. 11; τὰ σά, *what is thine*, L. vi. 30; τὰ κατώτερα τῆς γῆς, E. iv. 9 (where however good MSS. add μέρος): still further τὸ τρίτον τῶν κτισμάτων, Rev. viii. 9, al., and the adverbial expressions ἐν παντί, εἰς κενόν, τὸ λοιπόν (§ 54. 1). In H. xiii. 22, διὰ βραχέων, we must not suppose that λόγων is to be supplied, any more than that in the Latin *paucis* there is an ellipsis of *verbis* or the like; nor must τόπω be supplied with ἐν ἐτέρῳ, A. xiii. 35, H. v. 6 (in quotations). In 1 C. xv. 46, also, τὸ πνευματικόν and τὸ ψυχικόν are substantival, and we have no right to understand σῶμα. Lastly, in ἐν τῷ μεταξύ, Jo. iv. 31, there is no ellipsis of χρόνῳ; the phrase is to be referred to τὸ μεταξύ (Lucian, *Dial. D.* 10. 1).

Nor is the genitive of relationship elliptical. Σώπατρος Ἠρόδου (A. xx. 4), Ἰουδᾶς Ἰακώβου, Ἐμμόρ τοῦ Σεχέμ (§ 30. 3); but the genitive expresses the general idea of *appertaining to*.² For examples from the Greeks and Romans see Vechner, *Hellenologia*. p. 122 sq., Jani, *Ars Poet.* p. 187 sq. But even if there were in such cases a real omission of υἱός, ἀδελφός, or the like, it would still be altogether preposterous to supply υἱός with the genitive in G. iii. 20, ὁ δὲ μεσίτης ἐνὸς οὐκ ἔστιν.³ A word can be left out only when the idea which it expresses is supplied by the context, or may be supposed to be familiar to the reader. But he who writes “the mediator is not of one” has not given even the most remote indication that “son” is the idea he would have the reader supply. The words in themselves simply say, *he appertains not to one*. That however he appertains *as son* (and not—to specify what surely must be regarded as lying nearest—in this very function of *mediator*) the reader would be left to guess!

In like manner, a number of (transitive) verbs, which in combination with a governed noun formed various familiar phrases,

¹ As when in Leipsic one speaks of going out “zum Grimmaischen,” *by the Grümma (gate)*.

² As we ourselves say *Prussia's Blücher*. See Herm. *Opusc.* p. 120, Kühner II. 118 sq. (Jelf 436. b, Don. p. 356, 468).

³ Kaiser, *De apologet. ev. Joa. consiliis*, II.

have in course of time dropped the noun, being now used by themselves to express the meaning which the combination had conveyed : ¹ e. g., *διάγειν*, *to live* (in an ethical sense), Tit. iii. 3, —properly *to pass*, scil. *τὸν βίον* (1 Tim. ii. 2). This verb is frequently so used in Greek writers; see Xen. *Cyr.* 1. 2. 2, 8. 3. 50, Diod. S. 1. 8. Similarly, *διατρίβειν* *to remain* in a place, Jo. iii. 22, —properly, *to spend*, scil. *τὸν χρόνον*: see Kühnöl *in loc.* In Latin compare *agere*, *degere* (Vechner, *Hellenol.* p. 126 sq.).—*Συμβάλλειν τινί* or *πρός τινα*, A. iv. 15, xvii. 18, *to converse* (confer), *consult with* some one,—originally *συμβάλλειν λόγους*, *sermonem conferre* (Ceb. 33): the earlier Greek writers mostly used the middle *συμβάλλεσθαι*.—*Προσέχειν τινί*, *give heed to*, scil. *τὸν νοῦν*; compare the Latin *advertere*, *attendere*. Similarly, *ἐπέχειν*, L. xiv. 7, A. iii. 5. *Ἐνέχειν* also is perhaps to be taken thus ² in Mk. vi. 19, L. xi. 53. Here however the word is sometimes explained as meaning *to be angry*, —scil. *χόλον* (Her. 1. 118, 6. 119); but of the omission of this particular accusative no example is to be found.—*Ἐπιτιθέναι τινί* (*τὰς χεῖρας*), A. xviii. 10: compare Xen. *Mem.* 2. 1. 15, *Cyr.* 6. 3. 6.—*Συλλαμβάνειν*, *concipere*, *become pregnant*, L. i. 31. —Several verbs thus used absolutely have become technical expressions: e. g., *διακονεῖν*, Jo. xii. 2, *to wait* (at table); *προσφέρειν*, H. v. 3, *to offer*; *προσκυνεῖν*, *to worship*, *perform devotions*, Jo. xii. 20, A. viii. 27; *λατρεύειν*, Ph. iii. 3, L. ii. 37, A. xxvi. 7; *καλεῖν*, *to invite*, 1 C. x. 27 (Xen. *Cyr.* 2. 2. 23, 8. 4. 1); *κρούειν*, *to knock* (at a door), Mt. vii. 7, al.; *προβάλλειν*, *to shoot forth* (of trees), L. xxi. 30,—a horticultural term. Nautical terms: *αἶρειν*, *to weigh* (anchor), A. xxvii. 13,—scil. *τὰς ἀγκύρας* (Bos p. 15, see Thuc. 2. 23), as in Latin *solvere* (Cæs. *Gull.* 4. 23); *κατέχειν εἰς*, A. xxvii. 40,—see Wahl, s. v.

We must however be careful not to bring in here those

¹ [Against supplying any object see Jelf 359: compare Don. p. 423.]

² [Meyer also and A. Buttm. p. 144) take *ἐνέχειν τινί* in these two passages as *observe*, *watch* hostilely: in Mk. vi. 19 *Fulg.* has “*insidiabatur ei*.” On the other side are De W., Bleek, Grimm, al. (There would not however be much more difficulty in tracing *ἐνέχειν* in the sense of *to be enraged* to the familiar phrase *ἐνέχειν χόλον τινί*, than in assuming an ellipsis of *φωνήν* with *ῥᾶξιν* in G. iv. 27,—so Winer *in loc.*, De W., A. Buttm. p. 146: see Ellicott on G. iv. 27.) With *προσέχειν* and *ἐπέχειν*, as above (see Ellicott on 1 Tim. i. 4, iv. 16), compare *ἐπιβαλὼν*, Mk. xiv. 72 (A. V.: “when he thought thereon”): see A. Buttm. p. 146, Alford *in loc.*]

verbs which in themselves contain a complete notion, or those which in the particular context are intended to express nothing more than the action which they denote, and are used absolutely. Of this kind are *e.g.* ἐν γαστρὶ ἔχειν, *to be with child*; διαρύσσειν, *to break through, break in*, Mt. vi. 19; στρωννύειν ἑαυτῷ, *sibi sternere*, A. ix. 34, *to prepare a bed for oneself*:¹ ἀποστέλλειν *to send*—personally or by letter, L. vii. 19, A. xix. 31² (Veehner, *Hellenol.* p. 126); μὴ ἔχειν *to be poor*, 1 C. xi. 22 (Boisson. *Philostr. Ep.* p. 128,—compare the Latin *habere*, Jani, *Ant. port.* p. 189); ἀγοράζειν καὶ πωλεῖν, Rev. xiii. 17. For verbs used in an abstract sense, see *e.g.* 1 C. iii. 1, x. 13, H. xii. 25, Col. ii. 21, Ph. ii. 12, Ja. iv. 2 sq. On πάσχειν, in particular, see Wahl, *Clav.* p. 387; compare Weber, *Dem.* p. 384. In L. ix. 52, ὥστε ἐτοιμάσαι αὐτῷ, the verb should probably be taken thus,—*to make preparations for him*: the context clearly shows for what purpose, and we have not to supply *ξενίαν* (from Phil. 22). The same may be said of 1 C. xi. 4, κατὰ κεφαλῆς ἔχων (compare 2 C. v. 12), and of Rev. xxii. 19, εἰάν τις ἀφέλῃ ἀπὸ τῶν λόγων τοῦ βιβλίου,—where to supply *τι* would betray a total want of linguistic perception. Lastly, δύνασθαι when used absolutely denotes *to have power*, and does not need a complementary infinitive,—not even in 1 C. x. 13, where δύνασθαι υπενεγκεῖν immediately follows: compare Rom. viii. 7, 1 C. iii. 2, 2 C. xiii. 8.—(We also find substantives with the article so used, as dogmatic technical terms,³ where some would expect a personal genitive (θεοῦ): *e.g.*, ἡ ὀργή, Rom. iii. 5, v. 9, xii. 19, 1 Th. i. 10, ii. 16, and τὸ θέλημα, Rom. ii. 18.)

The cases are very rare in which an adjective which is used attributively with a substantive can be suppressed. It may very well be conceived that, as the phrase λαλεῖν ἐτέραις (or καυαῖς) γλώσσαις was in frequent use, the adjective might be dropped, and γλώσσαις λαλεῖν—itself thus become a technical term.⁴ But beyond the range of local and individual usage—as in such examples as *libri* (i. e., *Sibyllini*), *bishop in partibus* (for *in partibus infidelium*)—we shall not find any omission of this kind; for so manifold are the epithets which may be attached to a substantive, that it cannot be

¹ Compare in German the use of *streuen* (in winter).

² [These two passages are examples of *πίμπειν*, not of *ἀποστέλλειν*. Lünemann adds a reference to Mt. xxiii. 34 as containing verbs (*ἀποκτενῖτε, μεταγλώσσετε*) thus used absolutely (Meyer *in loc.*); but see above, p. 253.]

³ [Green, *Gr.* p. 26.]

⁴ De Wette, *Apostoly.* p. 33. [Alford on A. ii. 4, *Dict. of Bible*, III. 1558.]

left to the reader to conjecture which he should supply. In 2 P. ii. 10, *ὅπισω σαρκὸς πορεύεσθαι* must not be supplemented by *ἐτέρας*, from Jude 7: the phrase is intelligible as it stands. In 1 C. vi. 20, *ἡγοράσθητε τιμῆς*, there is no ellipsis of *μεγάλης*. The words simply mean, *ye have been bought for a price*; and the emphasis lies on the verb,—*bought*, not acquired without cost. In Mt. xii. 32, *ὃς ἂν εἴπῃ λόγον κατὰ τοῦ υἱοῦ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου*, we have not to supply *βλάσφημον*: *to speak a word against some one* is a phrase complete in itself. In Rev. ii. 6, also, the translation *hoc* (laudabile) *habes* does not presuppose the omission of some similar word in the Greek. More plausible are such examples as A. v. 29, *ὁ Πέτρος καὶ οἱ ἀπόστολοι*, i. e., *οἱ ἄλλοι* or *οἱ λοιποὶ ἀπόστολοι*; but see above, § 58. 7. Rem. In such cases as Mt. xv. 23, *οὐκ ἀπεκρίθη αὐτῇ λόγον* L. vii. 7, *εἰπέ λόγον*, to supply *ἓνα* (*ένί*), or to supply *τινῶν* (Jacobs, *Ach. Tat.* p. 440) in Mk. ii. 1, *δὲ ἡμερῶν*, or *πολύν* in L. xviii. 4, *ἐπὶ χρόνον*, would be absurd. The *one* is implied in the singular number, as the *some* in the plural. Compare Lucian, *Herm.*, *ταλάντου for a talent*; *Evan.* 6, *ἡμέραν unum diem* (compare the Latin *ut verbo dicam*); *Alex.* 15, *ἡμέρας οἶκοι ἔμεινεν*; *Xen. Eph.* 5. 2, *Charit.* 5. 9. With L. xviii. 4, in particular, compare the familiar expression *χρόνῳ* (Schoemann, *Isæus* p. 444).

Rem. Nothing however is more absurd than to assume an ellipsis of adverbs and conjunctions; and yet this assumption has been made in a number of instances, and by N. T. commentators. Of such commentators Hermann says (*Opusc.* p. 204): *qui si cogitassent, adverbial conjunctionesque proprietatibus quibusdam et sententiarum inter se consociationibus ac dissociationibus indicandis inservire, quæ nisi disertim verbis expressæ vel propterea intelligi nequeant, quod, si ellipsi locus esset, etiam aliena intelligi possent: numquam adeo absonam opinionem essent amplexi, ut voculas, quarum ommissio longe aliter quam adjectio sententias conformat, per ellipsin negligi potuisse crederent.* In some cases there lies at the root of this opinion a want of acquaintance with the nature of the moods. Thus it has been held that we should supply *ἵνα* or *ὅπως* in *θέλεις εἶπωμεν*, L. ix. 54, H. viii. 5, al. (against this see Hermann p. 207, and compare § 41. a. 4); *εἰ* or *εἰάν* in such sentences as 1 C. vii. 21, *δοῦλος ἐκλήθης, μὴ σοι μελέτω* (Hermann p. 205, compare § 60. 4); *ἂν* (Schwarz, *Solæc.* p. 125) in Jo. xv. 22, *εἰ μὴ ἦλθον . . . ἁμαρτίαν οὐκ εἶχον*, and similar sentences (Hermann p. 205, see § 42. 2); and frequently *μόνον* in the formula *οὐκ . . . ἀλλά* (compare § 55. 8), or in 1 C. ix. 9.¹ It has also been supposed that *ἡ* is left out after

¹ *Μὴ τῶν βῶων ῥίλει τῷ θεῷ*; Paul here is looking only at the spiritual meaning of the law, which he considers from the same point of view as Philo, who says, *οὐ γὰρ ὑπὲρ τῶν λόγων ὁ νόμος ἀλλ' ὑπὲρ τῶν νοῦν καὶ λόγον ἔχόντων*: see Meyer. The *πάντως* which follows should of itself have prevented such a weakening of the words. In Rom. iv. 9 there is no need of *μόνον* before *καὶ*, *an etiam*; and in Rom. iii. 28, where *πίστι* and *χωρὶς ἔργων νόμου* are placed in juxtaposition,—as in Paul *πίστι* and *ἔργοις* are antitheses which are mutually exclusive—such an addition would be altogether superfluous, and would make the sentence awkward. On Rom. iv. 14 see Fritzsche.

a comparative in Jo. xv. 13, 3 Jo. 4 (Baumg.-Crusius); but in each of these passages the clause with *ἤνα* is an explanatory adjunct to the demonstrative pronoun, and the genitive of this pronoun is dependent on the comparative. Nor is *ἤ* to be supplied in such cases as A. iv. 22, *ἐτῶν ἦν πλείονων τεσσαράκοντα*· xxiii. 13, 21, xxiv. 11, xxv. 6. Mt. xxvi. 53, although in other places this particle is used. The Greek had accustomed himself thus to condense the phrase; and probably the *πλείονες* presented itself to his mind not as a comparative (more *than*), but as a defining adjunct,—just as elsewhere the neuter (adverb) *πλέον* is introduced even *extra constructionem*: see Lob. *Phryg.* p. 410 sq., and compare Matth. 455. Rem. 4. [See above § 35. 1, 37. 5]. Lastly, in 2 P. iii. 4, *ἀφ' ἧς οἱ πατέρες ἐκοιμήθησαν, πάντα οὕτως διαμένει ἀπ' ἀρχῆς κτίσεως*, some (and still Pott) would supply *ὥς* before *ἀπ' ἀρχῆς κτίσεως*: the meaning obtained would certainly be suitable, but how empirical and arbitrary the process! The writer here brings together in one sentence two *termini a quo*, one nearer, the other more remote,—*οἱ πατέρες* being taken as referring to those fathers (see Semler, especially) who had received the promise of the *παρουσία*.

We should have a half ellipsis in the case of a particle, if *οὐ* were used for *οὐπω*.¹ In Jo. vi. 17,² however, after *ἤδη* in the preceding clause there was at all events no need of *οὐπω*: *already had darkness come on, and Jesus had not appeared*. In Jo. vii. 8 *οὐπω* is in reality a mere correction: if *οὐκ* is the true reading, we cannot remove what I may call the moral difficulty of the passage by substituting for it a philological difficulty.³ If *οὐπω* occurs in Mt. xv. 17, it does not follow that in Mk. vii. 18 *οὐ* stands for *οὐπω*: in the former passage, however, *οὐ* is the best attested reading. In Mk. xi. 13 *not* is perfectly sufficient.—Against the admission of another kind of half ellipsis, the use of simple in the place of compound verbs, see my *Progr. de verborum simplicium pro compositis in N. T. usu et causis* (Leipsic, 1833).

6. Occasionally we meet with a partial ellipsis of both subject and predicate in one sentence. G. v. 13, *μόνον μὴ τὴν ἐλευθερίαν εἰς ἀφορμὴν τῇ σαρκί* (κατέχετε, τρέφετε,—(Ecumenius, ἀποχρήσησθε): the preceding *ἐκλήθητε* makes the subject clear, as the second person, and the part of the predicate which belongs to the copula (κατέχοντες κ.τ.λ. ἦτε [or rather ἐστέ], Herm. *Fig.* p. 872) is readily supplied from *εἰς ἀφορμὴν* (compare Jacobs, *Philostr.* p. 525). Mt. xxvi. 5 (Mk. xiv. 2), *μὴ ἐν τῇ ἐορτῇ*, scil. *τοῦτο γενέσθω* or *τοῦτο ποιῶμεν*; unless we prefer to

¹ Compare especially Withof, *Opusc.* (Ling. 1778), p. 32 sqq.

² [Here the best texts have *οὐπω*. On Jo. vii. 8 see *Ellic. Hist. L.* p. 247, Alford *in loc.*: *οὐπω* is received by Westcott and Hort.]

³ See also Boisson. *Philostr. Her.* p. 502, Jacobs, *Philostr. Imag.* 357, and *Ælian, Anim.* II. 250.

repeat the two verbs *κρατήσωμεν καὶ ἀποκτείνωμεν* from ver. 4. There is no aposiopesis in these words, or in G. v. 13 (Meyer¹), any more than when we say, *only not at the feast*. On the partial ellipsis in clauses with *μή*, see Klotz, *Devar.* II. 669. In 2 C. ix. 6, with *τοῦτο δέ* we apparently ought to supply *λέγω* (G. iii. 17, 1 Th. iv. 15) or *φημί* (1 C. vii. 29, xv. 50),² or even *λογίζεσθε*. (Meyer in his 1st edition connected *τοῦτο δέ* with the following *ο σπείρων*, but—as he himself has felt—this would be a very rugged construction: his present explanation of *τοῦτο δέ*, as an accusative absolute, is forced.) So also in the formula *οὐχ ὅτι* (. . . *ἀλλά*), used for the purpose of avoiding misapprehension, “I say” or “I mean” was originally present in thought before *ὅτι*:³ Jo. vii. 22,⁴ *οὐχ ὅτι ἐκ τοῦ Μωϋσέως ἐστίν* (*ἡ περιτομή*), *ἀλλ’ ἐκ τῶν πατέρων* vi. 46, 2 C. i. 24, iii. 5, Ph. iv. 17; 2 Th. iii. 9. The formula, however, became so fully established in usage, that its origin was no longer thought of; and hence Paul could write, in Ph. iv. 11, *οὐχ ὅτι καθ’ ὑστέρησιν λέγω*.

In parallelism with this *οὐχ ὅτι* may be placed the *οὐχ οἶον ὅτι* of Rom. ix. 6 *οὐχ οἶον δὲ ὅτι ἐκπέπτωκεν ὁ λόγος τοῦ θεοῦ*: i. e., *οὐ τοῖον δὲ λέγω, οἶον ὅτι κ.τ.λ. non tale (dico) quide (hoc est) accidisse* etc. With this again we may compare the *οἶον ὅτι* of later writers (Schæf. *Greg. Cor.* p. 105), and—in regard to the circumstantiality of the expression—the combinations noticed by Lobeck (*Phryg.* p. 427), *ὡς οἶον, οἶον ὥσπερ*. We have before us two other modes of resolving this Pauline formula.

¹ [Not in his last edition.]

² Bos p. 632 sq., Franke, *Demosth.* p. 83; compare Herm. *Æschyl.* II. 362.

³ Schæf. *Bos* p. 775, Herm. *Vig.* p. 804.

⁴ [Whether this passage should come in here, or should be compared with Jo. xii. 6, is a disputed point: see Westcott's note.—There is a curious difference between the meanings which this formula has in the N. T. and in classical Greek (Jelf 762. 2, Herm. *Vig.* p. 790, Buttm. *Gr. Gramm.* p. 513 sq.;—see Xen. *Mem.* 2. 9. 8, Dem. *Timocr.* p. 702, *Aristocr.* p. 671, *Thuc.* 2. 97, Dio C. p. 285), though the ellipsis must be supplied in (nearly) the same manner in both cases. In classical Greek “*I will (or do) not say that . . . but*” is used rhetorically, = “*not only . . . but*” in the N. T., as Winer remarks, “*I do not mean that . . .*” is used to avoid misconception. A. Buttmann, in comparing the N. T. usage with that of classic writers (*Gr.* p. 372), overlooks such examples as are given above (quoted mainly from Buttmann); and only speaks of the other use of *οὐχ ὅτι*—in the sense of *although* (Jelf 891. 5. b, Don. p. 571, Riddell, *Plat. Apol.* p. 177 sq., - *Plat. Protag.* p. 336 d, al.).—With *ὡς αὐτὸ λέγωμεν*, 2 C. ix. 4 (Phil. 19), compare the Latin *ne dicam*: A. Buttm. p. 241, Krüger p. 194 (Jelf 905. 5. b, Madvig, *Lat. Gr.* 440 b).—On *μήτις γε*, 1 C. vi. 3, *to say nothing of, nedum*, see Liddell and Scott, s. v. *μήτις*, Jelf 762, Don. p. 578.]

(a.) By some it is rendered, *but it is not possible that* etc. In this signification *οἶον* is generally accompanied by *τε*, but this particle is not in itself essential, and actually is omitted in the passage which Wetstein quotes from Gorgias Leontinus, *σοὶ οὐκ ἦν οἶον μόνον μάρτυρας . . . εὑρεῖν*:¹ perhaps indeed we might read *οὐχ οἶόν τε δέ* (Elian 4. 17) in Rom. ix. 6. The usual infinitive construction *ἐκπεπτωκέναι τὸν λόγον* would here be resolved into a sentence with *ὅτι*: this is quite in the manner of the later language—compare in Latin *dico quod*.² De Wette's objection³ falls to the ground if Fritzsche's explanation of *λόγος θεοῦ* is adopted. (b.) Others, with Fritzsche, take *οὐχ οἶον* in a sense which it frequently bears in later writers,—that of a negative adverb, *not at all, by no means* (properly, *οὐ τοιοῦτόν ἐστιν ὅτι, the thing is not of such a kind that*): Polyb. 3. 82. 5, 18. 18. 11. In this case, it is true, the finite verb always follows (without *ὅτι*); but *ὅτι* here may be pleonastic (as in *ὥς ὅτι*), or Paul may have taken *οὐχ οἶον* in the sense of *multum abest* (*ut*), *far from its being the case that*, and have construed accordingly. Meyer's analysis of the phrase is in no way preferable.

In Rom. ix. 16, *ἄρα οὖν οὐ τοῦ θέλοντος οὐδὲ τοῦ τρέχοντος κ.τ.λ.*, where it is sufficient to supply *ἐστί*, the subject of the impersonal sentence (*it depends not then on him that wills, it is not a matter of willing*,—on *εἰραὶ τως* see above, p. 243 sq.) must be obtained from the context, and is *the attainment of the divine mercy* (ver. 15). Similarly in Rom. iv. 16, *διὰ τοῦτο ἐκ πίστεως (ἐστί)*, *ἵνα κατὰ χάριν (ῆ)*, *therefore from faith* springs that of which I am speaking, viz., *ἡ κληρονομία* (supplied directly by ver. 14). On Rom. v. 18 see above, no. 2.

In Mt. v. 38, also, *ὀφθαλμὸν ἀντὶ ὀφθαλμοῦ καὶ ὀδόντα ἀντὶ ὀδόντος*, there are wanting both the subject and a part of the pre-

¹ Compare also Kayser, *Pilostr. Soph.* p. 348. Examples of the personal *οἶος ἐστί*, such as those which Meyer quotes from Polybius, have nothing to do with the subject. Compare Weber, *Demosth.* p. 469.

² On the relation which the infinitive construction bears to a sentence with *ὅτι*, see Krüger p. 286.

³ [Viz., that St. Paul is not speaking of the impossibility that God's word should fail, but of the *fact* that it has not failed. Fritzsche understands by *λόγος θεοῦ* God's decree to save a remnant only of Israel.—The best commentators agree substantially in the explanation of *οὐχ οἶον ἔτι*. In his analysis Meyer uses the same words as Winer (*οὐ τοῖον δι' ἐλέγξιν, οἶον ἔτι*), but supposes that the formula originated in the fusion of two expressions *οὐχ οἶον* (as used in later Greek,—see above, and Phryn. p. 372) and *οὐχ ἔτι*. The same view is taken by A. Buttm. (p. 372): Fritzsche also prefers this explanation to any other, with the exception of that quoted in the text. See A. Buttmann *h. c.*, but especially Fritzsche *in loc.*]

dicare, though an implication of the latter is contained in *ἀντί*. These words, however, are taken from Ex. xxi. 24, where they are preceded by *δώσει*.¹ In such familiar sayings as passages of the law, which were present to the mind of all, and had almost become proverbial, even verbs which in other cases could not be left out without ambiguity might very well be suppressed; see above, 3. b.²

7. An entire sentence is sometimes suppressed *per ellipsin* (Hermann, *Opusc.* p. 159, *Vig.* p. 872, Jelf 860. 896).

a. Rom. xi. 21 [*Rec.*], εἰ γὰρ ὁ θεὸς τῶν κατὰ φύσιν κλάδων οὐκ ἐφείσατο, μήπως οὐδὲ σοῦ φείσεται, scil. δέδοικα or ὀράτε,—which however is indicated in *μήπως*. Mt. xxv. 9 *Rec.*, μήποτε οὐκ ἄρκέσῃ,—for which however the weight of evidence requires us to read *μήποτε οὐ μὴ ἄρκέσῃ*: with the latter reading, *μήποτε* must be taken by itself (as expressing refusal), *by no means!* scil. δῶμεν (ver. 8), or γενέσθω τοῦτο;³ compare Rev. xix. 10, xxii. 9, Ex. x. 11.

In L. xvi. 8 it is not so much that *φησὶ* or *ἔφη* is omitted, as that what is further said by him to whom the words *ὅτι φρονίμως ἐποίησεν* belong is introduced in the direct form. Similarly in L. v. 14. The only cases in which we find *ἔφη*, etc., left out in Greek prose are when an indication of the person speaking is given by *ὁ δέ, οἱ δέ* (*Ælian* 9. 29, *Anim.* 1. 6), and when the setting of the sentence itself shows that it belongs to some particular person (to another speaker),—a very common case in dialogues. Van Hengel (*Annotatt.* p. 8 sqq.) has wrongly applied this ellipsis—*ἔφη ὁ θεός*—to Mt. xxiii. 34: against this see Fritzsche *in loc.* Bengel's note on 1 C. ix. 24 is incorrect.⁴ In Mt. xvi. 7, however, *διελογίζοντο ἐν ἑαυτοῖς λέγοντες ὅτι ἄρτους οὐκ ἐλάβομεν*, it is much more appropriate to supply the simple sentence *ταῦτα λέγει* before *ὅτι*, and to render this word *because*, than to take *ὅτι* as the particle introducing the *oratio recta*. In Jo. v. 6, 7, the words *ἄνθρωπον οὐκ ἔχω, ἵνα . . . βάλῃ με εἰς τὴν κολυμβήθραν* do not seem suitable as a direct answer to the question *θέλεις ὑγιὲς γενέσθαι*; and we might

¹ [It is singular that in 1st. xix. 21 these accusatives occur without any verb (Alford on Mt. l. c.): Lev. xxiv. 20 is similar.]

² Akin to this accusative in the citation of a law is that which we find in all languages in orders, demands: e.g., *παῖ λοφνίαν*. See Bos p. 601.

³ [On these two passages see above, p. 632 sq.]

⁴ ["Non semel reticetur verbum *inquit, inquirunt* . . . Itaque hic quoque sensus est: *ita, inquirunt, currite.*"]

therefore suppose a simple *yes truly, certainly*, to be left out. But the sick man does not stop to make this simple affirmation, but at once passes on to speak of the hindrance which up to this time has frustrated his wish. On such passages as Jo. i. 8, οὐκ ἦν ἐκεῖνος τὸ φῶς, ἀλλ' ἵνα μαρτυρήσῃ ix. 3, see p. 398.

b A protasis of some length is sometimes left without any consequent clause. Thus with 2 Th. ii. 3 sq., ὅτι ἐὰν μὴ ἔλθῃ ἡ ἀποστασία πρῶτον . . . ὅτι ἔστιν θεός, we have to supply (from ver. 1) *the παρουσία τοῦ κυρίου does not take place*. The omission is occasioned by the length of the protasis.¹ In particular, we find a protasis with ὥσπερ without any apodosis, Mt. xxv. 14, Rom. v. 12, ix. 22 sqq.:² see § 63. 1. (Jelf 860. 3.)³

In quotations from the O. T. it sometimes appears as if a whole sentence has been left out; e. g., in 1 C. i. 31, ἵνα, καθὼς γέγραπται, ὁ καυχώμενος ἐν κυρίῳ καυχάσθω. We may supply with ἵνα a γένηται or a πληρωθῇ. The apostle, however, unconcerned about the grammatical sequence, directly annexes to his own words the words of the Scripture, as an integral member of the sentence, just as in Rom. xv. 3 he introduces the words of Christ in the direct form, from Ps. lxix.: compare Rom. xv. 21. In 1 C. ii. 9 sq., however, we must not follow Meyer in regarding ver. 10 as the apodosis corresponding to ἃ ὀφθαλμός κ.τ.λ.: instead of proceeding with τοῦτο ἡμῖν κ.τ.λ., in connexion with ἀλλά, Paul directly subjoins the antithesis to the words of the quotation, and thus leaves ἀλλά without grammatical sequence.⁴

II. *Aposiopesis*. Aposiopesis is the suppression of a sentence or a part of a sentence in consequence of excited feeling (e. g., of anger,⁵ sorrow, fear, etc.⁶), the member omitted being

¹ Some bring in here Ja. iii. 3,—with what is no doubt the correct reading, εἰ δέ. Here however the apodosis is probably contained in the words καὶ ὅλον τὸ σῶμα: see Wiesinger's careful examination of the passage.

² [The protasis here does not commence with ὥσπερ, but with εἰ.]

³ [It is not uncommon to find a protasis (with εἰ) suppressed in connexion with ἵπτι, which may therefore be rendered *since otherwise* (Rom. iii. 6, H. ix. 26, al.): see Liddell and Scott s. v. II. 3. c (where however the words "protasis" and "apodosis" are accidentally transposed), Vaughan on Rom. xi. 22, A. Buttin. p. 359 (Jelf 860. 2),—also above, p. 354.]

⁴ [Similarly De Wette: Meyer now considers ver. 9 as depending upon λαλοῦμεν (as Winer in ed. 5, p. 530). —1 C. ii. 10 (Meyer ed. 1, 2. Alford, Evans) and i. 23 (Meyer, Alford) should have been mentioned above, p. 553 as passages in which δέ has been regarded as introducing the apodosis: compare also 2 P. i. 5.]

⁵ Compare Stallbaum, Plat. *Apol.* p. 35. So in the well-known example *quos ego*—! or in our own "warte, ich will dich—!" ("Stay, and I'll—"!). The aposiopesis may appear in the form of a question; as in Num. xiv. 27, ἕως τίνος τὴν συναγωγὴν τὴν πόνηρὰν ταύτην; Compare A. xxiii. 9 (Lachmann).

⁶ Compare Quintilian 9. 2. 54; Tiberius and Alexander, *De Figuris*, in Walz,

supplied by the gesture of the speaker (Hermann p. 153). In certain formulas of swearing this figure is of common occurrence, as is noticed above (§ 55. Rem., p. 627). Besides this case, however, we meet with aposiopesis after a conditional sentence in the following passages. L. xix. 42, εἰ ἔγνωσ καὶ σύ, καί γε ἐν τῇ ἡμέρᾳ σου ταύτῃ, τὰ πρὸς εἰρήνην σου, *if thou also hadst known what is for thy peace!* scil. "how happy would it be (for thee)." L. xxii. 42, πάτερ, εἰ βούλει παρενεγκεῖν¹ τὸ ποτήριον τοῦτο ἀπ' ἐμοῦ πλὴν κ.τ.λ. In both these examples the apodosis is suppressed through sorrow.—A. xxiii. 9, οὐδὲν κακὸν εὕρισκομεν ἐν τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ τούτῳ· εἰ δὲ πνεῦμα ἐλάλησεν αὐτῷ ἢ ἄγγελος: *we find no evil in this man; if however a spirit has spoken to him, or an angel*—(said by the Pharisees with gestures expressive of doubt), scil. "the case is a doubtful one," or "we must be on our guard." Others take the words interrogatively (Lachmann): *if however . . . has spoken?* how then? what should then be done? On the whole see Fritzsche, *Conject.* I. 30 sq. The words μὴ θεομαχῶμεν, which are added in some MSS., are a gloss. Bornemann has tacitly withdrawn his earlier conjecture.² Still it may be doubted whether this is really an example of aposiopesis, or whether the sentence is merely broken off by a sudden interruption.—In Jo. vi. 62 the apodosis is suppressed in the triumphant tone of the passage, but it is at once suggested by ver. 61, *how will that amaze you!* In Mk. vii. 11, ὑμεῖς λέγετε· ἐὰν εἴπῃ ἄνθρωπος τῷ πατρὶ ἢ τῇ μητρὶ κορβάν . . . ὁ ἐὰν ἐξ ἐμοῦ ὠφεληθῇ· καὶ οὐκέτι ἀφίετε κ.τ.λ., we must supply as apodosis (from ver. 10) *he acts rightly in keeping his vow*; in this case, therefore, ye set him free from the τιμὰν τὸν πατέρα κ.τ.λ. See Krebs *in loc.*³ 2 Th. ii. 3 sqq.

Rhetor. Græc. VIII. 536, 450. [Jelf 897, A. Buttm. p. 396, Webster p. 258, Zumpt 758.]

¹ [Lachmann, Tregelles, Westcott and Hort, read *παρένεγκε*.]

² [Winer refers, I believe, to the conjecture that we should read *οἱ δὲ πνῦμα*. See Bornem. *Luc.* p. 182.]

³ Several commentators regard the parallel passage Mt. xv. 5 as also containing an aposiopesis (t). ὅς ἂν εἴπῃ τῷ πατρὶ ἢ τῇ μητρὶ δῶρον ὁ ἐὰν ἐξ ἐμοῦ ὠφεληθῇ· καὶ οὐ μὴ τιμῇσιν τὸν πατέρα αὐτοῦ—namely, *he acts rightly* (acts according to the law). Perhaps, however, we should (with Grotius and Bengel) commence the apodosis at καὶ οὐ μὴ: *he who says to his parents . . . has also* (in such a case) *no need to honour his parents*,—*he, on doing this, is also* (in this instance) free from the command *τίμα τὸν πατέρα κ.τ.λ.* So taken, the καὶ would not be pleonastic. [Both in Mk. vii. 12 and in Mt. xv. 5 the καὶ before οὐ μὴ is probably spurious. The objection to Winer's explanation of Mt. xv. 5 is, that οὐ μὴ τιμῇσιν does not

is an example of anacoluthon, not of aposiopesis. In Ph. i. 22 an aposiopesis (Rilliet) is not to be thought of.¹

In Greek writers,² as in the N. T., aposiopesis occurs most frequently after conditional clauses (Plat. *Symp.* 220 d). Where there are two parallel conditional clauses, it is very common to find the apodosis belonging to the first suppressed,³ the speaker hastening on to the second, as the more important: Plat. *Protag.* 325 d, ἔὰν μὲν ἐκὼν πείθῃται· εἰ δὲ μή . . . εὐθύνοουσιν ἀπειθαῖς καὶ πληγαῖς *Rom.* 9. 575 d, οὐκοῦν ἔὰν μὲν ἐκόντες ὑπεκωσιν ἔὰν δὲ μή κ.τ.λ., *Thuc.* 3. 3. So in L. xiii. 9, καὶ μὲν ποιήσῃ καρπὸν εἰ δὲ μή γε, εἰς τὸ μέλλον ἐκκόψεις αὐτήν; *if it bear fruit, it is well (it may be left standing), but if not, cut it down* (though here we might also supply ἄφες αὐτήν from the words preceding).—On the suppression, after εἰ δὲ μή or εἰ δὲ μή γε, of an entire hypothetical clause to be supplied from the previous context, see p. 729.

We might also regard *ᾧρα* μή, *Rev.* xix. 10, xxii. 9, as an example of aposiopesis; and might compare it with the formulas of deprecation so common in the tragedians, as *μή ταῦτα* (*Eurip.* *Ion* 1335), *μή σύ γε*, etc. (Jelf 897). Yet see above, p. 729.

In *Rom.* vii. 24 sq., the words of complaint τίς με ῥύσεται ἐκ τοῦ σώματος τοῦ θανάτου τούτου are followed, through the overmastering pressure of joy, by a brief *Thanks be to God!* This also is a kind of aposiopesis. "Thanks be to God that *he* has already delivered me" would be calm and passionless.

It has been assumed that some idea is suppressed in 2 C. vii. 12, ᾧρα εἰ καὶ ἔγραψα ὑμῖν: even Billioth would supply *χαλεπὸν τι*. In this case the word would be left out by Paul designedly, because the subject was still painful to him. But ἔγραψα is complete in itself.

mean *he need not*, but either *he will not* (so Frizsche, who considers this clause part of the protasis), or—according to the usage of the LXX (Green, *Gr.* p. 193 sq.,—see above, p. 636, note *)—*he shall not* (Ewald). In Mt. xv. 5 Meyer, De W., Alford, al., suppose an aposiopesis after *ἀφελῆς*, as in Mk. vii. 12: Bleek agrees with Winer. See Green, *Gr.* p. 194, *Crit. Notes* p. 18 sq., 38.]

¹ [Lightfoot assumes an aposiopesis in this verse: see his note,—also *Cr. Notes* p. 161.]

² In the O. T. compare Ex. xxxii. 32, Dan. iii. 15, Zech. vi. 15: see Köster, *Erläut. der heil. Schrift*, p. 97.

³ Poppo, *Xen. Cyr.* p. 256, Stallb. *Plat. Gorg.* p. 197. [Jelf 860. 3, Riddell, *Plat. Apol.* p. 217.]

SECTION LXV.

REDUNDANT STRUCTURE: PLEONASM (REDUNDANCE¹),
DIFFUSENESS.

1. Pleonasm² is the opposite of ellipsis, as superfluity is the opposite of deficiency. Hence pleonasm would naturally consist in the use of a word the notion of which is not to be included in the conception of the sentence (Hermann, *Opusc.* I. 217, 222). It was believed, indeed, by the older grammarians that certain words—particles especially—might be mere expletives (Hermann *l.c.* p. 226); and Kühnöl³ even thinks that τὸ ὄρος can be used in the place of ὄρος. As however it is altogether absurd to talk of a pleonasm of the definite article, so also is the existence of expletives in written Greek a pure figment. There is only one form in which pleonasm (which mainly occurs in the predicate of a sentence, Hermann *l.c.* p. 219) can appear, —viz., when there are introduced into a sentence words the notion of which has already been fully expressed *in some other part of the same sentence* (or period), whether by the same word or by one of equivalent meaning. This however cannot take place on any rational principles except in the following cases:—

a. A writer may express the same thing a second time (especially in a lengthy sentence) through inadvertence, or through want of confidence in the attention of the reader: *nonne tibi ad me venienti nonne dixi?* Here it is not really intended that the *nonne* should be presented to the mind more than once. So also in Col. ii. 13, καὶ ὑμᾶς νεκροὺς ὄντας ἐν

¹ See Fischer, *Weller* III. i. 269 sqq.; B. Weiske, *Pleonasmī Græci sive commentarius de vocibus, quæ in sermone Græco abundare dicuntur* (Lips. 1807); Poppo, *Thuc.* I. i. 197 sqq. In reference to the N. T., see Glass, *Phil. Sacra* I. 641 sqq. (this writer, however, deals with the O. T. more than with the N. T., and his general treatment of the subject is but poor); Bauer, *Philol. Thuc. Paull.* p. 202 sqq.; Tzschucke, *De sermon. J. Chr.* p. 270 sqq.; Haab p. 321 sqq.; J. H. Maius, *De pleonasmis linguae Græcæ in N. T.* (Giess. 1728, —10 sheets). The last named writer had intended to write a treatise on pleonasm generally: see his *Observationes in libr. sacr.* I. 52. Another work, by M. Nascou—announced by a *Prodromus* (Havn. 1787)—also failed to appear. [Jelf 899, Don. p. 610, A. Buttm. p. 340 sqq., Webster p. 258 sq.]

² Glass *l.c.* writes sensibly on the meaning of the term pleonasm: compare also Flacius, *Clarisscriptorum sacrorum* II. 4, 224, and my first *Progr. de verbis compositis* p. 7 sq. Quintilian (*Instit.* 8. 3. 53) gives a simple, but—if rightly understood—an adequate definition: “pleonasm. vitium, cum supervacuis verbis oratio oneratur.”

³ On Mt. v. 1. Compare Weiske, *Pleon.* p. 34. [See above, § 18. 8.]

τοῖς παραπτώμασι . . . συνεζωοποίησεν ὑμᾶς σὺν αὐτῷ Mt. viii. 1, E. ii. 11 sq., Ph. iv. 15 v. l. ;¹ Mk. vii. 25, γυνή, ἥς εἶχεν τὸ θυγάτριον αὐτῆς πνεῦμα ἀκάθαρτον Rev. vii. 2 (see § 22. 4): Demosth. *Euevg.* 688 b, οὗτοι ᾤοντο ἐμέ, εἰ πολλά μου λάβοιεν ἐνέχυρα, ἄσμενον ἀφήσειν με τοὺς μάρτυρας· 1 C. vii. 26, νομίζω τοῦτο καλὸν ὑπάρχειν . . . ὅτι καλὸν ἀνθρώπῳ Rev. xii. 9 (?);² 2 Tim. iv. 9,³ σπούδασον ἐλθεῖν πρὸς με ταχέως· 2 C. viii. 24, τὴν ἔνδειξιν τῆς ἀγάπης . . . ἐνδεικνύμενοι (see however § 32. 2); compare Plat. *Legg.* 12.966 b, τὴν ἔνδειξιν τῷ λόγῳ ἀδυνατεῖν ἐνδείκνυσθαι (Xen. *Cyr.* 8. 2. 5). Under this head we may bring Rom. ix. 29 (from the LXX), ὡς Γόμορρά ἂν ὠμοιώθημεν (in the parallel member, ὡς . . . ἂν ἐγενήθημεν). Also λογίζεσθαι or ἡγεῖσθαι τινα ὡς, 2 C. x. 2, 2 Th. iii. 15, Lucian, *Peregr.* 11 (instead of the simple accusative,—compare עֲשֵׂה, Job xix. 11); as in Greek writers we even meet with νομίζειν ὡς⁴ and the like. Of a different kind are L. xx. 2, εἶπον πρὸς αὐτὸν λέγοντες· Mk. xii. 26, πῶς εἶπεν αὐτῷ ὁ θεὸς λέγων· A. xxviii. 25, τὸ πνεῦμα ἐλάλησεν . . . λέγον, etc.: in all these instances the participle is used (as it frequently is in the LXX) to introduce the direct words of the speaker (compare the well-known ἔφη λέγων, Döderl. *Synon.* IV. 13),—though certainly these might have been directly appended to the verb εἶπον, εἶπε. Mt. xxii. 1 and L. xii. 16 differ again from these examples: still more do L. xiv. 7, xvi. 2, xviii. 2, al.

Another mode of introducing the *oratio recta*—e. g., L. xxii. 61, ὑπεμνήσθη τοῦ λόγου τοῦ κυρίου ὡς εἶπεν αὐτῷ· A. xi. 16, ἐμνήσθη τοῦ ῥήματος τοῦ κυρίου, ὡς ἔλεγεν—must be referred to circumstantiality of expression (see below, no. 4), and not be regarded as pleonasm. We meet with it even in Attic writers, e. g., Xen. *Cyr.* 8. 2. 14, λόγος αὐτοῦ ἀπομνημονεύεται, ὡς λέγοι: see Bornem. *Schol.* p. 141.

2. b. One of the two synonymous words may in actual usage have partially lost its meaning,⁵ e. g., ἀπ' οὐρανόθεν (Il. 8.

¹ Vechner, *Hellenol.* p. 177 sq. [Lünemann adds Mt. iv. 16.]

² Compare V. Fritzsche, *Quæst. Lucian.* p. 14 sq.

³ [See however Ellicott *in loc.*]

⁴ Yet see Stallb. Plat. *Philob.* p. 130. [With Rom. ix. 29 compare ὅμοιος; ὡς, Aesch. *Agam.* 1311; ὅμοιον ὡς, Plat. *Legg.* 628 d (Liddell and Scott s. v., Jelf 594. *Obs.* 5). On 2 C. x. 2, al., see Jelf 703. *Obs.* 2.]

⁵ In the department of Accidence the double comparatives μῖζοτερος, etc., belong to this class; see § 11. 2. In German, compare *mehrere*,—for which purist pedants would both say and write *mehre*. [In English compare *lesser*, *innermost*, etc.: see Latham, *Eng. Lang.* II. 184, 191, Angus, *Handb.* p. 154, 191.]

365), ἔξοχος ἄλλων;¹ or a repetition, which originally was emphatic, may have become weakened in the course of time, as πάλιν αὖθις (Herm. *Vig.* p. 886). So in the N. T. ἀπὸ μακρόθεν, Mt. xxvi. 58, Mk. xv. 40, Rev. xviii. 10 (West. I. 524 sq.); ἀπὸ ἄνωθεν, Mt. xxvii. 51, Mk. xv. 38; ἔπειτα μετὰ τοῦτο, Jo. xi. 7 (εὐθέως παραχρῆμα, A. xiv. 10, in D). Compare ἔπειτα μετὰ ταῦτα, Dem. *Neur.* 530 a; εἶτα μετὰ τοῦτο or ταῦτα, Arist. *Rhet.* 2. 9. 13, Plat. *Luch.* 190 e. For similar examples see Poppo, *Thuc.* III. i. 343, III. ii. 38:² in Latin, compare *deinde postea* (Cic. *Mil.* 24. 65), *post deinde, tum deinde*, etc.³ Other examples are L. xix. 4, προδραμὼν ἔμπροσθεν (Xen. *Cyr.* 2. 2. 7, 7. 1. 36); iv. 29, ἐκβάλλειν ἔξω; L. xxiv. 50, ἐξάγειν ἔξω⁴ (Rev. iii. 12); A. xviii. 21, πάλιν ἀνακάμπτειν (Ceb. 29, compare Kritz, *Sall.* 1. 88); Mk. vii. 36, μᾶλλον περισσότερον (§ 35. 1⁵); L. xxii. 11, ἐρεῖτε τῷ οἰκοδεσπότῃ τῆς οἰκίας;⁶ Rev. xviii. 22 (compare *Odys.* 14. 101, συὼν συβόσια; Her. 5. 64, στρατηγὸν τῆς στρατιῆς; Plat. *Legg.* 2. 671 d, Cedren. I. 343, Theocr. 25. 95); Jo. xii. 13, τὰ βαῖα τῶν φοινίκων (βαῖον of itself signifies a *palm-branch*); A. ii. 30, ὅρκῳ ὥμοσεν ὁ θεός,—compare Ex. xxv. 12.⁷

Under this head also come the following constructions, which have almost assumed the character of established *schemata*:—

a. Particles of comparison are followed by καί, though the “also” is contained in the comparison itself, which asserts that in connexion with a second object *also* some circumstance exists. A. xi. 17, εἰ τὴν ἴσῃν δωρεὰν ἔδωκεν αὐτοῖς ὁ θεὸς ὥς καὶ ἡμῖν 1 C. vii. 7, θέλω πάντας ἀνθρώπους εἶναι ὥς καὶ ἐμαυτόν. See above, p. 549.

¹ Hermann, *Hom. Hymn. in Cerer.* 362.

² From later writers compare ἀπὸ πανταχόθεν, Const. Manass. p. 127; ἀπὸ πρῶθεν or μηκόθεν, Theophan. Cont. 519, 524; ἐκ δυσμῶθεν, Nicet. *Annal.* 18. p. 359 d; ἐκ παιδιόθεν or νηπιόθεν, Malalas 18. p. 429, 5. p. 117; ἐνεκα περὶ, Cedrenus I. p. 716; περὶ . . . ἐνεκα, Niceph. *Cpolit.* p. 6, 35; ἀνθ' ὧν ἐνεκα, Theophan. Cont. p. 138; ἀνθ' ὧν ὅτι, Dt. xxviii. 62. On the latter examples see Herm. *Opusc.* p. 220. [We find ἐκ παιδιόθεν in Mk. ix. 21.]

³ Vechner, *Hellenol.* p. 156 sqq.

⁴ Lob. *Sophi. Ajax* p. 337, Bornem. *Schol.* p. 166 sq.

⁵ Compare Herm. *Opusc.* p. 222, Vechner, *Hellenol.* p. 166 sqq.

⁶ See Bornemann *in loc.* Οἰκοδομεῖν οἶκον (L. vi. 48) is no more an example of pleonasm than *edificare domum*; in the *usus loquendi* both verbs very easily assumed the (general) meaning *build*. For other examples of the same kind see Lob. *Paral.* p. 501 sq.

⁷ See Jacob, *Quæst. Lucian.* p. 10, Bornem. *Xen. Conv.* p. 186, Pflugk, *Eurip. Hec.* p. 18, Lob. *Paralip.* p. 534 sqq.

β. Into a sentence which depends upon a verb of denying, and which forms its complement, a negative is introduced: 1 Jo. ii. 22, ὁ ἀρνούμενος, ὅτι Ἰησοῦς οὐκ ἔστιν ὁ Χριστός· L. xx. 27, ἀντιλέγοντες, ἀνάστασιν μὴ εἶναι (Xen. *Cyr.* 2. 2. 20, *An.* 2. 5. 29, Isocr. *Trapcz.* 360, Demosth. *Phorm.* 585, Thuc. 1. 77), H. xii. 19, οἱ ἀκούσαντες παρητήσαντο μὴ προστεθῆναι αὐτοῖς λόγον (Thuc. 5. 63), G. v. 7, τίς ὑμᾶς ἐνέκοψεν τῇ ἀληθείᾳ μὴ πείθεσθαι (Eurip. *Hec.* 860). Compare further L. iv. 42, A. xx. 27, 1 P. iii. 10 (Thuc. 5. 25, 7. 53, Plat. *Phaed.* 117 c, Demosth. *Phanipp.* 654 b); and see Vig. p. 459, 811, Matth. 534. Rem. 5¹ (Jelf 749, Don. p. 591). We have similar examples in German, in colloquial language, and in Greek also the usage may be explained as arising out of the circumstantiality which belongs to the language of conversation. The negation which the verbs contain gradually became less sensible, and hence it was expressly revived in the dependent sentence (compare Madvig 211). Modern grammarians, indeed, are not disposed to allow that this construction is an example of pleonasm;² logically, however, one of the negations is undeniably superfluous.—The dependent negative is sometimes omitted in the N. T., as in classical Greek: e. g., after verbs of *hindering*, L. xxiii. 2, A. viii. 36, Rom. xv. 22. Compare Matth. *l. c.*, Madv. 210. Rem. 1, Klotz, *Devar.* II. 668 (Don. *l. c.*, Jelf 749. *Obs.*).

There is a difference between the above examples and A. x. 15, πάλιν ἐκ δευτέρου (compare Jo. iv. 54), Jo. xxi. 16, πάλιν δεύτερον (Plut. *Philop.* c. 15), G. iv. 9, πάλιν ἀνωθεν (Isocr. *Areopag.* p. 338, πάλιν ἐξ ἀρχῆς), *rursus denovo* (Hand, *Tursell.* II. 279): in all these instances a more definite word is annexed for the sake of explanation. This difference is still greater in A. v. 23, with the reading τοὺς φέλας ἔξω ἐστώτας πρὸ τῶν θινῶν (Xen. *Cyr.* 7. 1. 23); also L. ii. 36, αὕτη (ἦν) προβεβηκυῖα ἐν ἡμέραις πολλαῖς (compare i. 7, 18),—for this means “she was *far* advanced in years” (Lucian, *Peregr.* 27, πορρωτάτω γήρως προβεβηκώς); Rev. ix. 7, τὰ ὁμοιώματα τῶν ἀκρίδων ὅμοια ἵπποις, for ὁμοιώματα means *forms* (compare Ez. x. 22); 1 P. iii. 17, εἰ θέλοι τὸ θέλημα τοῦ θεοῦ, *si placuerit voluntati divinae*,—θέλημα denoting the will in itself, θέλει its active operation (like “the flood

¹ Alberti, *Observ.* p. 470 sq., Thilo, *Act. Thom.* p. 10, Buttm. *Exc.* 2 in *Mid.* p. 142 sqq. [Green p. 189, Webster p. 140, Farrar, *Gr. Synt.* p. 176 sq.]

² Hermann, *Opusc.* p. 232, Klotz, *Devar.* II. 668: “non otiosam esse negationem in ejusmodi locis, sed ita poni infinitivum, ut non res, quæ prohibenda videatur, intelligatur, sed quæ vi ac potestate istius prohibitionis jam non fiat.” [See also Ellicott on G. v. 7, Madvig 156. Rem. 4 (Don. p. 591). To the passages cited in the next sentence Lünemann adds 1 Th. ii. 16.]

flows," etc.),—compare Ja. iii. 4: in Jo. xx. 4, *προέδραμεν τάχιον τοῦ Πέτρου* signifies *he ran on before, faster than Peter* (added for the sake of more exact definition). In 2 P. iii. 6, if *ὑδάτων* be supplied with *δι' ὧν*, yet *ὑδατι* will not be superfluous: this word would denote the water as an element, whereas *ὑδατα* (compare Gen. vii. 11) would signify the concrete (separate) masses of water. Compare further Jude 4. On H. vi. 6 see my 3rd *Progr. de verbis compositis*, p. 10.¹ That L. xx. 43, *ὑποπόδιον τῶν ποδῶν σου* (H. i. 13), *footstool for thy feet*, and Gen. xvii. 13, *ὁ οἰκογενὴς τῆς οἰκίας σου* (Dt. vii. 13), are not exactly similar to the examples given above, is evident from the appended genitive. Lastly, such passages as Mk. viii. 4, *ᾤδε . . . ἐπ' ἐρημίας*: xiii. 29, *ἐγγὺς . . . ἐπὶ θύραις*: 2 Tim. ii. 10, come under the head not of pleonasm (Heinichen, *Eus.* II. 186), but of apposition. So also Mk. xii. 23, *ἐν τῇ ἀναστάσει, ὅταν ἀναστῶσι* can hardly be called an example of diffuseness, for the latter clause is an application of the general *ἐν τῇ ἀναστάσει* to the brothers mentioned in ver. 20 sqq. See Lob. *Pural.* p. 534. *Ὅσμη εὐωδίας* in E. v. 2 (both words derived from *ὄζω*) might be regarded as a semi-pleonasm, and might perhaps be compared with *παίδων ἄπαις* (Eurip. *Androm.* 613, Herm. *Opusc.* p. 221). The words however mean *odour of fragrance*: *ὄσμη* is the scent as inhaled, *εὐωδία* its property. [Compare § 34. 3. *b.*]

3. c. Lastly, many redundancies of expression are to be explained as arising from a mixture of two constructions (Herm. *Opusc.* p. 224, *Vig.* p. 887): L. ii. 21, *ὅτε ἐπλήσθησαν ἡμέραι ὀκτώ . . . καὶ ἐκλήθη τὸ ὄνομα* (instead of *ἐπλήσθησαν δὲ ἡμέραι . . . καί, or ὅτε ἐπλήσθησαν . . . ἐκλήθη*); L. vii. 12, *ὡς ἤγγισε τῇ πύλῃ τῆς πόλεως, καὶ ἰδοὺ ἐξεκομίζετο τεθνηκώς*; A. x. 17.² Rom. ix. 29 also might be brought under this head (see above, p. 753), and even the use of *ὅτι* before the *oratio recta*, in its original conception (Rost, *Gr.* p. 646, Jelf 802. *Obs.* 8). With greater certainty we may apply this explanation to the pleonastic negative in the formula *ἐκτὸς εἰ μὴ* (Devar. I. 74): 1 C. xiv. 5,

¹ ["Ceterum πάλιν ἀνακαινίζειν non puto abundanter dictum . . . Sed hanc vim habere videtur: denuo renovare scil. eos, quorum animi jam olim, cum Christo nomen dedissent, renovati essent, ad bonam mentem revocare." Winer *l. c.*]

² [That is, when after a particle of time the apodosis is introduced by *καί* (or by *ἵ* in Hebrew,—see Winer, *Simonis* s. v.), the construction is regarded by Winer as a kind of anacoluthon: see above, p. 546 sq., Herm. *Vig. l. c.*, Krüger p. 352. (For a different explanation of the Greek construction, see Kühner II. 422, Jelf 759. *Obs.* 3: compare also Ewald, *Lehrb.* p. 826, 832.) It is usual to class together as examples of *καί* in *apodosis* such passages as L. ii. 21 (which occur frequently in the LXX,—e.g., Ex. xvi. 10, xxxiii. 22, Lev. xiv. 34 sq., xxiii. 10, xxv. 2, Jos. iii. 8, iv. 1, viii. 24, x. 24), and those in which *καί* follows *καὶ ἐγένετο* or *ἐγένετο δέ* (with a note of time, see p. 760): see De W., Bleek, Allard *ll. cc.*, A. Buttm. p. 276 sq., 362. When the usage of the LXX is considered, it is hard to see how Meyer can be justified in giving to *καί* the meaning also in L. ii. 21, vii. 12, A. i. 10, x. 17 *Rec.*]

μειζωνό προφητεύων ἢ ὁ λαλῶν γλώσσαις, ἐκτὸς εἰ μὴ διερμηνεύῃ, *except if he add an interpretation*; 1 C. xv. 2, 1 Tim. v. 19.¹ Here we might have had either ἐκτὸς εἰ διερμηνεύῃ or εἰ μὴ διερμηνεύῃ. Of this and similar formulas (as πλὴν εἰ μὴ) many examples have been collected by Lobeck (*Phryn.* p. 459): compare also Jacobs, *Achill. Tat.* p. 869, Döderlein, *Æd. Col.* p. 382 sqq. (Jelf 860. Obs. 3). On the other hand, when εἰ δὲ μὴ γε (after a negative clause) appears to have the meaning, *if however this be the case,*² *otherwise*—as in Mt. vi. 1, ix. 17, 2 C. xi. 16—the negative may not have been looked upon as pleonastic, as the formula was originally conceived: see Fritzsche, *Matt.* p. 255 (Jelf 860. 6).

4. Most of what has received the name of pleonasm in the N. T. (and elsewhere) should rather be referred to *circumstantiality*, or, more commonly still, to *fulness of expression*.³ The former is the result of an effort to be very clearly understood; the latter aims at vividness, impressiveness (solemnity), roundness of style. It must not be forgotten that the language of the N. T. consists to a great extent of spoken words, or is formed on the model of the spoken language; and that in oriental phraseology the qualities just mentioned are very highly prized. The distinction between true pleonasm and such expressions as we have now in view is, that in the latter no words or parts of words express conceptions which are not to be included in the general conception of the sentence, though all may not be absolutely required for the logical completeness of the thought. Thus in Mk. i. 17 we have ποιήσω ὑμᾶς γενέσθαι ἀλιεῖς ἀνθρώπων, but in Mt. iv. 19 ποιήσω ὑμᾶς ἀλιεῖς ἀνθρώπων. The opposite of this is not ellipsis but conciseness.

The examples of circumstantiality of expression may be divided into the following classes:—

a. A word which, so far as the thought is concerned, need not be expressed more than once, is sometimes found repeated in

¹ We often use similar expressions in our colloquial language: e.g., *alle waren zugegen, ausgenommen du nicht*,—*ich komme nicht, bevor du nicht gesagt hast*.

² [That is: in Mt. vi. 1, *but if ye do etc.*; ix. 17, *but if they do put etc.* Fritzsche's explanation is to the effect that εἰ δὲ μὴ after a negative clause properly means, *but if ye do not attend to the prohibition, if ye do not abstain from, etc.*]

³ Herm. *Opusc.* p. 222 sqq., Vig. p. 887, Poppo, *Thuc.* I. i. 204 sqq.

a parallel member wherever it would be supplied by the mind : ¹ H. ii. 16, οὐ γὰρ ἀγγέλων ἐπιλαμβάνεται, ἀλλὰ σπέρματος Ἀβραὰμ ἐπιλαμβάνεται Jo. xii. 3, ἤλειψεν τοὺς πόδας τοῦ Ἰησοῦ καὶ ἐξέμαξεν ταῖς θριξίν αὐτῆς τοὺς πόδας αὐτοῦ Rev. xiv. 2, ἤκουσα φωνὴν ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ . . . καὶ ἡ φωνή, ἣν ἤκουσα Rev. ix. 21, xvi. 18, 1 C. xii. 12, xv. 54, Ph. ii. 16, iv. 17, Jo. x. 10, Rev. ix. 1 sq., Mk. i. 40, Mt. xviii. 32. In Greek writers compare Xen. *Mem.* 2. 10. 3, Demosth. *Zenbth.* 576 c, Long. 2. 3, Lucian, *Cynic.* 9 (Jacob, Luc. *Alex.* 117, Poppo, *Thuc.* III. ii. 23) : in Latin, compare the expressions which Julius Cæsar, in particular, so frequently makes use of, *in ea loca, quibus in locis,—dies, quo die*, etc. By such repetitions the writer ensures that his meaning shall be understood, especially where the words to be connected stand somewhat widely apart. In some cases a repetition is of a rhetorical nature : see no. 5.

b. The instrument by which an action is ordinarily or necessarily performed (e.g., a member of the human body) is expressly mentioned in connexion with the action : A. xv. 23, γράψαντες διὰ χειρὸς αὐτῶν (they were to deliver the letter), A. xi. 30 (2 C. xvii. 13²), xix. 11 ; A. iii. 18, προκατήγγειλε διὰ στόματος πάντων τῶν προφητῶν xv. 7, L. i. 70, al. From the Greek poets compare Eurip. *Ion* 1187 *v. l.*, χερσὶν ἐκχέων σπονδάς *Hec.* 526 sq., Theocr. 7. 153, ποσσὶ χορεύσαι : see Lobeck, *Ajax* p. 222 sq. (Wunder, *Recens.* p. 17 sq.). But in Rom. x. 15 (from the LXX), ὡς ὥραῖοι οἱ πόδες τῶν εὐαγγελιζομένων εἰρήνην, the idea of *arrival* which is implied in πόδες is anything but an idle addition ; and in 1 Jo. i. 1, ὃ ἐώρακαμεν τοῖς ὀφθαλμοῖς ἡμῶν (L. ii. 30), the writer has manifestly added the last words for the sake of emphasis,—as when we speak of seeing *with one's own eyes* (Hesiod, *Theog.* 701, Thuc. 2. 11, Aristot. *Mirab.* 160, Heliod. 4. 19³). As to Mk. vi. 2, A. v. 12, it must be recollected that the miracles spoken of were performed by the laying on of hands. *Πρὸ προσώπου*, however, as used in L. i. 76, *προπορεύη* *πρὸ προσώπου κυρίου* L. ix. 52 (22³), is analogous to the

¹ A different view must be taken of many repetitions used by the orators, who when writing, had before their minds the delivery of the oration in the presence of the people : compare Foertsch, *De locis Lysiae* p. 29. The repetition of the same word, moreover (e. g., Plat. *Charm.* 168 a), is of a different nature.

² [This is probably intended for 2 K. xvii. 13.]

³ See Bremi, *Æsch.* l. 124 ; and compare Jani, *Ars Poet.* p. 220 sq.

examples quoted above. This formula came to be used in the simple sense *before* (in reference to inanimate objects), e. g., A. xiii. 24, *πρὸ προσώπου τῆς εἰσόδου αὐτοῦ*: compare Num. xix. 4, *ἀπέναντι τοῦ προσώπου τῆς σκηνῆς*. Ps. xciv. 6,¹ *κατὰ προσώπου ἀνέμου*.

c. When an action must from the nature of the case be preceded by another action, this latter is nevertheless expressly related,—usually by means of a participle: Mt. xxvi. 51, *ἐκτείνας τὴν χεῖρα ἀπέσπασεν τὴν μάχαιραν αὐτοῦ*. ii. 8, *ὅπως κἀγὼ ἐλθὼν προσκυνήσω αὐτῷ* (xiv. 33), Jo. vi. 5, *ἐπάρας τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς καὶ θεασάμενος*. Mt. xiii. 31, *ὁμοία κόκκῳ σινάπεως, ὃν λαβὼν ἄνθρωπος ἔσπειρεν* xiii. 33, A. xvi. 3 (Xen. Eph. 3. 4, *ὁ δὲ αὐτὸν λαβὼν ἄγει πρὸς τὴν Ἀνθίαν*, see Locella p. 141), Jo. vi. 15, *γινούς ὅτι μέλλουσιν ἔρχεσθαι καὶ ἀρπάξειν αὐτόν*. Mt. xix. 21. So also in 1 C. ii. 1, *κἀγὼ ἐλθὼν πρὸς ὑμᾶς, ἀδελφοί, ἦλθον οὐ κ.τ.λ.*, the participle was not required: the examples quoted by Bornemann (on Xen. *Cyr.* 5. 3. 2) are not really similar, as in these several words intervene between the participle and its finite verb. On the other hand, L. i. 31, *συλλήψῃ ἐν γαστρὶ καὶ τέξῃ υἱόν*, is not a mere redundancy of language; the high importance of the favour destined for her is expressed by the prominence thus given to every particular involved. In L. xxiv. 50, *ἐπάρας τὰς χεῖρας αὐτοῦ εὐλόγησεν αὐτούς*, the participial clause indicates the symbolical gesture of the person blessing; in E. ii. 17 *ἐλθὼν* marks an important moment of thought, to be dwelt upon independently,—as in L. xii. 37.—In Jo. xxi. 13, also, *ἔρχεται Ἰησοῦς καὶ λαμβάνει τὸν ἄρτον καὶ διδῶσιν αὐτοῖς*, the writer designedly mentions each single act of the wonderful occurrences,—bringing the whole, as it were, before our eyes. In Jo. xi. 48 the words *ἐλεύσονται οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι* relate to the approach of Roman armies. See further Mt. viii. 3, 7, ix. 18, xxvii. 48, L. vi. 20 (Æl. 12. 22), Jo. xv. 16, Rev. xvi. 1, 2. In A. viii. 35, *ἀνοίξας ὁ Φίλιππος τὸ στόμα αὐτοῦ καὶ ἀρξάμενος ἀπὸ τῆς γραφῆς ταύτης εὐηγγελίσαστο κ.τ.λ.*, the clause *ἀνοίξας τὸ στόμα* is probably used as a (solemn) introduction of an important statement; this is certainly the case in Mt. v. 2 (see Fritzsche *in loc.*).²

¹ [A mistake: either for Ps. lxxxii. 14 or for Ps. xxxiv. 5.]

² Compare generally Fischer, *De vitiiis lexicorum*, p. 223 sqq., Pflugk. Earip. *Hel.* p. 134.

d. A word which is usually regarded as included in another is sometimes expressed by the side of the latter: A. iii. 3, ἡρώτα ἐλεημοσύνην λαβεῖν¹ (compare Virg. *Æn.* 5. 262, *loricam . . . donat habere viro*). Mk. i. 17, ποιήσω ὑμᾶς γενέσθαι ἀλιεῖς ἀνθρώπων (see above, p. 757): compare Ex. xxiii. 15, Demioth. *Ep.* 3. p. 114 b, ἡ καὶ τοὺς ἀναισθήτους ἀνεκτοὺς ποιεῖν δοκεῖ γίνεσθαι.

e. In the progress of a narration, the Hebraistic καὶ ἐγένετο is prefixed to the detail of the several facts: Mt. vii. 28, καὶ ἐγένετο, ὅτε συνετέλεσεν . . . ἐξεπλήσσοντο,—for which a Greek writer would simply say καὶ ὅτε (or ἔτε δέ) συνετέλεσεν.² On the other hand, in Jo. xi. 11, ταῦτα εἶπεν, καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο λέγει αὐτοῖς, neither ταῦτα εἶπεν nor μετὰ τοῦτο is superfluous: the latter marks a pause.

Under (c) will come the use of the participle ἀναστὰς in such cases as Mt. ix. 9, ἀναστὰς ἠκολούθησεν αὐτῷ. Mk. ii. 14, vii. 24, L. i. 39 (like the Hebrew עָרָא). But though ἀναστὰς was not required here, yet in other passages which the commentators bring under the same head this participle is by no means redundant. Thus in Mt. xxvi. 62, ἀναστὰς ὁ ἀρχιερεὺς εἶπεν αὐτῷ, the meaning obviously is, *he stood up from indignation, he started up* (from his seat): A. v. 17 is a similar instance. Mk. i. 35, πρῶτ' ἔνυχον λίαν ἀναστὰς ἐξῆλθε, *rising in the morning, when it was still very dark*. L. xv. 18, ἀναστὰς

¹ See Wetstein *in loc.*, and Boisson. *Eunap.* p. 459.

² This formula is only met with where the principal sentence is preceded by some note of time. The principal verb is sometimes appended by means of καὶ (on this see Fritzsche, *Matt.* p. 341), as in Mt. ix. 10, L. v. 1, 12, ix. 51; more commonly it follows without any copula (Mt. xi. 1, xiii. 53, xix. 1, xxvi. 1, Mk. iv. 4, L. i. 8, 41, ii. 1, al.). This idiom is used most frequently by Luke, in his Gospel. It was an unhappy thought of Bornemann's (*Schol.* p. 25) that καὶ in this construction should be rendered *also*.—Ἐγένετο here is really pleonastic, for the note of time might be directly attached to the principal verb. [The construction of καὶ ἰγίνετο (ἰγίνετο δέ) with the accusative and infinitive (Mk. ii. 23, al.,—A. ix. 37, al.) is noticed above, p. 406 sq.: this construction seems not to occur in the LXX or Apocrypha (compare however 2 Macc. iii. 16). For καὶ ἰγίνετο (ἰγίνετο δέ) followed by καὶ and the finite verb, see Gen. xxiv. 30, xxxix. 13 sq., Jos. v. 1, xliii. 1, 1 Macc. x. 64, 88 (Gen. xxvi. 32, xxvii. 1, xxxix. 19, xli. 8): for the same without καὶ, Gen. xxii. 1, xxiv. 45, Judith xii. 10, xiii. 12 (Gen. xxiv. 52, xxvii. 34, xl. 1, 20, xli. 1). In Mk. ii. 15 Tischendorf, Meyer, Westcott and Hort read γίνεται with accusative and infinitive: Alford, γίνεται with καὶ and finite verb. In the LXX ἰγινήθη frequently takes the place of ἰγίνετο (e.g., 1 S. iv. 1, xi. 1, Esth. v. 1); also, when the future is spoken of, καὶ ἔσται . . . καὶ, Ex. xliii. 11 sq., Dt. xi. 29,—or without a second καὶ, e.g., Lev. xiv. 9, Dt. xxi. 14, Judith xiv. 2 (A. ii. 17, 21, iii. 23, Rom. ix. 26,—all quotations from the O. T.). On the meaning of καὶ after ἰγίνετο δέ etc. (explained by Fritzsche l.c. as “nempe”); see above, p. 756, note⁴. A. x. 25, ἰγίνετο τοῦ εἰσελθεῖν, is noticed above, p. 412.—See A. Buttm. p. 276 sq.]

πορεύομαι πρὸς τὸν πατέρα μου (*I will rise up and go*), *I will forthwith go* etc. There has been a general tendency to set down too many participles to the account of N. T. diffuseness. Here and there there may be doubt in a particular case, but very many of these participles express ideas which would be missed, if left unexpressed: e.g., 1 C. vi. 15, ἄρας οὖν τὰ μέλη τοῦ Χριστοῦ ποιήσω πόρνης μέλη; (see Bengel *in loc.*, Aristoph. *Eq.* 1130, Soph. (*Ed. R.* 1270), 1 P. iii. 19, τοῖς ἐν φυλακῇ πνεύμασι πορευθεὶς ἐκήρυξεν. In L. xii. 37, παρελθὼν διακονήσει αὐτοῖς, *he will come to them and serve them*, the sentence—even if judged of by our own feeling—is more graphic and vivid than it would have been without παρελθὼν. Nor can I regard παρελθὼν as superfluous in *Æl.* 2. 30.¹

With A. iii. 3, quoted above under (d), may also be compared A. xi. 22, ἐξαπέστειλαν Βαρνάβαν διελθεῖν ἕως Ἀντιοχείας (where the ancient versions leave out the infinitive, as unnecessary, though the translators certainly had it in the text before them²): these words, however, properly mean, *they sent him away with the commission to go, that he should go* etc. Similarly in A. xx. 1, ἐξῆλθεν πορευθῆναι εἰς τὴν Μακεδονίαν, *he departed in order to go to Macedonia*. Compare also Cæsar, *Civ.* 3. 33. But I cannot (with Bornemann) find a mere redundancy in L. xx. 35, οἱ δὲ καταξιωθέντες τοῦ αἰῶνος ἐκείνου τυχεῖν. Here τυχεῖν expresses something which in strictness is not implied in καταξιοῦσθαι, and it is only when this word is added that the phrase becomes complete and clear. Compare Demosth. *Cor.* p. 328 b, κατ' αὐτὸ τοῦτο ἄξιός εἰμι ἐπαίνου τυχεῖν and Bos, *Exercit.* p. 48 (Bornem. *Schol.* p. 125).

Such sentences as Mk. xi. 5, τί ποιεῖτε λύοντες τὸν πῶλον, and A. xxi. 13, τί ποιεῖτε κλαίοντες καὶ συνθρύπτοντές μου τὴν καρδίαν, have a circumstantial appearance, when compared with the ordinary expressions τί λύετε, τί κλαίετε. But “what do ye, loosing?” properly means *what is your aim in this? quid hoc sibi vult?* Hence ποιεῖν has not here the general meaning “do,” which is already contained in every verb of special signification; and we should rather regard τί λύετε³ as a condensed expression than τί ποιεῖτε λύοντες as diffuse.

5. Fulness of expression—the aim of which is sometimes didactic or rhetorical emphasis (solemnity), sometimes vividness of effect—is met with mainly in the following forms:—

a. The same word is repeated one or more times in parallel members (*Xen. An.* 3. 4. 45). E. ii. 17, εὐηγγελίστατο εἰρήνην

¹ Compare in general Schæf. *Soph.* I. 253, 278, II. 314, *Demosth.* IV. 623, Pflugk, *Eurip. Hel.* p. 134, Matth. 558. Rem. 2 (Jelf 698. *Obs.*).

² [This word is absent, not from these versions only, but also from the MSS. **ΣΑΒ**: it is rejected by the best editors.]

³ [Winer adds a rendering (*was löset ihr*) which imitates the Greek, as in this construction τί was originally an accusative of the object (§ 21. 3. Rem. 2).]

ὑμῖν τοῖς μακρὰν καὶ εἰρήνην τοῖς ἐγγύς· Jo. vi. 63, τὰ ῥήματα . . . πνεῦμά ἐστιν καὶ ζωὴ ἐστιν· Col. i. 28, νουθετοῦντες πάντα ἄνθρωπον καὶ διδάσκοντες πάντα ἄνθρωπον· Jo. i. 10, ix. 5, xiv. 26, 27, xv. 19, xix. 10, Mt. xii. 37, Rom. v. 12, xiv. 14, 1 C. i. 24, 27, xiii. 11, 2 C. xi. 26; Rom. (iii. 31), viii. 15, οὐκ ἐλάβετε πνεῦμα δουλείας . . . ἀλλὰ ἐλάβετε πνεῦμα υἰοθεσίας (in H. xii. 18, 22, the repetition was necessary for the sake of clearness): 1 C. x. 1 sq., οἱ πατέρες ἡμῶν πάντες ὑπὸ τὴν νεφέλην ἦσαν καὶ πάντες διὰ τῆς θαλάσσης διῆλθον, καὶ πάντες εἰς τὸν Μωϋσῆν ἐβαπτίσαντο, καὶ πάντες . . . καὶ πάντες κ.τ.λ. (Cæs. *Bell. Gall.* 1. 31), Ph. iii. 2, iv. 8, 2 C. vii. 2; 1 C. xiv. 24, Rev. viii. 7, 12; 1 C. vi. 11, ἀλλὰ ἀπελούσασθε, ἀλλὰ ἡγιάσθητε, ἀλλὰ ἐδικαιώθητε· i. 20, iv. 8, 1 Tim. v. 10, 2 C. vi. 2, ἰδοὺ νῦν καιρὸς εὐπρόσδεκτος, ἰδοὺ νῦν ἡμέρα σωτηρίας (Arrian, *Epiet.* 3. 23. 20), xi. 20, E. vi. 12, 17, v. 10,¹ 1 Jo. i. 1, Rev. xiv. 8, xviii. 2. (The examples of *poly-syndeton* may also be brought under this head: Rev. vii. 12, Rom. ii. 17 sq., 1 C. xiii. 2.) Such repetitions frequently occur in urgent address, as Mt. xxv. 11, κύριε, κύριε, ἀνοιξον ἡμῖν· xxiii. 37, L. viii. 24, x. 41, xxii. 31; A. ix. 4; and also in demands, Jo. xix. 6 (Krüg. *Dion.* p. 11). In all these examples the writer is unwilling to leave it to the reader to repeat in thought a word which has been once expressed; that the importance of this word may be properly felt, he prefers himself to express it in every instance in which it comes before the mind. (So especially ἐκ παραλλήλου: Rom. xi. 32, 1 C. xv. 21.)

b. A thought which is to be brought out with great precision is in very many instances (especially in John) expressed both affirmatively and negatively in parallel members (*parallelismus antitheticus*²). Jo. i. 20, ὡμολόγησε καὶ οὐκ ἠρνήσατο· E. v. 15, μὴ ὡς ἄσοφοι ἀλλ' ὡς σοφοί· v. 17, Jo. i. 3, iii. 16, x. 5 (xviii. 20), xx. 27, 1 Jo. i. 6, ii. 4, 27, L. i. 20, A. xviii. 9, 1 Tim. ii. 7, Ja. i. 5, 23, 1 P. i. 23, v. 2, H. vii. 21, x. 37 (from the LXX), xii. 8, Rev. ii. 13, iii. 9 (Dt. xxviii. 13, Is. iii. 9,³ xxxviii. 1, Ez. xviii. 21, Hos. v. 3). For examples in Greek

¹ [Inserted by mistake.—I have corrected Mt. xxiii. 27 (below) into 37, from ed. 5.]

² Herm. *Opusc.* p. 223 (Jelf 899. 6).

³ [A mistake.—Some of the passages quoted above are but questionable examples of the usage here noticed.]

writers see Eurip. *El.* 1057, φημὶ κοῦκ ἀπαρνοῦμαι *Æl. An.* 2. 43, οὐκ ἀρνοῦνται οἱ ἄνθρωποι ἀλλ' ὁμολογοῦσι; and especially the orators, e. g., Demosth. *Fals. Leg.* p. 200 c, φράσω καὶ οὐκ ἀποκρύψομαι.¹

c. The following combinations aim at vividness of effect: A. xxvii. 20, περιηρεῖτο ἐλπίς πᾶσα *Rom.* viii. 22, πᾶσα ἡ κτίσις συστενάζει καὶ συνωδίνει *Mt.* ix. 35. Compare *Diod. S.* IV 51, περινηφόμενος τὸ σῶμα πᾶν *Strabo* 11. 500, πολλαῖς συμπληρούμενος πηγαῖς *Lucian, Paras.* 12, *Long.* 4. 15; *Cic. Sen.* 18, consurrexisse omnes; *Liv.* 33. 29, cum omnia terrore et fuga complessent. See my second *Progr. de verbis compositis*, p. 21 sq.

d. The form of address in A. i. 11, ἄνδρες Γαλιλαίου iii. 12, ἄνδρες Ἰσραηλῖται ii. 14, v. 35, xiii. 16, conveys the same (respectful) emphasis (*men of Israel!*) as the familiar ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι—which itself occurs in A. xvii. 22—or ἄνδρες δικασταί. See § 59. 1.

In 2 C. ii. 16, οἷς μὲν ὁσμὴ θανάτου εἰς θάνατον, οἷς δὲ ὁσμὴ ζωῆς εἰς ζωὴν, every word is needed. *A savour of death to death, a savour of life to life*, means a savour of death, which from its very nature can bring nothing but death, etc.

A pleonastic character has often been wrongly ascribed to passages in which synonyms seem brought together for the purpose of expressing one main idea,—a common case in Demosthenes.² Paul however—from whose writings these examples are in the main derived—is not in the habit of bringing real synonyms into the same sentence. (Nor has he done so in *E.* i. 5, 19, ii. 1, iv. 23, 1 C. i. 10, ii. 4, 1 Tim. ii. 1, v. 5: compare also *Ja.* iii. 13, *Jo.* xii. 49, 1 P. i. 4, iv. 9, 1 Jo. i. 1, al.,—and see *Fritz. Rom.* II. 372.) A more careful study of the Greek language in general, and of the diction of the apostles in particular, will preserve us from adopting any such principle,—which e. g. would greatly weaken the apostolic salutation χάρις, ἔλεος καὶ εἰρήνη.³—In the combinations θυμὸς ὀργῆς *Rev.* xvi. 19, πέλαιος τῆς

¹ See *Maius, Observ. Sacr.* II. 77 sqq., *Kypke* I. 350 sq., *Poppo, Thucyd.* I. i. 204, *Herm. Med.* p. 361 (ed. *Elmsley*), and *Soph. Œd. Col.* p. 41, *Philoct.* p. 44, *Jacob, Quæst. Lucian.* p. 19, *Weber, Demosth.* p. 314, *Boisson. Eunap.* p. 164 sq., *Mätzner, Antiph.* p. 157.

² See *Schæfer, Demosth.* I. 209, 320, 756, *Plutarch* IV. 367, V. 106, *Weber, Demosth.* p. 376, *Franke, Demosth.* p. 12, *Bremi, Æschin.* I. 79, *Lucian, Alex.* p. 24 (ed. *Jacob*), *Poppo, Thuc.* III. i. 619, *Schoem. Plut. Agis* p. 171. Compare *Lob. Paralip.* p. 61 sq.

³ *Schæfer's* observation (*Demosth.* I. 320)—“usus (synonymorum) duplex, gravior alter, ut vim conciliant orationi, alter levior, ut vel aures expleant vel numeros reddant jucundiores”—has immediate reference to the orators only.

θαλάσσης Mt. xviii. 6, ἐπιφάνεια τῆς παρουσίας 2 Th. ii. 8, σπλάγχνα ἐλέους or οἰκτιρμοῦ L. i. 78, Col. iii. 12, there is nothing pleonastic. The second was long ago correctly rendered by Wetstein *aequor maris*: πέλαγος signifies the expanse (of the sea), and thus is also used of the surface of a river,—see Schwarz, *Commentar*. p. 1067.¹ In L. i. 78, Col. iii. 12, σπλάγχνα is the wider expression, which is more exactly defined by the genitive annexed.

The *parallelismus membrorum*, which appears here and there in the N. T. (see § 68. 3), has nothing to do with pleonasm. On the partition of points of dogma between parallel members, as in Rom. iv. 25, x. 10, see De Wette on the former passage.

6. Pleonasm of entire sentences is a thing inconceivable. Whenever a writer repeats a sentence with but slight variation, his aim is to give very marked prominence to a thought, or to exhibit it under different aspects. 2 C. xii. 7, τῇ ὑπερβολῇ τῶν ἀποκαλύψεων ἵνα μὴ ὑπεραίρωμαι, ἐδόθη μοι σκόλοψ . . . ἵνα με κολαφίζῃ, ἵνα μὴ ὑπεραίρωμαι: the last words are omitted in good MSS.,—but, no doubt, only because they appeared superfluous.² Rev. ii. 5, μετανόησον καὶ τὰ πρῶτα ἔργα ποιήσον· εἰ δὲ μὴ (μετανοεῖς), ἔρχομαί σοι ταχὺ καὶ κινήσω τὴν λυχνίαν σου ἐκ τοῦ τόπου αὐτῆς, ἐὰν μὴ μετανοήσης: compare Plat. *Gorg.* 514 a, ἡμῖν ἐπιχειρητέον ἐστί θεραπεύειν, ὡς βελτίστους αὐτοὺς τοὺς πολίτας ποιοῦντας· ἄνευ γὰρ δὴ τούτου, ὡς ἐν τοῖς ἔμπροσθεν εὐρίσκομεν, οὐδὲν ὄφελος . . . ἐὰν μὴ καλὴ κἀγαθὴ ἡ διάνοια ἢ τῶν μελλόντων κ.τ.λ. (Stallb. Plat. *Apol.* p. 23). On 1 C. xiv. 6 see Meyer; and on 1 C. vii. 26 see above, no. 1. On the other hand, in 1 Jo. ii. 27, ὡς τὸ αὐτὸ χρίσμα διδάσκει ὑμᾶς . . . καὶ, καθὼς ἐδίδαξεν ὑμᾶς, μενεῖτε ἐν αὐτῷ, the resumptive formula καθὼς ἐδίδαξεν ὑμᾶς is so far from being pleonastic that it could hardly be dispensed with. Similarly in Rev. x. 3, 4.³—Of a different kind is Rev. ii. 13, οἶδα ποῦ κατοικεῖς· ὅπου ὁ θρόνος τοῦ σατανᾶ;

¹ The investigation of N. T. synonyms (commenced by Bengel, not without success) has been pursued by Tittmann (*De Synonymis N. T. lib. I.*: Lips. 1829): his method is not so much the historical as that of free combination.—Compare also Bornemann's examples and observations in his *Diss. de glossem. N. T.* p. 29 sqq. [This dissertation is prefixed to Bornemann's *Scholia* on Luke.—On N. T. synonyms see especially Trench's work; also Webster, *Synt.* p. 186–237, Green, *Crit. Notes*.]

² [On the reading see Westcott and Hort's *Appendix*, p. 120. On 1 C. xiv. 6, vii. 26, quoted below, compare Evans's notes, in *Speak. Comm.* III. 344, 291.]

³ On such examples as the above see Hermann, Eurip. *Bacch.* 1060, Soph. *Antig.* 691, and *Philoct.* 269, 454; Reisig, *Conject. Aristoph.* p. 314 sq.; Heindorf, Plat. *Phaed.* p. 52 and Cic. *Nat. D.* 1. 16; Schæf. *Demosth.* V. 726; Matth. 636. 2. [§ 60. 5, Jelf 860. 10.]

where ὅπου ὁ θρόνος is immediately subjoined in explanation of (as if in answer to) ποῦ κατοικεῖς. So also might Mk. ii. 24 be taken; here however τί is probably *why?* 2 C. vii. 8 and Jo. xiii. 17 do not come in here. In 1 C. i. 22 sq. also, the sentence ἐπειδὴ καὶ Ἰουδαῖοι . . . μωρίαν is obviously not a mere repetition of ἐπειδὴ γὰρ . . . τὸν θεόν in ver. 21, any more than ἡμεῖς δὲ κηρύσσομεν (ver. 23) is a mere repetition of εὐδόκησεν ὁ θεός κ.τ.λ. (ver. 21). In Rom. vi. 16, οὐκ οἴδατε, ὅτι ᾧ παριστάνετε ἑαυτοὺς δούλους εἰς ὑπακοήν, δούλοι ἐστε ᾧ ὑπακούετε, there would be no expression of *idem per idem*, even if δούλοι were not immediately followed by the defining clause ἦτοι ἁμαρτίας εἰς θάνατον ἢ ὑπακοῆς εἰς δικαιοσύνην. Nor is there any more reason for regarding the two clauses in Rom. vi. 6, ἵνα καταργηθῇ τὸ σῶμα τῆς ἁμαρτίας, τοῦ μηκέτι δουλεύειν ἡμᾶς τῇ ἁμαρτίᾳ, as identical in meaning: the former clause speaks generally of the καταργηθῆναι of the σῶμα τῆς ἁμαρτίας, the latter expresses concretely the purpose of this καταργηθῆναι. 1 P. ii. 16 has not the remotest connexion with this subject: 2 P. iii. 4 also is of a different kind. On Mt. v. 18 there may be a difference of opinion, according as πάντα in the last clause is taken as referring to the law (so Olshausen, Meyer), or is explained in a general sense, as by Fritzsche,—*donec omnia (quæ mente fingere queas) evenerint*. The latter explanation, however, is less satisfactory.

7. We will now refer to certain cases in which N. T. commentators, both ancient and modern, have assumed the existence of pleonasm, though in reality there is no redundancy of language whatever. First of all, an observation is current even in recent commentaries, supported by misinterpreted parallel passages of Greek authors, to the effect that in the N. T. several verbs—viz., ἄρχεσθαι, δοκεῖν, θέλειν, τολμᾶν, δύνασθαι,—are often pleonastic when joined with an infinitive: Kühnöl, indeed (on L. i. 1), even includes ἐπιχειρεῖν in the number (comp. Weiske, *Pleon.* s. vv.). The whole canon rests on error.

a. In L. i. 1, ἐπειδὴ περ πολλοὶ ἐπεχείρησαν ἀνατάξασθαι διήγησιν κ.τ.λ., the verb ἐπιχειρεῖν is no more used without specific meaning,¹ than is the Latin *aggredi* in *aggressus sum scribere*. Luther well renders the words, *Since many have*

¹ Though even classical philologers have taken this view,—see Herbst, *Xen. Mem.* p. 38; on the other side see Heind. *Plat. Soph.* p. 450.

ventured etc.; and in all the passages quoted by Kühnöl from Greek authors the verb has this meaning.

b. Similarly, *τολμᾶν* (Weiske p. 121 sq.) is *to undertake something*, and is always used in reference to important or difficult affairs,—*sustinere, bring oneself to*¹ (Rom. v. 7, 1 C. vi. 1). In Jo. xxi. 12, however, it simply signifies *audere, to venture*; and it is only as to *the reason why* they were afraid to make this inquiry of Jesus that we can be at all in doubt. Markland's observation, *Lysias* p. 159 (ed. Taylor), ought not to have led any commentator astray.

c. As to *δοκεῖν* compare Fritzsche's note on Mt. iii. 9, and what was said still earlier by J. D. Michaelis in the *Nov. Miscell. Lips.* IV. 45. In 1 C. x. 12, *ὁ δοκῶν ἐστάναι* obviously means *he who thinks (imagines) he stands*; compare G. vi. 3. In Mk. x. 42, *οἱ δοκοῦντες ἄρχειν τῶν ἐθνῶν* signifies *those who are accounted, are recognised as, the rulers of the nations*. G. ii. 9, Susann. 5, Joseph. *Antt.* 19. 6. 3, are similar examples: the parallel passage, Mt. xx. 25, has simply *οἱ ἄρχοντες*. L. xxii. 24, *τίς αὐτῶν δοκεῖ εἶναι μείζων*, *quis videatur habere (habiturus esse) principatum*,—*who must be judged to have the pre-eminence* (over the rest): the matter is still future, and hence can only be a subject for probable judgment. 1 C. xi. 16, *εἴ τις δοκεῖ φιλόνηκος εἶναι*, *if any one thinks he may be contentious*; or, as Meyer,² De Wette, *if any one appears to be contentious* (urbanity of expression). L. viii. 18, *ὃ δοκεῖ ἔχειν*, *what he thinks he possesses*. 1 C. iii. 18, vii. 40, viii. 2, xiv. 37, H. iv. 1 (here Böhme regards *δοκεῖ* as “*elegantius*,”—Kühnöl and Bleek³ take a more correct view), require no remark. Compare generally Bornemann, *Schol.* p. 52 sq.

¹ Blume, *Lycurg.* p. 89.

² [In his earlier editions: he now renders the words, *thinks of being* etc. (not “*thinks that he may be*”). Lightfoot takes the same view; see his note on Ph. iii. 4.—On this verb see Trench, *Syn.* s. v., Ellicott and Lightfoot on G. ii. 2, 6, Ph. iii. 4.]

³ [Bleek, Lünemann, Delitzsch, Alford, and others take *δοκεῖν* here as practically synonymous with *φαίνεσθαι*.—“*appear*,” in the sense of *being found* or *shown* (to have come short). If this view is correct, this is the only passage in the N. T. in which *δοκεῖν* is used in an objective sense (see Trench l. c.). Kurtz in *loc.* says: “*δοκεῖν, videri, seem*, is used . . . because in such a question as *whether*, and in *what case*, the *ὑποτιρηκεῖν* already exists as an accomplished, irrevocable fact, human observation cannot go beyond a mere *videatur*.” Another explanation is that the word has reference to the opinion of the judge (of a race, etc.): *lest any one be held* (almost “*be adjudged*”) *to have come short of it*.]

d. Most of the passages of the Gospels in which ἄρχεσθαι has been alleged to be pleonastic (compare also Valcken. *Selecta* I. 87) are more correctly explained by Fritzsche (*Matt.* p. 539 sq.,—compare p. 766). The true explanation of L. iii. 8 had already been given by Bengel: omnem excusationis etiam conatum præcidit. In particular, it is altogether absurd to regard this verb as pleonastic in L. xii. 45, xxi. 28, 2 C. iii. 1. In Jo. xiii. 5 ἤρξατο indicates the commencement of the action whose termination is related in ver. 12. A. xxvii. 35 is explained by the following verse: by Paul's ἄρχεσθαι ἐσθίειν the others were called upon to do the same. In A. xi. 15 Kühnöl gives the following reason for considering ἄρξασθαι λαλεῖν equivalent to λαλεῖν: ex x. 43 patet, Petrum jam multa de religione christiana disseruisse etc. But ἄρχεσθαι λαλεῖν strictly denotes only the beginning of the discourse, and the use of the phrase here shows that the discourse was not completed: Peter was intending to say more,—see x. 44, ἔτι λαλοῦντος τοῦ Πέτρου. One cannot see on what ground this beginning should be limited to the first six or eight words spoken. Besides, we must not forget that here (A. xi. 15), in a spoken address, ἐν τῷ ἄρξασθαί με λαλεῖν is a more forcible expression,—q. d., “hardly had I said a few words, when etc.” In A. xviii. 26, ἤρξατο must be taken in connexion with the following words, ἀκούσαντες δὲ αὐτοῦ κ.τ.λ. On A. ii. 4 see Meyer. As to A. xxiv. 2, the speech of Tertullus, which—to judge from the introduction (ver. 3)—was certainly intended to be of greater length, was probably interrupted (at ver. 9) by the corroboration of the Jews, Paul himself coming in immediately after. Or else we must understand ver. 2 thus: *When he was called, Tertullus began*,—without delay he began his speech.

e. As to θέλειν,¹ Jo. v. 35, see Lücke's careful investigation of the passage. A more plausible example would be 2 Tim. iii. 12, πάντες οἱ θέλοντες εὐσεβῶς ζῆν ἐν Χριστῷ; but these words mean, *all who resolve to live godly*,—all who have this in view. H. xiii. 18 is clear of itself. Jo. vii. 17 has already been correctly explained by Kühnöl. In Jo. vi. 21 the same commentator has rejected Bolten's arbitrary explanation: we must recognise a discrepancy between this passage and Mk. vi.

¹ Gataker, *Marc. Anton.* 10. 8.

51.¹ In 1 C. x. 27, καὶ θέλετε πορεύεσθαι means *and ye are minded, resolve, to go* (instead of declining the invitation). On 1 P. iii. 10 see Huther.²

f. In opposition to Kühnöl, who in Mt. ix. 15 takes δύνασθαι as pleonastic, see Fritzsche: Baumg.-Crusius wrongly renders the word *may*. Still less can we suffer the dictum "redundat" to lead us astray in L. xvi. 2, Jo. vii. 7; in the latter passage especially a distinction is obviously intended between δύναται μισεῖν and μισεῖ.

Among substantives, ἔργον in particular, when followed by a genitive, has been regarded as occasionally pleonastic:³ e. g., Rom. ii. 15, ἔργον νόμον, E. iv. 12, 1 Th. i. 3 (see Koppe). Against this see Fritzsche, *Rom.* I. 117. In 1 Th. i. 3. the parallelism of ἔργον τῆς πίστεως with κόπος τῆς ἀγάπης is of itself sufficient to show that ἔργον cannot be pleonastic: see De Wette *in loc.* E. iv. 12 has already been correctly explained by Flatt. Nor are any examples of a pleonasm of ἔργον to be found in Greek writers. In Polyæn. 1. 17, ἔργον τοῦ λογίου certainly signifies the subject of the oracle, the *deed* predicted in the oracle; in Diog. L. *proæm.* 1, τὸ τῆς φιλοσοφίας ἔργον means *the occupation of philosophising*, the cultivation of philosophy,—compare soon after ἀρξαι φιλοσοφίας (in Latin, compare Curt. 8. 14. 37, virtutis opus, and Petr. *Fragm.* 28. 5, proditionis opus),—not exactly the fabric⁴ of philosophy. We cannot put ἔργον and χρῆμα side by side; nor indeed is χρῆμα really pleonastic, when followed by a genitive: see Liddell and Scott s. v. Ὀνομα, which has very frequently been regarded as pleonastic,⁵ is correctly explained by Wahl (compare Van Hengel, *Phil.* p. 160): see also my edition of Simon. *Lex. Hebr.* s. v. מִשְׁלָּה. This word, however, deserves greater exactness of treatment at the hands of N. T. lexicographers. (On a periphrastic use of ὄνομα found in Greek poetry, see Matth. 430. k, Jelf 442. e.) In Col. ii. 16, ἐν μέρει ἑορτῆς ἢ νομηνίας ἢ σαββάτων, there is no more pleonasm than when we say *in respect of* (or *in the matter of*) the fasts, new moons, etc. Lastly, in Rom. vi. 6 the words σῶμα τῆς ἁμαρτίας express a single idea, *the sin-body*;—i. e., the body (of man), on the relation of which to sin no reader of Paul's Epistles can stand in doubt. See above, p. 235.

¹ [See above, p. 587. On Jo. vii. 17 see Alford's note.]

² [In his 1st edition, to which Winer refers, Huther understands ζῶν to refer to *eternal* life, and remarks thus on the singular expression εἶλον ἀγαπᾶν ζῶν: "the love of life, no less than the possession of it, is conditioned by a certain course of conduct." In ed. 2 he refers ζῶν to the *present* life, and follows Bengel's explanation: "qui vult ita vivere ut ipsum non tædeat vitæ."]

³ Boisson. *Nicet.* p. 59.

⁴ [As the phrase is explained by Fritzsche *l. c.*]

⁵ See also Kühnöl, *Joh.* p. 133. [On this word see Grimm, *Clavis* s. v., Cremer, *Bibl.-theol. Wörterb.* s. v.]

8. In the opinion of almost all the earlier commentators we have a kind of half pleonasm in the use of *καλεῖσθαι* for *εἶναι*,¹ —a usage which has also been regarded as a Hebraism (סִרְיָ, *esse*). This opinion was long ago corrected by Bretschneider (*Lex. Man.* p. 209), who says "*sum videlicet ex aliorum sententia*:" compare Van Hengel, *Chor.* p. 53 sq., and on סִרְיָ see my *Simon. Lec.* p. 867. In the N. T. *καλεῖσθαι* never has any other meaning than *to be named or called* (Ja. ii. 23, Mt. v. 19, xxi. 13). It is especially used of titles of honour, which indicate the possession of a certain dignity (see Mt. v. 9, L. i. 76, 1 Jo. iii. 1, Rom. ix. 26); and in some instances is even antithetical to "being," as in 1 C. xv. 9 (to have even the name of an apostle), L. xv. 19. As little right have we to fritter down *ὄνομα ἵζεσθαι* into a bare *esse* in Rom. xv. 20 (1 C. v. 1, E. i. 21, iii. 15, v. 3: sometimes it is even the emphatic word, as is shown by *μηδέ* in the passage last quoted).² Of H. xi. 18, *ἐν Ἰσαὰκ κληθήσεται σοι σπέρμα*, several commentators have even given the absurd translation *existet tibi posteritas*: Schulz's rendering also, *thou wilt receive posterity*, is very inaccurate.

We are also told that *εὐρίσκεσθαι* (together with נִשְׁרָב in Hebrew) is frequently used for *εἶναι*. Between these two verbs, however, there is always this distinction, that, whilst *εἶναι* indicates the quality of a thing in itself, *εὐρίσκεσθαι* indicates the quality in so far as it is discovered, detected, recognised in the subject. Mt. i. 18, *εὐρέθη ἐν γαστρὶ ἔχουσα*, *it was found (it appeared) that she was with child* (ἦν ἐν γαστρὶ ἔχουσα might have been said even earlier than this); L. xvii. 18, *οὐχ εὐρέθησαν ὑποστρέψαντες δοῦναι δόξαν τῷ θεῷ εἰ μὴ ὁ ἄλλογενὴς οὗτος*; *were none found (q. d. did none have thanks) who returned?* A. viii. 40, *Φίλιππος εὐρέθη εἰς Ἀζωτον*, *Philip was found* (compare ver. 39, *πνεῦμα κυρίου ἤρπασε τὸν Φίλιππον*) *in Ashdod*, — properly, *was found removed to Ashdod*, viz., by the *πνεῦμα*

¹ Græv. *Lecton. Hesiod.* p. 22; Porson, Eurip. *Hippol.* v. 2; Blomfield, *Æsch. Pers.* p. 128. On the other side see Ellendt, *Lex. Soph.* I. 912.

² The passages from Greek writers quoted by Schwarz (*Comment.* p. 719 sq.), as exemplifying the use of *καλεῖσθαι* or *ὀνομάζεσθαι* in the place of *εἶναι*, will be set aside at once by any attentive reader. It is really laughable, however, to find *nominari* taken as used for *esse* in Cic. *Flacc.* 27.

³ See still Pott on 1 C. iv. 2; and compare the commentators on Plut. *Æluc.* 13. 5. Against such a view of נִשְׁרָב see my *Simonis*, p. 575.

κυρίου that carried him away; Rom. vii. 10, εὐρέθη μοι ἡ ἐντολὴ ἢ εἰς ζωὴν αὕτη εἰς θάνατον, *it was found, it proved* (by experience obtained in his own case, ver. 8-10), *that the commandment for life had become for me a commandment for death*; G. ii. 17, εἰ δὲ . . . εὐρέθημεν καὶ αὐτοὶ ἁμαρτωλοί, *if however we . . . were ourselves discovered* (in the sight of both God and men) *to be sinners*; 1 C. iv. 2, 2 C. v. 3, Ph. iii. 9; Rev. xii. 8, οὐδὲ τόπος εὐρέθη αὐτῶν ἔτι ἐν τῷ οὐρανῷ, *their place was no longer found* (was no longer to be shown) *in heaven*,—just as we say, *all traces of them were destroyed* (compare Rev. xvi. 20, xviii. 21, xx. 11); 1 P. ii. 22, οὐδὲ εὐρέθη δόλος ἐν τῷ στόματι αὐτοῦ, *there was not found in his mouth any deceit*.—no deceit could be detected in his words (Rev. xiv. 5). Ph. ii. 7 was correctly translated by Luther.

The parallels which are quoted from Greek authors by Kypke (I. 2), Palaiet (p. 198), Schwarz, and others, prove nothing. In Marc. Anton. 9. 9, τὸ συναγωγὸν ἐν τῷ κρείττονι ἐπιτεινόμενον εὐρίσκετο κ.τ.λ., this verb retains its true meaning, *to be found, met with*. Hierocl. in *carin. Pythag.* p. 88 (ed. Lond.), ἀρχὴ μὲν τῶν ἀρετῶν ἢ φρόνησις εὐρίσκεται, means, *prudentia virtutum principium esse deprehenditur*; i.e., *those who reflect find that etc.* Eurip. *Iph. Taur.* 777 (766), ποῦ ποτ' ὄνθ' εὐρήμεθα; *ubi tandem esse deprehendimur (deprehensi sumus)? whither are we found to have wandered?* In Joseph. *Antt.* 17. (not 7.) 5. 8, εὐρίσκεσθαι has reference to the persons to whose view Herod was unwilling that so unwelcome a result should be exposed. Compare further Soph. *Trach.* 410, *Aj.* 1114 (1111), Diod. Sic. 3. 39, 19. 94, Athen. I. 331, Schweigh. Philostr. *Apoll.* 7. 11, Alciph. 1. 30. In Ignat. *ad Rom.* 3, λέγεσθαι χριστιανόν and εὐρίσκεσθαι χριστιανόν stand contrasted with each other.¹

9. Amongst particles, ὥς in particular has frequently been considered pleonastic: e.g., in 2 P. i. 3, ὥς πάντα ἡμῖν τῆς θέλας δυνάμεως αὐτοῦ . . . δωρημένης. This particle, however, when joined to a participle in the construction of the genitive absolute, gives to the idea expressed by the verb a subjective character,²

¹ The same remark applies to the Latin *inveniri* (e. g., Cic. *Lael.* 12. 42), which Schwarz clumsily explains as equivalent to *esse*. Even in Malalas, εὐρίσκεισθαι clearly retains in most instances the meaning *inveniri*: e. g., 14. p. 372. So also in Theophanes: see the index in the Bonn edition.

² [Not in the construction of the genitive absolute only, see below: see also Ellicott on 1 Th. ii. 4, A. Buttm. p. 307, Jelf 701, Goodwin, *Syntax* p. 219 sq., Grimm, *Clavis* s. v. Compare also Ellicott on E. v. 22, Lightfoot on Ph. ii. 12.]

the character of a conception or of a purpose. Hence the words just quoted from 2 P. i. 3. must be connected with ver. 5, and rendered, *Being assured (remembering) that the divine power has given us all things, strive etc.*,—*ἡγούμενοι, ὅτι ἡ θεία δύναμις . . . δεδώρηται* (1 C. iv. 18). Compare Xen. *Cyr.* 3. 3. 4, *ὡς εἰρήνης οὐσης*, on the ground that there is peace; 3. 1. 9, *ὡς τάληθῇ ἐροῦντος*, assured that I speak [will speak] the truth. Compare also 6. 1. 37, *Mem.* 1. 6. 5, Strabo 9. 401, Xen. *Eph.* 4. 2, Dion. H. III. 1925.¹ Greek writers also join this particle with the accusative absolute: e.g., Xen. *Cyr.* 1. 4. 21, *An.* 7. 1. 40. With the same signification *ὡς* is prefixed to a dative governed by a verb in A. iii. 12, *ἡ ἡμῖν τί ἀτενίζετε ὡς ἰδίᾳ δυνάμει . . . πεποιηκόσιν κ.τ.λ.* In Rom. xv. 15, *ὡς ἐπαναμνησκων*, *ὡς* means *as* (expressing quality): *as one who reminds you* in conformity with the grace of God.

In Rom. ix. 32, *ὅτι οὐκ ἐκ πίστεως, ἀλλ' ὡς ἐξ ἔργων νόμον, ἐκ πίστεως* indicates the objective rule or norm, *ὡς ἐξ ἔργων* one that is merely imagined. 2 C. xiii. 7, Jo. vii. 10, and Phil. 14 must also be brought under the head of comparison. And in Mt. vii. 29, *ἦν διδάσκων ὡς ἐξουσίαν ἔχων* Jo. i. 14, *δόξαν ὡς μονογενοῦς παρὰ πατρός* the meaning simply is, "*as one who has authority*," "*as of the only-begotten*." Even here the particle does not in itself signify *re vera*, though *as regards the sense* this idea is implied by the comparison,—*altogether as, just as*, i. e., *the true, perfect glory* of the Son of God.²

As to *ὡς ἐπί*, A. xvii. 14, it should be observed that *ὡς*, when joined with a preposition denoting direction (*ἐπί*, *πρός*, *εἰς*), expresses either the definite intention of following a certain direction, or a mere pretence or feint of doing so (Kühner II. 280, Jelf 626. *Obs.* 1). In this passage Beza, Grotius, and others, take the words in the latter sense, but the former is simpler, and suits the context better. As parallel passages compare Thuc. 5. 3, 6. 61, Xen. *An.* 1. 9. 23, 7. 7. 55, Diod. S. 14. 102, Polyb. 5. 70. 3, Arrian, *Al.* 2. 17. 2, 3. 18. 14: see further Ellendt, *Lex. Soph.* II. 1004. So also when *ὡς* is immediately followed by *ὅτι* (q. d., "*as that*"), *ὡς* properly indicates that the clause with *ὅτι* expresses the thought of another, a thought which is merely reported, or even feigned: see e. g. *Argum.* of Isocr. *Busir.* p. 520, *κατηγόρου αὐτοῦ ὡς ὅτι κατὰ δαιμόνια εἰσφέρει*. So in 2 Th. ii. 2,

¹ See Ast, *Plat. Polit.* p. 320, Lösner, *Obs.* p. 483, Lob. *Soph. Aj.* p. 203, Fritz. *Rom.* II. 360.

² [See above, p. 151. In A. xvii. 14, quoted below, the reading *ὡς ἐπί* is strongly supported, and now stands in the best texts.]

³ The case is different with *ὡς ὅτι* in Aristot. *Pol.* 3. 7; here *ὡς* corresponds to *οὕτως* which precedes.

εἰς τὸ μὴ σαλευθῆναι ὑμᾶς . . . μήτε διὰ λόγου μήτε δι' ἐπιστολῆς . . . ὥς ὅτι ἐνέστηκεν ἡ ἡμέρα τοῦ κυρίου. In 2 Cor. xi. 21 also this meaning may still be recognised (see Meyer *in loc.*¹); and in 2 C. v. 19, if we regard the sentence as expressing the content of the διακονία τῆς καταλλαγῆς which has been committed to them. Ὡς ὅτι occurs in the same sense in older writers, see Xen. *Hell.* 3. 2. 14, Dion. H. III. 1776;² as to the later (Theodoret, *Epp.* p. 1294) see Thilo, *Act. Thom.* p. 10 sq., Lehrs, *De Aristarch.* p. 34. A similar example, but decidedly of a pleonastic character, is ὥς ἵνα in Byzantine Greek, Duc. 8. p. 31, 127, Jo. Canan. p. 467, 470 sq.: still more singular is ἵν' ὅπως, Constant. Man. p. 62, Geo. Acropol. p. 62. (On the formula ὥς οἶον, which is found in earlier writers, see Bast, *Ep. Crit.* p. 43, Herm. *Opusc.* I. 219 sq.)

Οὕτως also has been considered redundant in Jo. iv. 6 (Kühnöl) ὁ Ἰησοῦς κεκοπιακῶς ἐκ τῆς ὁδοιπορίας ἐκαθέζετο οὕτως. This adverb, however, is frequently brought in thus after a participle, the idea of which is by this means taken up again,—*wearied from the journey he sat down thus* (*sic ut erat*, in consequence of this weariness): Xen. *An.* 4. 5. 29, *Cyr.* 5. 2. 6, 7. 5. 71, *Hellen.* 7. 4. 20, Arrian, *Al.* 5. 27. 13, Ellendt, *Arrian* I. 4 (Jelf 696. *Obs.* 5). On οὕτω at the commencement of the apodosis, see § 60. 5.

10. Palaiet (p. 305), following Glass, finds a half pleonasm of a particle in A. xiii. 34, μηκέτι μέλλοντα ὑποστρέφειν εἰς διαφθοράν, maintaining that μηκέτι here stands for the simple μή (for Christ *never* went to corruption). But, as was seen by Bengel, the formula εἰς διαφθοράν ὑποστρέφειν simply denotes (death and) burial. *Æl.* 12. 52 proves nothing at all; μηκέτι here means *no longer* (as heretofore), just as οὐκέτι in Jo. xxi. 6. —A similar doctrine has been taught by many in regard to οὐκέτι, but with no more reason. In Rom. vii. 17, νυνὶ δὲ οὐκέτι ἐγὼ κατεργάζομαι αὐτό, ἀλλ' ἡ . . . ἁμαρτία, the meaning is, *But now*, when this has been observed by me (ver. 14 sqq.), *it is no longer I that do the evil*; i. e., I can no longer regard myself as the primary cause of it (compare ver. 20).³ Rom. xi. 6, εἰ δὲ χάριτι, οὐκέτι ἐξ ἔργων, *if by grace, then no longer* (does it come) *from works*; i. e., the latter thought is annulled by the former, and it can now be entertained no longer. Rom. xiv. 13, 15, 2 C. i. 23, G. ii. 20, iii. 18, are plain. In Jo. iv. 42 οὐκέτι

¹ [See Alford *in loc.* and Ellicott's note on 2 Th. ii. 2. In 2 C. v. 19, Meyer, De W., Stanley, A. Buttmann (p. 358), Waite (*Speak. Comm.* III. 423) take ὥς ὅτι as *because* or *seeing that*: so Winer in ed. 5 (p. 688).]

² Separated from each other—ὥς being in the course of the sentence taken up by ἵνα—these particles are found in early writers: see Schoem. *Iscus* p. 294, Jacobs, *Achill. Tat.* p. 566.

³ [See Gifford's note *in loc.*, and Lightfoot on G. iii. 18.]

is made clear by the preceding verse, in which *διὰ τὸν λόγον αὐτοῦ* appears as the antithesis to *διὰ τὸν λόγον τῆς γυναικός* in ver. 39: a distinction is made between two motives for the *πιστεύειν*,—one earlier, the other later. On Jo. xv. 15 see Lücke.¹—Xen. *An.* 1. 10. 12 cannot be quoted in confirmation of such a (pleonastic) use of *οὐκέτι*; still less Xen. *Eph.* 1. 13 (*μηκέτι*). In Paus. 8. 28. 2 recent editors read *οὐκ ἔστι*, but see Siebelis *in loc.* Compare further Lucian, *Parasit.* 12, Sext. *Emp. Math.* 2. 47, Arrian, *Epiet.* 3. 22. 86. In Ælian, *Anim.* 4. 3 also, Jacobs admits that *οὐκέτι* is used for the simple negative *paullo majore cum vi*.

SECTION LXVI.

CONDENSATION AND RESOLUTION OF SENTENCES (BREVILOQUENCE, CONSTRUCTIO PRÆGNANS, ATTRACTION, ETC.).

1. The inherent tendency which led the Greek to condense his sentences, and by this means give to them a closer consistence and more roundness, shows itself not in poetry only but also in prose, in various idioms of the language, some of which are not unknown to the N. T. writers. All these idioms agree in this particular, that some intermediate member, not absolutely required for the intelligibility of the sentence, is passed over, and the other members drawn together so as to form one compact whole.² This breviloquence is akin to ellipsis and yet different from it; in an elliptical sentence the grammatical structure always points to the omission of some particular word, whilst in an example of breviloquence the *lacuna* is concealed by the structure of the sentence.

To breviloquence belong the following cases:—

a. Between a protasis and the apodosis which follows it there is sometimes no direct link of connexion: Rom. xi. 18, *εἰ δὲ κατακαυχᾶσαι, οὐ σὺ τὴν ῥίζαν βαστάζεις, ἀλλὰ ἡ ῥίζα σέ,* but if thou . . . , then know or consider that thou dost not etc. (1 C. xi. 16). To make the structure complete, we must have *ἴσθι*

¹ [Stier's explanation of the apparent discrepancy between this verse and L. xii. 4, Jo. xv. 20, substantially agrees with Lücke's: see *Words of the Lord Jesus*, VI. 292 (Transl.). See also Westcott's note.]

² Compare Matth. 634, Döderlein, *De brachylogia sermonis Græci et Latini* (Erlang. 1831). (Jelf 892 sqq.)

(διανοοῦ), ὅτι οὐ σύ κ.τ.λ.: compare Clem. *ad Cor.* 1. 55. The sentence could not be called elliptical unless it ran thus, εἰ δὲ κατακαυχᾶσαι, ὅτι οὐ σύ κ.τ.λ.; in this case ὅτι would point to a word which had been actually left out, such as *know, reflect*. In the same way, *scito* is often suppressed in Latin between protasis and apodosis: see Cic. *Or.* 2. 12. 51. Compare further 1 Jo. v. 9, εἰ τὴν μαρτυρίαν τῶν ἀνθρώπων λαμβάνομεν, ἡ μαρτυρία τοῦ θεοῦ μείζων ἐστίν, we must remember that *the testimony of God* etc.; or, then we must also receive the testimony of God, which indeed etc.; 1 C. ix. 17.¹ Also Mt. ix. 6, ἵνα δὲ εἰδῆτε, ὅτι ἐξουσίαν ἔχει ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ ἀνθρώπου . . . (τότε λέγει τῷ παραλυτικῷ) ἐγερθεῖς ἄρὸν σου τὴν κλίνην, where the words introduced by the narrator do not enter into the construction of the sentence: *that ye may know . . . stand up and take* etc.,—i.e. the sick man shall immediately stand up at my command, I command the sick man, “Stand up etc.” Analogous to this are such examples as Demosth. *Cor.* 329 c, ἵνα τοίνυν εἰδῆτε, ὅτι αὐτός μοι μαρτυρεῖ . . . λαβὼν ἀνάγνωθι τὸ ψήφισμα ὅλον: these are of frequent occurrence in the orators, see Kypke and Fritzsche *in loc.* Jo. ix. 36, καὶ τίς ἐστι, κύριε, ἵνα πιστεύσω εἰς αὐτόν; scil. *I wish to know this, in order that* etc. Compare Jo. i. 22.

A breviloquence similar to that in clauses with ἵνα obtains where an event is referred back to predictions of the prophets, by means of ἀλλ’ ἵνα, as in Jo. xv. 25, xiii. 18, Mk. xiv. 49; compare 1 C. ii. 9. In these passages; however, the missing member may commonly be supplied before ἵνα from the previous context: see Fritz. *Matt.* Exc. 1, p. 841. [§ 43. 5.]

b. To a general predicate is directly attached a special verb (with its predicate), the verb which would suit the general predicate being passed over. Ph. iii. 13 sq., ἐγὼ ἐμναυτὸν οὐ λογιζομαι κατειληφέναι, ἐν δὲ, τὰ μὲν ὀπίσω ἐπιλανθανόμενος, τοῖς δέ . . . κατὰ σκοπὸν διώκω κ.τ.λ.; instead of ἐν δὲ ποιῶ, κατὰ σκοπὸν διώκω. Compare Liv. 35. 11: in eos se impetum facturum et nihil prius (facturum), quam flammam tectis injecturum. 2 C. vi. 13, τὴν δὲ αὐτὴν ἀντιμισθίαν . . . πλατύνθητε καὶ ὑμεῖς; instead of τὸ δὲ αὐτὸ ὅ ἐστιν ἀντιμισθία κ.τ.λ. See Fritz. *Diss. in 2. Cor.* II. 115; on the accusative, however, compare Herm. *Opusc.* I.

¹ In Rom. ii. 11 however (Fritzsche) protasis and apodosis hang together without any difficulty. [Fritzsche (l. 117) had maintained that δῆλον ὅτι was suppressed. On 1 C. ix. 17 see Meyer and Alford.]

168 sq.¹ Similarly in Jude 5, ὅτι ὁ κύριος λαὸν ἐκ γῆς Αἰγύπτου σώσας τὸ δεύτερον τοὺς μὴ πιστεύσαντας ἀπώλεσεν. Here the verb connected with τὸ δεύτερον should properly have been οὐκ ἔσωσε (ἀλλὰ κ.τ.λ.): the Lord, after having saved, *the second time* (when they needed his helping grace) refused them his saving grace and left . . . to destruction. Compare further Rom. xi. 23, δυνατός ἐστιν ὁ θεὸς πάλιν ἐγκεντρίσαι αὐτούς. By αὐτοί are meant those that grew on the stock κατὰ φύσιν; and hence cannot be *a second time* grafted on the stock. The strict expression would be: to bring them *a second time* into union with the stock, viz., by being grafted in.

In Col. iii. 25, however, ὁ ἀδικῶν κομιέται δ' ἡδίκησε, if judged by Greek idiom, is hardly an example of brachylogy. This expression, in accordance with the meaning of κομίζεσθαι, resembles our own, *he will reap the wrong he has done*: it is not the wrong itself that he will receive, but the fruits of it, the recompense for it,—the wrong in the form of punishment. Compare E. vi. 8. We have a similar example in Jo. xii. 5, διὰ τί τοῦτο τὸ μύρον οὐκ ἐπράθη . . . καὶ ἐδόθη πτωχοῖς, *and* (the proceeds) *given to the poor*:—properly, and (in the form of the money obtained by the sale of it) given to the poor. So also in 1 C. xv. 37.

c. A. i. 1, ὃν ἤρξατο ὁ Ἰησοῦς ποιεῖν τε καὶ διδάσκειν ἄχρι ἡς ἡμέρας κ.τ.λ.: i.e., *what Jesus began to do and to teach*, and continued to do and to teach *until the day* (ver. 22?). Similar to this is L. xxiii. 5, διδάσκων καθ' ὅλης τῆς Ἰουδαίας, ἀρξάμενος ἀπὸ τῆς Γαλιλαίας ἕως ὧδε, *beginning from Galilee and continuing up to this place*; also Mt. xx. 8, Jo. viii. 9, Strabo 12. 541. The construction proposed by Fritzsche for the latter class of passages—διδάσκων ἕως ὧδε, ἀρξάμενος ἀπὸ τῆς Γαλιλαίας² (Lucian, *Somn.* 15)—is too artificial. The assertion of Valckenaer and Kühnöl that in A. i. 1 ἄρχεσθαι is pleonastic, is a mere subterfuge to avoid the difficulty.

2. The following forms of brachylogy are of peculiarly frequent occurrence, and were noticed by earlier grammarians.

d. The so-called *constructio pragnans*, in which a preposition

¹ [Hermann, *i. c.* is speaking of the construction πλήττομαι πόδα, and of the accusatives ακμίν, ἀρχήν (see above, p. 581).—Meyer would bring this passage under § 63. 2. d, supposing Paul to have changed the construction after writing (the object) τὴν αὐτὴν ἀντιστάσιν. It is surely simpler to take the accusative as the "quantitative object" (p. 285). Compare De W. *in loc.*, A. Buttm. p. 189 sq.]

² [Similarly Meyer (see his note on Mt. xx. 8): A. Buttm. (p. 374), Eleek and others agree with Winer. On A. i. 1 see Alford.]

is joined to a verb which includes another verb as its consequent. 2 Tim. iv. 18, σώσει εἰς τὴν βασιλείαν, *he will save me into his kingdom*, i. e., *will save me*, removing me *into* etc.; A. xxiii. 24, 1 P. iii. 20 (Her. 7. 230, Xen. *An.* 2. 3. 11, Polyb. 8. 11, Lucian, *Asin.* 56, al.¹); 2 Tim. ii. 26, ἀνανήψωσιν ἐκ τῆς τοῦ διαβόλου παγίδος Mt. v. 22, ἐνοχος ἔσται εἰς τὴν γέενναν (§ 31. 5); Rom. viii. 21, ἐλευθερωθήσεται ἀπὸ τῆς δουλείας τῆς φθορᾶς εἰς τὴν ἐλευθερίαν τῆς δόξης κ.τ.λ. (see Fritzsche *in loc.*); A. v. 37, ἀπέστησε λαὸν ἱκανὸν ὀπίσω αὐτοῦ x. 30, 2 C. xi. 3, μῆπως . . . φθαρῇ τὰ νοήματα ὑμῶν ἀπὸ τῆς ἀπλότητος A. viii. 40, Φίλιππος εὐρέθη εἰς Ἀζωτον (Rom. vii. 10). See further A. xxiii. 11, L. iv. 38, xviii. 3, (I. v. 4, Rom. vii. 2, ix. 3 (xv. 28), xvi. 20, 1 C. xii. 13, xv. 54, 2 C. x. 5, H. ii. 3, x. 22, E. ii. 15, 1 Tim. v. 15, 1 P. iii. 10. According to some H. v. 7 also falls under this head, see Bleek² *in loc.* (Ps. xxii. 22 in the Hebrew, Ps. cxvii. 5 in the LXX): a more certain example is Mk. vii. 4.³ This abbreviated structure is frequently met with in Greek prose;⁴ as to Hebrew see Ewald p. 620. Such phrases as κρύπτειν or κλείειν τι ἀπὸ τίνος (1 Jo. iii. 17), μετανοεῖν ἀπὸ τῆς κακίας (A. viii. 22) or ἐκ τῶν ἔργων, etc. (Rev. ix. 20 sq., xvi. 11), ἀποβλέπειν and ἀφορᾶν εἰς (H. xi. 26, xii. 2), παραλαμβάνειν εἰς (Mt. iv. 5), ἀσφαλιζεσθαι τοὺς πόδας εἰς τὸ ξύλον (A. xvi. 24), συγκλείειν τοὺς πάντας εἰς ἀπείθειαν (Rom. xi. 32), arise in like manner out of a pregnancy of expression, which however is hardly felt by us (conceal *from*, shut up *in*). On βαπτίζειν τινὰ εἰς τινα see Fritz. *Rom.* I. 359. On the

¹ Compare my *Comment.* 5. *de verbis compositis*, p. 9. [Winer here notices the frequency with which the *constructio praeognans* occurs in the N. T. in combination with compounds of διὰ. In 1 P. iii. 20 he takes διὰ (ὑδατος) as *through*, not as used in an instrumental sense. On G. v. 4 (Rom. vii. 2) see Ellicott.]

² [Bleek does not himself take this view of the passage. See Alford's note.]

³ This passage must be rendered: (coming) *from the market* (Arrian, *Epict.* 3. 19. 5, ἀν μὴ ὑβραῖν φαγῖν ἐκ βαλανείου), *except they have washed themselves they eat nothing*. The objection to our referring βαπτίζονται to the *articles of food* (so Kühnöl) does not lie so much in the usage of the language—for βαπτισμός, derived from βαπτίζω, is evidently applied to *things* in ver. 4,—or in the use of the middle voice—for this might mean *wash for themselves*, as in the circumstance that we should thus introduce a very ordinary thought, and one which would not be looked for in this connexion. To wash articles of food which had been purchased was certainly not a mere precept of Pharisaism, but was a proceeding required by the nature of the case and by the spirit of the Mosaic laws of purification.

⁴ Compare Markland, Eurip. *Suppl.* 1205; Stallb. Plat. *Euthyphr.* p. 60; Poppo, *Thuc.* 1. i. 292 sq. [Jelf 645 sq., Green p. 209 sq.: for Hebrew, Gesen. p. 224 (Trans.), Ewald, *Lehrb.* p. 700, Kalisch I. 311.]

general subject compare further Fritz. *Mark*, p. 322; also § 50. 4.

e. Zeugma (Synzesis): when two nouns are construed with one verb, though only one of them—the first—directly suits the verb.¹ 1 C. iii. 2, γάλα ὑμᾶς ἐπότισα, οὐ βρώμα: from ἐπότισα, which suits γάλα only, we must apply the verb *feed* for βρώμα (compare *Act. Apocr.* p. 60). L. i. 64, ἀνεφύχθη τὸ στόμα αὐτοῦ . . . καὶ ἡ γλῶσσα αὐτοῦ: where, properly speaking, ἐλύθη—which is found in some few authorities—must be supplied with γλῶσσα (compare Mk. vii. 35); see Raphel *in loc.*² In 1 Tim. iv. 3, κωλύνοντων γαρμῖν, ἀπέχεσθαι βρωμάτων, we must supply before the latter infinitive κελεύνοντων (or, with a scholiast in Matthæi, εἰσηγουμένων) from κωλύνοντων, which is equivalent to κελεύνοντων μὴ.³ Another example is 1 C. xiv. 34 [*Rec.*]. Compare Soph. *Oed. R.* 242, Eurip. *Phœn.* 1223, Plat. *Rep.* 2. 374 b (yet see Stallbaum *in loc.*), *Protag.* 327 c, Demosth. *Cor.* § 55 (see Dissen *in loc.*), Arrian, *Al.* 7. 15. 5. So in Greek authors we have sometimes to supply from the first verb a verb of directly opposite meaning, for the second member of the sentence: see Kühner II. 604; Stallb. Plat. *Cratyl.* p. 169 (Jelf 895. 9). Some have introduced this idiom into Ja. i. 9, 10, supplying with ὁ δὲ πλούσιος the verb ταπεινούσθω (or αἰσχυνέσθω):⁴ this however is unnecessary, and the thought is finer if καυχάσθω is carried on to the second clause,—see my *Observationes in ep. Jacobi*, p. 6. On 1 C. vii. 19 see above, § 64. 1.⁵ (Jelf 895, Don. p. 610.)

f. In comparisons:⁶ i. e., with the comparative degree (compare

¹ Compare Lobeck, Soph. *Ajax* p. 429 sq.

² That ἀνοίγειν γλῶσσαν can be used in plain prose, is not proved by the examples adduced by Segar *in loc.*—We may remark in passing that the zeugma usually quoted from Her. 4. 106 disappears in Schweighäuser's edition, in which we read ἰσθῆτα δὲ φορέουσι . . . γλῶσσαν δὲ ἰδίην ἔχουσι. As however no MS. has ἔχουσι, later editors have rightly omitted the word.

³ [See Westcott and Hort's *Appendix*, p. 134.—Lünemann adds 1 Th. ii. 8, with τὰς ἑαυτῶν ψυχὰς supplying δοῦναι from the compound verb μεταδοῦναι.]

⁴ The passage quoted by Hottinger *in loc.* from Plat. *Rep.* 2. 367 d runs thus in the recent editions, on MS. authority: τοῦτ' οὖν αὐτὸ ἐκαίνισον δικαιοσύνης, ὃ αὐτὴ δὲ αὐτὴν τὸν ἔχοντα ὀνίησι καὶ ἀδικία βλάπτει [instead of . . . ὀνίησι καὶ ἀδικίαν, ὃ βλάπτει.] Hence it is no longer a parallel.

⁵ For examples of zeugma in Greek and Latin writers see D'Orville, *Charit.* p. 440 sq.; Wyttenb. Plat. *Moral.* I. 189 sq. (ed. Lips.); Schæf. *Dion.* p. 105; Engelhardt, Plat. *Apol.* p. 221; Bremi, *ad Lys.* exc. 3; Vole. Fritzsche, *Quæst. Lucian.* p. 132; Funkhænel, Demosth. *Androi.* p. 70; Hand, *Lat. Styl.* p. 424 sq.

⁶ Jacobs, *Anthol. Pal.* III. 63, 494, *Achill. Tat.* p. 747; Fritz. *Mark*, p. 147.

§ 35. 5), and in combinations with adjectives expressing *likeness*, e.g., Rev. xiii. 11, εἶχε κέρατα δύο ὅμοια ἀρνίῳ (properly ἀρνίου κέρασι),¹ as in *Iliad* 17. 51, κόμαι Χαρίτεσσιν ὁμοίαι; *Wisd.* ii. 15, vii. 3; 2 *P. i.* 1, ταῖς ἰσότημον ἡμῖν λαχοῦσι πίστιν (for ἰσότημον τῇ ἡμῶν πίστει), *Jude.* 7. Compare further *Xen. Cyr.* 5. 1. 3, ὁμοίαν ταῖς δούλαις εἶχε τὴν ἐσθῆτα; 6. 1. 50, ἄρματα ἐκ τοῦ ἵππικοῦ τοῦ ἑαυτοῦ ὅμοια ἐκείνῳ (i.e., τοῖς ἐκείνου), *Iliad* 1. 163, οὐ μὲν σοί ποτε ἴσον ἔχω γέρας (i.e., ἴσον τῷ σῷ), *Arrian. Epict.* 1. 14. 11, *Matth.* 453, *Jelf* 781. *d*). This breviloquence in comparison is used by Greek writers with much greater variety of form: see *Xen. Cyr.* 5. 4. 6, 2. 1. 15, *Hier.* 1. 38, *Isoer. Erag.* c. 14, *Diod. S.* 3. 18, *Æl. Anim.* 4. 21, *Dion. H. L.* 111.² Under this head will also come 1 *Jo.* iii. 11 sq., αὕτη ἡ ἀγγελία ἣν ἠκούσατε ἀπ' ἀρχῆς, ἵνα ἀγαπῶμεν ἀλλήλους· οὐ καθὼς Κάιν ἐκ τοῦ πονηροῦ ἦν κ.τ.λ. Here there is, strictly speaking, nothing to be supplied (ὤμεν or ποιῶμεν would not suit οὐ), but the comparison is negligently expressed. The reader easily adjusts the clauses for himself: *that we should love one another,—not as Cain was of the wicked one . . . will or may it be with us.*³

We might bring under this head *L. xiii.* 1, ὧν τὸ αἷμα Πιλάτος ἔμυξε μετὰ τῶν θυνσιῶν αὐτῶν (for μετὰ τοῦ αἵματος τῶν θυνσιῶν?); but this explanation is not necessary, see Meyer.

3. g. It may also be considered a kind of breviloquence when a word which should have formed a sentence of its own is simply appended (or even prefixed) to a sentence, as an apposition: e.g., 2 *Tim.* ii. 14, *Rom.* viii. 3, al. (see § 59. 9), and—according to the ordinary reading⁴—*Mk.* vii. 19, εἰς τὸν ἀφεδρῶνα ἐκπο-

¹ *Rev.* ix. 10 probably should not come in here: the comparison of the tails with scorpions does not seem alien to the style of the poet, and indeed has been pointed out elsewhere: see ver. 19, and compare Züllig *in loc.*

² See Wyttenb. *Plut. Mor.* I. 480 sq.; Schæf. *Apollon. Rhod.* II. 164, *Melet.* p. 57, *Demosth.* III. 463; Stallb. *Plat. Protag.* p. 153, *Rep.* I. 134; also Heinichen, *Euseb.* II. 154.

³ Compare *Demosth. Mid.* p. 415 a, οὐ γὰρ ἐκ πολιτικῆς αἰτίας, οὐδ' ὥσπερ Ἀριστοφῶν ἀποδοὺς τοὺς στεφάνους ἔλυσεν τὴν προβολήν, *not on account of a political offence, and not as Aristophan quashed the impeachment*; i.e., and not acting in the manner in which Aristophan quashed etc. Against Reiske, who would here insert & in the text, see Spalding *in loc.*

⁴ Καθαρίζων now stands in the best texts. Many regard this word as a loose apposition to ἀφεδρῶνα (§ 59. 8. b): see Meyer, Green, *Crit. Notes* p. 38, A. Buttm. p. 79. But an ancient and very probable interpretation connects καθαρίζων with αἵματι in ver. 18: *He saith to them, "Are ye also . . . ?"—making all meats clean; i.e., by this saying pronouncing all meats henceforth clean.*]

ρεύεται, καθαρίζον πάντα τὰ βρώματα. Akin to this is the proleptic use of the *adjectiva effectus* (in a kind of apposition), as in Soph. *Æd. Col.* 1202, τῶν σῶν ἀδέρκτων ὀμμάτων τητῶμενος, for ὥστε γενέσθαι ἀδερκτα: this idiom is not confined to the poets and orators,¹ but also occurs in ordinary prose² (Don. p. 534, Jelf 439. 2). As N. T. examples might be quoted Mt. xii. 13, (ἡ χεὶρ) ἀπεκατεστάθη ὑγιής.³ Rom. i. 21, ἐσκοτίσθη ἡ ἀσύνητος αὐτῶν καρδιά· 2 C. iv. 4, θεὸς ἐτύφλωσε τὰ νοήματα τῶν ἀπίστων 1 Th. iii. 13, στηρίζαι τὰς καρδίας ὑμῶν ἀμέμπτους· Ph. iii. 21, μετασχηματίζει τὸ σῶμα . . . ἡμῶν σύμμορφον τῷ σώματι (where after ἡμῶν some MSS. add εἰς τὸ γενέσθαι αὐτό), 1 C. i. 8. But in Rom. i. 21 and 2 C. iv. 4, at all events, this explanation is hardly admissible. In the former passage (as was seen by Flatt) less is implied by ἀσύνητος (which has reference to ἐματαιώθησαν which precedes) than by σκοτίζεσθαι. In 2 C. iv. 4, Paul probably regards the illumination as proceeding from a general faith in Christ; because they did not turn to Christ, but at once rejected him, the illumination did not become theirs.

By the side of the examples first quoted should be placed L. xxiv. 46 sq., εἶδε παθεῖν τὸν Χριστὸν . . . καὶ ἀναστῆναι . . . καὶ κηρυχθῆναι ἐπὶ τῷ ὀνόματι αὐτοῦ μετάνοιαν . . . ἀρξάμενον ἀπὸ Ἱερουσαλὴμ. Here, as is often the case with ἐξάν, παρόν (Vig. p. 329, Don. p. 463, Jelf 700. 2), the participle is used absolutely and impersonally,—a beginning being made (so as to begin); compare Her. 3. 91, ἀπὸ δὲ Ποσειδητὸς πόλιος . . . ἀρξάμενον ἀπὸ ταύτης μέχρι Αἰγύπτου . . . πεντήκοντα καὶ τριῆκῶς τάλαντα φόρος ἦν.⁴

¹ Schæf. *Demosth.* I. 239, V. 641; Erfurdt, *Soph. Antig.* 786; Lob. *Soph. Ajax* p. 278; Heller, *Soph. Æd. Col.* p. 522 sqq.

² Ast, *Plat. Legg.* p. 150 sq., *Plat. Polit.* p. 592; Volc. Fritzsche, *Quæst. Lucian.* p. 39, 57; Weber, *Demosth.* p. 497. See in general Meyer, *De epithetis ornantibus*, p. 24; and Ahlemeyer, *Pr. über die dichterische Prolepsis des Adjectivs* (Paderborn, 1827).

³ Bornem. *Schol.* p. 39; Stallb. *Plat. Protag.* p. 76; Winer, *Simonis* p. 262.

⁴ See J. L. Schlosser, *Vindicatio N. T. locorum, quorum integritatem J. Marcellandus suspectam reddere non dubitavit* (Hamb. 1732, p. 18sq. This English critic (*ad Lysiam* p. 653, Vol. VI., Reiske) proposed to read ἀρξάμενων. [Lachmann placed this reading in his margin: Tischendorf, Tregelles, Alford, Westcott and Hort, read ἀρξάμενοι. That Winer regards ἀρξάμενον as masculine (as Bleek supposes, *Syn. Erkl.* II. 516) is not probable, as he refers to the similar use of ἐξάν, etc.: in § 32. 7 his language is less clear. (In Her. 3. 91 Blakesley considers ἀρξάμενον the masculine accusative: but see Krüger *in loc.*, Jelf 700. 2.) With the reading ἀρξάμενοι A. Buttmann (p. 375) would connect the participle with ἔστη; see Jelf 696. *Obs.* 1, and for the irregularity in case and gender § 59. 8. b, 21. 2: this however would be very harsh. Others assume an anacoluthon, the participle being used as if the personal construction with an active verb had

There is a kind of breviloquence in A. i. 21, ἐν παντὶ χρόνῳ, (ἐν) ᾧ εἰσῆλθε καὶ ἐξῆλθεν ἐφ' ἡμῶν ὁ κύριος Ἰησοῦς, instead of εἰσῆλθεν ἐφ' ἡμᾶς καὶ ἐξῆλθεν ἀφ' ἡμῶν. Such diffuseness as this, however, would not be tolerated by any Greek writer: compare Eurip. *Phœn.* 536, ἐς οἴκου εἰσῆλθε καὶ ἐξῆλθ' (though here, it is true, the arrangement of the words is simpler), and Valckenaer *in loc.* See also Poppo, *Thuc.* I. i. 289.

Rem. A. x. 39, καὶ ἡμεῖς μάρτυρες πάντων ὧν ἐποίησεν . . ., ὃν καὶ (the reading of the best authorities) ἀνέϊλον κρεμάσαντες ἐπὶ ξύλου, may be an example of brachylogy,—the sense being, *we are witnesses of all that he did, also of the fact that they put him to death.* This explanation however is not necessary. But whatever view may be taken of the passage, καὶ certainly has here no other meaning than *etiam* (adeo); *tamen* (Kühnöl) would be a precarious rendering in this connexion. It is only when judged of by the idiom of our own language that L. xxiv. 21, τρίτην ταύτην ἡμέραν ἄγει σήμερον (compare 2 C. xii. 14, xiii. 1), can appear an example of brachylogy: in Greek the numeral is simply looked upon as a predicative adjunct. Compare Achill. Tat. 7. 11 (Jac.), τρίτην ταύτην ἡμέραν γέγονεν ἀφανής. Dion. Hal. IV. 2095, τριακοστὸν ἔτος τοῦτο ἀνεχόμεθα κ.τ.λ.; see Bornem. *Luc.* p. 161, and on analogous cases Krüger p. 269 (Don. p. 352, Jelf 453).—Nor must we have recourse to brachylogy in 1 C. i. 12, ἕκαστος ὑμῶν λέγει· ἐγὼ μὲν εἰμι Παύλου, ἐγὼ δὲ Ἀπολλῶ, ἐγὼ δὲ Κηφᾶ, ἐγὼ δὲ Χριστοῦ. In these four sayings Paul intends to include *all* the declarations of religious partisanship which were current in the church: *every one* uses some one of the following formulas. Compare 1 C. xiv. 26. Lastly, 1 C. vi. 11, ταῦτά τινες ἦτε, rightly understood, has nothing of the nature of brachylogy: see § 58. 3, [§ 59. 7].

4. A Greek, however, possessed the means of binding together still more closely his sentences and parts of sentences, and thus giving roundness and condensation to his language: this means is commonly known as *attraction* (Buttm. *Gr.* § 138. 1). It is only from one point of view that attraction can be regarded as a species of brachylogy. As used by recent grammarians, the name is given to those cases in which two members (especially clauses) which are logically (in sense) connected with each other are also bound together grammatically (formally), by bringing a word (or group of words) which properly belongs to one member alone into grammatical relation to the other, and thus attaching it to both members jointly,—to one logically, to the other grammatically. Thus in “*urbem, quam statuo, vestra est,*” *urbs* properly belongs to *vestra est* (for there are two sentences,—*urbs vestra est* and *quam statuo*), but is *attracted* by the relative clause,

preceded. But it is not improbable that the sentence should end at *ἦν*, and that ἀρξάμενοι belongs to ὑμεῖς (Westcott and Hort in margin.)]

and brought into its construction; so that now it belongs at once to both clauses,—logically to *restra est*, grammatically to *quam statuo*. See Herm. *Vig.* p. 891 sqq.;¹ but especially G. T. A. Krüger, *Gramm. Untersuch.* 3. Theil. The great variety of form under which attraction occurs in Greek authors is not found in the N. T.: even here, however, we meet with several examples of this figure which were not recognised as such by earlier commentators, and which at all events threw many an obstacle in the way of the interpretation of the N. T.²

5 Attraction may generally, so far as it affects the connexion of the sentences, be divided into three principal cases. Either (1) something is attracted from the dependent by the principal sentence; or (2) the principal sentence has given up something to the dependent sentence; or (3) two sentences predicated of the same subject are contracted into one. The first case comprises the following constructions:—

a. 1 C. xvi. 15, οἶδατε τὴν οἰκίαν Στεφανᾶ ὅτι ἐστὶν ἀπαρχὴ τῆς Ἀχαΐας. A. ix. 20, ἐκήρυσσεν τὸν Ἰησοῦν ὅτι οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ θεοῦ. This construction occurs very frequently where an objective sentence follows a verb of *perceiving, knowing, showing* or *declaring*: Mk. xi. 32, xii. 34, A. iii. 10, iv. 13, xiii. 32, xv. 36, xvi. 3 [*Rec.*], xxvi. 5, 1 C. iii. 20, xiv. 37, 2 C. xii. 3 sq. 1 Th. ii. 1, 2 Th. ii. 4, Jo. iv. 35, v. 42, vii. 27, viii. 54 (Arrian, *Al.* 7. 15. 7), xi. 31, Rev. xvii. 8 (Gen. i. 4, 1 Macc. xiii. 53, 2 Macc. ii. 1, 1 K. v. 3, xi. 28, al.). Also where an interrogative clause follows: L. iv. 34, οἶδά σε, τίς εἶ. Mk. i. 24;³ L. xix. 3, ἰδεῖν τὸν Ἰησοῦν, τίς ἐστι.⁴ Jo. vii. 27, τοῦτον οἶδαμεν, πόθεν ἐστίν (Kypke *in loc.*); A. xv. 36, ἐπισκεψώμεθα τοὺς ἀδελφούς, . . . πῶς ἔχουσιν. 2 C. xiii. 5, Jo. xiii. 28 (Achill. Tat. 1, 19, Theophr. *Char.* 21, Philostr. *Ep.* 64). The same anticipation is found with sentences introduced by ἵνα, μή, etc.: Col. iv. 17, βλέπε τὴν διακονίαν, ἵνα αὐτὴν πληροῖς. Rev. iii. 9, ποιήσω αὐτούς, ἵνα ἡξώσιν. G. vi. 1, σκοποῶν σεαυτόν, μή καὶ σὺ

¹ Hermann *l. c.*: Est attractio in eo posita, si quid eo, quod simul ad duas orationis partes refertur, ad quarum alteram non recte refertur, ambas in unam conjungit. Compare Krüger *l. c.*, p. 39 sq. Many make a distinction between assimilation and attraction: compare Hahd, *Lat. Styl* p. 376 sqq.

² See e. g. Bowyer, *Conject.* I. 147.

³ See Heupel and Fritzsche *in loc.*; Boissonade, Philostr. *Epp.* p. 143.

⁴ Compare Schæfer, *Ind. Æsop.* p. 127.—1 C. xv. 2 does not come in here: see § 61. 7.

πειρασθῆς iv. 11,¹ φοβοῦμαι ὑμᾶς, μήπως εἰκῇ κεκοπίακα εἰς ὑμᾶς. Compare Diod. S. 4. 40, τὸν ἀδελφὸν εὐλαβεῖσθαι, μήποτε . . . ἐπίθῃται τῇ βασιλείᾳ Soph. (*Ed. R.* 760, δέδοικ' ἑμαυτὸν . . . μὴ πόλλ' ἄγαν εἰρημέν' ἦ μοι Thuc. 3. 53; Ignat. *ad Rom.* 1, φοβοῦμαι τὴν ὑμῶν ἀγάπην, μὴ αὐτὴ με ἀδικήσῃ Varro, *R. R.* 3. 10. 6, Cæs. *B. Gall.* 1. 39; compare [G. T. A.] Krüger p. 164 sq. Similarly with a passive verb: 1 C. xv. 12, Χριστὸς κηρύσσεται ὅτι ἐκ νεκρῶν ἐγήγερται.² (Jelf 898. 2.)

b. Rom. i. 22, φάσκοντες εἶναι σοφοὶ ἐμωράνθησαν 2 P. ii. 21, κρεῖττον ἦν αὐτοῖς μὴ ἐπεγνωκέναι . . . ἢ ἐπιγνοῦσιν ἐπιστρέψαι κ.τ.λ.: see § 44. 2, Kühner II. 355. This attraction is neglected in A. xv. 22, 25 [*Rec.*] (Elsner, *Obs.* I. 428 sq.), xxvi. 20, II. ii. 10, 1 P. iv. 3, L. i. 74. Compare Bremi, *Æschin. Fals. Leg.* p. 196.

c. A. xvi. 34, ἡγαλλιάσατο πεπιστευκῶς τῷ θεῷ 1 C. xiv. 18 *v.l.*, εὐχαριστῶ τῷ θεῷ πάντων ὑμῶν μᾶλλον γλώσσαις λαλῶν: see § 45. 4.

d. The simplest kind of attraction—of very frequent occurrence—is that by which the relative, instead of being adapted in case (the accusative) to the verb of the relative sentence, is made to correspond to the verb of the principal sentence, and consequently stands in the case governed by this verb: Jo. ii. 22, ἐπίστευσαν τῷ λόγῳ ᾧ εἶπεν (instead of ὃν). See § 24. 1.

e. Lastly, under this head would come 1 P. iv. 3, ἀρκετὸς ὁ παρεληλυθὼς χρόνος τὸ βούλημα τῶν ἐθνῶν κατειργάσθαι, if we were (with Wahl) to resolve this sentence into ἀρκετόν ἐστιν ἡμῖν, τὸν χρόνον κατειργάσθαι: compare Buttm. § 138. 1, 7 (*Don.* p. 403, Jelf 677. 1). But this subtlety is not needed.

On the other hand, it cannot be said that attraction is

¹ [It is doubtful whether Col. iv. 17, G. vi. 1, iv. 11, should come in here. In Col. iv. 17 and G. iv. 11 the subject of the dependent verb is not identical with the object of the principal verb (see Ellicott and Alford on G. iv. 11): A. xiii. 32 and Jo. xiii. 28 are similar. See however Soph. (*Ed. R. l. c.*), and the examples quoted by Krüger, *Sprachl.* § 61. 6. 6, and Riedell, *Plat. Apol.* p. 207.—A. xiii. 32, iv. 20, iii. 10 (Col. iv. 17, G. vi. 1), are distinguished from the other examples quoted above by the presence of the pronoun in the dependent clause: compare Krüger *l. c.*—In 2 Macc. ii. 1 the principal verb is passive.]

² See in general J. A. Lehmann, *De Græcæ lingue transpositione* (Danz. 1832), p. 18 sqq.; Schwarz, *De solæc.* p. 97. We cannot properly assume an "anticipation" in these cases, unless the writer, when he expresses the subject, has in his mind the predication which follows in the dependent sentence, as connected with the subject. On the other hand, especially where parenthetical clauses intervene, e.g., A. xv. 36, πιστικὴ φάμιθα τοῖς ἀδελφοῖς may have been all that the speaker at first intended to say; and τῶς ἔχουσιν may have been added merely for the sake of further explanation.—As to Hebrew see Gesen. *Lehrg.* p. 854.

neglected in Ph. i. 7, *δίκαιον ἐμοὶ τοῦτο φρονεῖν* being said instead of *δίκαιός εἰμι τοῦτο φρονεῖν* (Matth. p. 756); for Greek writers also use *δίκαιόν ἐστι* impersonally with an infinitive, though less inclined to join with it a personal dative than to attach the personal word to the infinitive and place it in the accusative case (Her. 1. 39). The former construction is simpler in conception and more natural.

(2) The secondary clause exerts an attraction on the principal.—The simplest case is that in which the relative pronoun, which properly takes its number and gender from its antecedent in the principal clause,—is made to agree with the noun in the subordinate clause: 1 Tim. iii. 15, *ἐν οἴκῳ θεοῦ, ἥτις ἐστὶν ἐκκλησία*; Rom. ix. 24, (*σκευὴ ἐλέους*) *οὓς καὶ ἐκάλεσεν ἡμᾶς* [§ 24. 3]. This attraction is carried farther in the following cases:—

a. 1 C. x. 16, *τὸν ἄρτον ὃν κλῶμεν οὐχὶ κοινωνία τοῦ σώματος*; Jo. vi. 29, *ἵνα πιστεύσητε εἰς ὃν ἀπέστειλεν ἐκεῖνος* (see § 24. 2); or Mk. vi. 16, *ὃν ἐγὼ ἀπεκεφάλισα Ἰωάννην, οὗτός ἐστιν* (see § 24. 2),—compare Mt. vii. 9.

b. 1 Jo. ii. 25, *αὕτη ἐστὶν ἡ ἐπαγγελία, ἣν αὐτὸς ἐπηγγέλατο ἡμῖν τὴν ζωὴν τὴν αἰώνιον*,—instead of *ἡ ζωή*, in apposition to *ἐπαγγελία* (see § 59. 7); Phil. 10 sq; Rom. iv. 24, *ἀλλὰ καὶ δι' ἡμᾶς, οἷς μέλλει λογιζεσθαι τοῖς πιστεύουσιν κ.τ.λ.* (Rev. xvii. 8 *v.l.*?). Luther has taken Ph. iii. 18 in this way. Compare further Fritz. *Mark*, p. 328, Stallb. *Plat. Rep.* I. 216, II. 146, Kühner II. 515 (Jelf 824. II. 4).

c. Mt. x. 25, *ἀρκετὸν τῷ μαθητῇ, ἵνα γένηται ὡς ὁ διδάσκαλος αὐτοῦ, καὶ ὁ δοῦλος ὡς ὁ κύριος αὐτοῦ*; instead of *καὶ τῷ δούλῳ (ἵνα γένηται) ὡς ὁ κύριος κ.τ.λ.*

d. Rom. iii. 8, *τί ἔτι καὶ γὰρ ὡς ἁμαρτωλὸς κρίνομαι; καὶ μή, καθὼς βλασφημούμεθα καὶ καθὼς φασί τινες ἡμᾶς λέγειν, ὅτι ποιῶμεν τὰ κακά, ἵνα κ.τ.λ.* Here the apostle should have made the *ποιεῖν κακά κ.τ.λ.* dependent upon *καὶ μή*, but, led away by the parenthesis, joins it to *λέγειν* in the *oratio recta*. This is not an uncommon case in Greek writers, especially when a relative clause is introduced. See Herm. *Vig.* p. 745, Krüger, *Untersuch.* p. 457 sqq., Dissen, *Dem. Cor.* 177; as to Latin, see Beier, *Cic. Off.* I. 50 sq., Grotfend, *Ausf. Gr.* p. 462 sq.¹

(3) Two successive interrogative sentences, predicated of the

¹ [Similar examples are noticed by Jelf (898. 4), but are differently explained. Kühner's remarks (II. 1085: ed. 2) substantially agree with those in the text.]

translation "those of Italy"—the Italian Christians (who were with the writer)—is also possible. A critical argument as to the place at which the Epistle was written should never have been founded on these words. 2 C. ix. 2 and Ph. iv. 22 may be understood without assuming an attraction.—This fusion of clauses is very common in Greek writers. Compare Xen. *Cyr.* 7. 2. 5, ἀρπασόμενοι τὰ ἐκ τῶν οἰκιῶν Thuc. 2. 80, ἀδυνάτων ὄντων ξυμβοθεῖν τῶν ἀπὸ θαλάσσης Ἀκαρνάνων Demosth. *Phil.* 3. 46 a, τοὺς ἐκ Σερρῖου τείχους . . . στρατιώτας ἐξέβαλεν Paus. 4. 13. 1, ἀπορρίψαι τὰ ἀπὸ τῆς τραπέζης Demosth. *Timocr.* 483 b, Xen. *An.* 1. 2. 18, Plat. *Apol.* p. 32 b, Thuc. 3. 5, 7. 70, Lucian, *Eunuch.* 12, Theophr. *Char.* 2, Xen. *Eph.* 1. 10, Isocr. *Ep.* 7. p. 1012 (Judith viii. 17, Sus. 26).¹

7. Conversely, we sometimes find one sentence resolved grammatically into two, which are connected by καί. Rom. vi. 17, χάρις τῷ θεῷ, ὅτι ἦτε δοῦλοι τῆς ἁμαρτίας, ὑπηκούσατε δέ κ.τ.λ. for this Paul might have said ὄντες ποτὲ δοῦλοι τῆς ἁμαρτίας ὑπηκούσατε ἐκ καρδίας.² I. xxi. 18, σὺ μόνος παροικεῖς Ἱερουσαλὴμ καὶ οὐκ ἔγνωσ; for which, in a language which yields the participial construction with such facility, we might have had, with greater correctness, σὺ μόνος παροικῶν Ἱερουσαλὴμ οὐκ ἔγνωσ; See also Mt. xi. 25, and probably 1 C. iv. 4. See Fritzsche, *Matt.* p. 287, 413, Gesenius on Is. v. 4; and compare what is said by Buttmann (§ 136. 1) on sentences which are connected with each other by μέν and δέ, and by Kühner (II. 415 sq., Jelf 751 sq.) on the subject of *parataxis* generally. In some of these passages, however, this structure may have been adopted for the purpose of fully securing to the first sentence the attention it requires. This purpose shows itself still more clearly in Jo. iii. 19, αὕτη ἐστὶν ἡ κρίσις, ὅτι τὸ φῶς ἐλήλυθεν εἰς τὸν κόσμον καὶ ἠγάπησαν οἱ ἄνθρωποι μᾶλλον τὸ σκότος

¹ See Fischer, Plat. *Phæd.* p. 315 sq., Schœfer, *Demosth.* IV. 119; Hermann, *Soph. Electr.* 135, and Æsch. *Agam.* 516; Ast, Theophr. *Char.* p. 61; Poppo, *Thuc.* I. i. 176 sq., III. ii. 389; Weber, *Demosth.* p. 191, 446.

² By others—as at last by Fritzsche also—the stress is laid on the preterite ἦτε, "that ye *were*" (that this state is now past); and the position in which ἦτε stands may be claimed as an argument on this side. So understood, however, Paul's language is somewhat artificial; for, strictly, ἦτε does no more than point to their condition as existing formerly,—does not contemplate it from the standpoint of present time as now at an end ("ye were servants,"—not "ye have been etc."). [Meyer agrees with Fritzsche.—In his note on Mt. xi. 25 Fritzsche had favoured the explanation of Rom. vi. 17 which is given in the text.]

κ.τ.λ.,—see Baumg.-Crusius, and especially Lücke *in loc.*: compare also vi. 50. So also in Jo. vii. 4, οὐδείς τι ἐν κρυπτῷ ποιεῖ καὶ ζητεῖ αὐτὸς ἐν παρρησίᾳ εἶναι, John prefers to express the two inconsistent actions by these parallel sentences (no one does the two things together) instead of writing, οὐδείς . . . ποιεῖ ζητῶν αὐτὸς κ.τ.λ. On Mt. xviii. 21 see above, § 45. Rem. 2 [p. 446]. In 1 P. iv. 6, however, the two sentences depending upon ἵνα must be regarded as co-ordinate, only the meaning of κρίνεσθαι in this connexion must be rightly understood.

Parallel to this idiom, but more restricted in its character, would be the figure of speech known as ἐν δια. δυοῖν (*hendiadys*). This figure consists in the use of two substantives in the place of a single substantive with an adjective or genitive (of quality)—the quality of the object being, for the sake of emphasis, raised to equal grammatical independence with the object itself: e. g., “pateris libamus et auro,” i. e., *pateris aureis*. This is essentially an instance of apposition,—*pateris et quidem auro, pateris h. e. auro*.¹ Commentators have discovered this figure in the N. T.:² many of them indeed (as Heinrichs) have applied it without any limit and in the most foolish way,—e. g., in Mt. iii. 11, A. xiv. 13, Jo. i. 14, iii. 5, H. vi. 10. (Wilke, *Rhet.* p. 149.) But even of the examples which have been more carefully sifted there is not one which is undoubted. Either the nouns combined express two notions which are really distinct (2 Tim. iv. 1, 2 P. i. 16); or the second substantive is added *epexegetically* (and therefore by way of supplement), as in (Rom. i. 5) A. i. 25, xxiii. 6, E. vi. 18,³—compare also 2 C. viii. 4 (καὶ meaning *and indeed, namely*, p. 545 sq.). Examples of the latter class, though in genus allied to hendiadys, are yet specifically different. To find a hendiadys in the verb, as commentators have done (e. g. in Ph. iv. 18), is altogether absurd.

SECTION LXVII.

ABNORMAL RELATION OF PARTICULAR WORDS IN THE SENTENCE (HYPALLAGE).

1. A departure from rule may occasionally be observed in regard to the relation sustained by particular words of a sen-

¹ See Fritzsche, *Matth.* exc. 4: Teipel in the *Archiv f. d. Stud. d. neuern Sprachen* (Vol. x. Part 1). For a more accurate view of the subject see C. F. Müller in Schneidewin's *Philologus*, VII. 297 sqq.

² Glass, *Philoi. Sacra* I. 18 sq.

³ [“The two substantives προσκαρτεῖναι καὶ διᾶσαι, though not merely equivalent to ‘precantes sedulo,’ still *practically* amount to a ‘hendiadys.’ According to the regular rule, the substantive which contains the ‘accidens’ ought to follow rather than precede (see Winer, *de Hypallage et Hendiadys* p. 19), still here προσκαρτεῖναι so clearly receives its explanation from καὶ διᾶσαι, that the expression, though not a strict and grammatical, is yet a virtual, or what might be termed a *contextual* ἢ δια. δυοῖν: see especially Fritz. *Matth.* p. 357.” Elliott *in loc.*]

tence. Sometimes this irregularity arises from the *constructio ad sensum*, so familiar to the Greeks: here no one who attentively follows the connexion can find the explanation either difficult or doubtful. In other cases the cause is inadvertence on the part of the writer: full of the thoughts with which he is occupied, he loses sight of correctness of expression.

We notice the following cases:—

a. The *constructio ad sensum* (πρὸς τὸ σημαϊνόμενον or κατὰ σύνεσιν). Of this construction with predicate and attributive examples have been given in § 58; with pronouns, in § 21. (Compare also Rev. iii. 4.)

b. The subject is suppressed, and must be *indirectly* supplied from the previous context. 1 Cl. vii. 36, γαμείτωσαν, viz., the two young persons who have become acquainted with each other; this is suggested by the mention of the marriageable daughter in the preceding part of the verse. G. i. 23. μόνον ἀκούοντες ἦσαν: from ταῖς ἐκκλησίαις, ver. 22, must be gathered the notion of *members* of the churches. (Compare Cæs. B. G. 4. 14.) 1 Tim. ii. 15 would be a similar example, if with ἐὰν μείνωσιν ἐν πίστει the word τέκνα were supplied from the preceding τεκνογονίας. In point of grammar this explanation is admissible,—compare Plat. Legg. 10. 886 d, where γενόμενοι stands in relation to θεογονίαν, just as if the expression used had been θεῶν γένεσις:¹ but see above, § 58. 4. In 1 Tim. v. 4 the subject of μανθανέτωσαν is probably χῆραι, deduced from the collective τὴς χήρα (see Huther *in loc.*²),—as indeed we often find a plural used in reference to τὴς (Rev. xiv. 11): see Herbst, Xen. Mem. p. 50 (Jelf 390). In Rom. xiii. 6, however, λειτουργοὶ θεοῦ εἰσὶν refers to οἱ ἄρχοντες, ver. 3.

c. Sometimes we find a sudden change of subject: Jo. xix. 4 sq., ἐξῆλθεν οὖν πάλιν ὁ Πιλάτος καὶ λέγει αὐτοῖς Ἴδε ἄγω ὑμῖν αὐτὸν ἔξω . . . ἐξῆλθεν οὖν ὁ Ἰησοῦς ἔξω . . . καὶ λέγει αὐτοῖς, viz. *Pilate* (compare xix. 38); L. xix. 4, προδραμῶν . . . ἀνέβη ἐπὶ συκομορέαν (Ζακχαῖος), ἵνα ἴδῃ αὐτόν (Ἰησοῦν), ὅτι ἐκείνης ἡμέλλε (Ἰησοῦς) διέρχεσθαι. Compare L. xiv. 5, xv. 15, xvii. 2, Mk. ix. 20, A. vi. 6, x. 4, Rom. x. 14 sq., Judith v. 8. On 1 Jo. v. 16 see § 58. 9. This transition from one subject to another is not uncommon in Greek prose. See Her. 6. 30, ὁ δὲ

¹ See Zell, Aristot. Ethic. p. 209; Poppo, Xen. Cyr. p. 29, 160; Küster (Reisig), Xen. Œcon. p. 247 sq.

² [See Ellicott and Alford on this passage.]

(*Histiæus*) οὐτ' ἂν ἔπαθε κακὸν οὐδέν, δοκέειν ἐμοί, ἀπήκέ (*Darius*) τ' ἂν αὐτῷ τὴν αἰτίην Demosth. c. *Phorm.* 587 a, ὃς οὐκ ἔφασκεν οὔτε τὰ χρηματὰ ἐντεθεῖσθαι τοῦτον (*Phormion*), οὔτε τὸ χρυσίον ἀπειληφέναι (*Lampris*); Plutarch, *Poplic. compar.* 5, . . . προσέλαβεν (*Poplicola*) ὅσα δόντα ἀγαπητὸν ἦν νικῆσαι καὶ γὰρ τὸν πόλεμον διέλυσε (*Porsena*) κ.τ.λ.; Vit. *Lysandr.* 24, ἄλλο δ' οὐδὲν ἐχρήσατο (*Agesilaus*) αὐτῷ πρὸς τὸν πόλεμον ἀλλὰ τοῦ χρόνου διελθόντος ἀπέπλευσεν (*Lysander*) εἰς τὴν Σπάρτην κ.τ.λ.; Ages. 40, τὴν βασιλείαν Ἀρχίδαμος . . . παρέλαβε, καὶ (scil. αὐτῇ) διέμεινε τῷ γένει *Αττιά.* 15, τοῦ κροτάφου τυχὼν κατέβαλον τὸν ἄνδρα, καὶ τέθηκεν (οὗτος) κ.τ.λ.; Lysias, *Uad. Eratosth.* 10, ἵνα τὸν τιτθὺν αὐτῷ (παιδίῳ) διδῶ καὶ μὴ βοᾷ (τὸ παιδίον).¹ As to Hebrew, see Gesen *Lehrgeb.* p. 803.

d. Words expressing reference are sometimes used with some looseness. As to αὐτός see § 22. 3. Thus in G. ii. 2 αὐτοῖς refers to Ἱεροσόλυμα in ver. 1, the *inhabitants* of the city being meant: A. xvii. 16² is similar. In 2 P. iii. 4 αὐτοῦ must be understood of Christ, who, though not expressly named, is indicated in the word παρουσία. In Jo. xv. 6 αὐτά stands in relation to the singular τὸ κλῆμα, which belongs as an apposition to εἴ τις. In a different manner we find αὐτούς in A. iv. 7 used in reference, not to αὐτῶν (ver. 5), but to verses 1 and 2. In A. x. 7 αὐτῷ points, not to Simon (ver. 6), but to Cornelius (ver. 1-5): this is expressly indicated in some MSS., which read τῷ Κορνηλίῳ—an obvious gloss. In A. vii. 24 we have πατάξας τὸν Αἰγύπτιον, though nothing has been previously said about any Egyptian; only in ἀδικούμενον the ἀδικῶν is implied, and that he was an Egyptian is assumed to be known from the connexion of the narrative. Lastly, in 2 Jo. 7 οὗτος points back to πολλοὶ πλάνοι, and comprehends the many in the unity of this person. Conversely, in 1 Jo. iv. 4 αὐτούς has reference to ἀντιχρίστου, ver. 3. Of a simpler kind is the reference of αὐτοῦ in Jo. xx. 7, αὐτόν in Jo. xx. 15; as also that of ἐκεῖνοι to the nearest subject in Jo. vii. 45 (see p. 196). There is also incorrectness when a single form of a pronoun (especially a relative pronoun) must, as regards construction, serve for two cases;

¹ Compare Poppo, *Observ. in Thucyd.* p. 189; Schæf. *Demosth.* IV. 214, *Plutarch* IV. 281, 331, V. 86, 295; Stallb. *Plat. Gorg.* p. 215; Mätzner, *Antiph.* p. 145; Schoem. *Isæus* p. 294.

² [There seems to be some mistake in this reference.—See further § 22. 3.]

as in 1 C. ii. 9, ἡ ὀφθαλμὸς οὐκ εἶδεν καὶ οὐς οὐκ ἤκουσεν καὶ ἐπὶ καρδίαν ἀνθρώπου οὐκ ἀνέβη (from the LXX). This belongs, in essence, to the subject treated in § 64. 1. Similar examples are of frequent occurrence, both in Greek and also in Latin (Kritz, *Sall.* I. 67, II. 295 sq.).

e. The first of two parallel members is sometimes expressed so generally as to seem to include the second, in cases where from the nature of the case this is impossible. A. xxvii. 22, ἀποβολὴ ψυχῆς οὐδεμία ἔσται ἐξ ὑμῶν πλὴν τοῦ πλοίου, literally means, *there will be no loss of life, except of the ship*, whereas the meaning intended is, *there will be no loss of life, only of the ship will there be loss*. (A. i. 19, ἕτερον τῶν ἀποστόλων οὐκ εἶδον, εἰ μὴ Ἰάκωβον τὸν ἀδελφὸν τοῦ κυρίου would be similar to this, if we were (with Fritzsche, *Matt.* p. 482) to render the words, *aliū apostolum non vidi, sed vidi Jacobum* etc.,—εἶδον alone being repeated before Ἰάκωβον: but see my *Comment.*¹ and Meyer *in loc.*² We have an approach to such a use of εἰ μὴ in Rev. xxi. 27, οὐ μὴ εἰσέλθῃ . . . πᾶν κοινὸν καὶ ὁ ποιῶν βδέλυγμα . . . εἰ μὴ οἱ γεγραμμένοι ἐν τῷ βιβλίῳ τῆς ζωῆς, where the γεγραμμένοι are not to be included under πᾶν κοινόν: the meaning is, *Nothing profane shall enter, only those who are inscribed . . . shall enter*. See also Rev. ix. 4. Compare 1 K. iii. 18 οὐκ ἔστιν οὐθεὶς μεθ' ἡμῶν παρέξ ἀμφοτέρων ἡμῶν ἐν τῷ οἴκῳ

2 The inadvertence of the writer has disturbed the very structure of the sentence in L. xxiv. 27. ἀρξάμενος ἀπὸ Μωσέως καὶ ἀπὸ πάντων τῶν προφητῶν διηρμήνευεν αὐτοῖς ἐν πάσαις ταῖς γραφαῖς τὰ περὶ αὐτοῦ. Here we can hardly assume that with Moses and the prophets are contrasted any other books of the O. T., which Jesus went on to explain; nor can we suppose, with Kühnöl, that Jesus first quoted the sayings of the prophets, and then proceeded in the second place to interpret them (see Van Hengel, *Annot.* p. 104). The meaning intended by Luke is probably this: *Jesus, beginning from (with) Moses, went through all the prophets* (see also Baumg.-Crusius *in loc.*): instead of expressing himself thus, having the ἀπό in his mind when he appended the πάντες προφηταί, he wrote these words in the genitive case. The expedient on which Meyer has lighted³ is

¹ [Winer *l. c.* hesitates between Fritzsche's view and the identification of James the Lord's brother with James son of Alphaeus. Meyer, Ellicott, Lightfoot, al., consider that James is here called an apostle.—See p. 566.]

² In H. xii. 25, εἰ ἱκεῖνοι οὐκ ἐξέρχον . . . πολλὸν μᾶλλον ἡμῖς κ.τ.λ., those (Kühnöl and others) who render πολλοὺ μᾶλλον *multo minus* repeat for the apodosis no more than ἐκφραζόμεθα. The formula retains, however, its usual meaning *multo magis*, and the entire negative notion οὐκ ἐκφραζόμεθα must be repeated with it. Compare Cæsar, *B. G.* I. 47.

³ [That (as Alford says) he began with Moses first;—that he began with each of the prophets as he came to them. See Ellicott, *Hist. L.* p. 395 sq.]

but a sorry one. By the side of this passage we may place A. iii. 24, πάντες οἱ προφῆται ἀπὸ Σαμουὴλ καὶ τῶν καθεξῆς ὅσοι ἐλάλησαν καὶ κατήγγειλαν κ.τ.λ. Luke might have written either, *All prophets, Samuel (as the first) and those who followed (in order) all etc.*, or, *All prophets from Samuel onwards, as many of them as etc.* As the words stand there is an unmistakeable tautology. Nor will the punctuation which Casaubon suggested, and which has been adopted by a host of commentators (Valckenauer included), τῶν καθεξῆς ὅσοι ἐλάλησαν, afford any substantial help. We still have *all prophets from Samuel onwards*, and then, as if not included in the first clause, *all who followed Samuel and prophesied*. The expedient which Van Hengel (*Annotat.* p. 103) has proposed—to supply ἕως Ἰωάννου (Mt. xi. 13)—is arbitrary, and after all only gives us a thought which is equally unsuitable, *from Samuel and the following prophets onwards . . . until John*; whereas we expect to find two extremes of this series mentioned. And even thus Van Hengel merely gains the brachylogy noticed above [p. 775] as used by Luke: ἄρχεσθαι ἀπὸ . . . ἕως . . .

3. Earlier commentators went farther still in the discovery of such inaccuracies, resulting from negligence on the part of the writer.

a. A mistake in the connexion of attributive and noun, influencing the grammatical form of the attributive, was supposed to have been detected—not only in A. v. 20, τὰ ῥήματα τῆς ζωῆς ταύτης (for ταῦτα), Rom. vii. 24, on which see p. 297 sq.; but also¹—in E. ii. 2, κατὰ τὸν ἄρχοντα τῆς ἐξουσίας τοῦ αἵματος, τοῦ πνεύματος κ.τ.λ. (for το πνεῦμα), E. iii. 2, 2 C. iii. 7, L. viii. 32, xxii. 20; and this species of “hypallage”² was supported by examples drawn from ancient authors. In a sentence of some length, comprising relations of various kinds, such a mistake might be possible, especially in the case of the less practised writers: in poetry, indeed, there may be passages which cannot be explained in any natural manner without such an assumption.³ In prose, however, such examples are probably rare in

¹ Bengel on L. xxii. 20; Bauer, *Philol. Thucyd.-Paul.* p. 263.

² Compare Glass, *Philol. Sacra* I. 652 sqq.; Jani, *Ars Poet. Lat.* p. 258 sqq. On the other side see Elster, *de Hypallage* (Helmst. 1845).

³ Compare Lobeck, *Soph. Ajax* p. 73 sq.; Hermann, *Vig.* p. 891, *Soph. Philoct.* p. 202, and Eur. *Hel.* p. 7. Krüger, *Grammat. Untersuch.* III. 37 sq. (Jelf 440, Don. p. 387).

the extreme;¹ and in the N. T. there is not one clear instance of the kind.² L. viii. 32 is explained at once. On E. iii. 2 see my *Progr. de Hypallage et Hendiadyi in N. T. libris* (Erlang. 1824) p. 15, and Harless *in loc.* In E. ii. 2, where the apostle might most easily have been led aside from the correct construction, πνεῦμα is the spirit which rules in and influences the men of the world, of which spirit Satan is regarded as the lord and master. See Meyer's note: Heinichen (*Euseb.* II. 99) holds fast to hypallage. In 2 C. iii. 7, εἰ ἡ διακονία τοῦ θανάτου ἐν γράμμασιν ἐντετυπωμένη ἐν λίθοις. Paul might have more simply said, in contrast with διακονία τοῦ πνεύματος, ἡ διακονία τοῦ γράμματος ἐντετυπωμένον ἐν λίθοις. Still the existing connexion of the words is not incorrect. Moses' ministration of death was itself ἐν λίθοις ἐντετυπωμένη, in so far as it consisted in bringing to the people, and exercising amongst them, this legislation which threatened and brought death. The letter of the law contained the ministry which Moses had to fulfil. With this passage may grammatically be compared Tac. *Annal.* 14. 16: quod species ipsa carminum docet, non impetu et instinctis nec ore uno *fluens*. In II. ix. 10 ἐπικείμενα is certainly not to be construed with δικαιώμασι, as standing for ἐπικειμένοις; δικαιώμασι is in apposition to ἐπιβρώμασιν κ.τ.λ., and ἐπικείμενα is parallel to μὴ δυνάμεναι, the neuter gender being chosen because both δῶρα and θυσίαι are included. With the other reading δικαιώματα, which is well attested, ἐπικείμενα may be referred to this appositional word without any irregularity whatever. A more plausible example is L. xxii. 20, where τὸ ὑπὲρ ὑμῶν ἐκχυνόμενον might be construed with ἐν τῷ αἵματι. Considering the shortness of the sentence, however, it is not likely that Luke can have written ἐκχυνόμενον through inadvertence. It is more probable that he construes ἐκχυνόμενον with ποτήριον, as διδόμενον with σῶμα, meaning by ποτήριον the contents of the cup; and this metonymy will still be easier than the other, τὸ ποτήριον ἡ καινὴ διαθήκη. This irregularity is clearly of a logical, not of a grammatical description; though "to pour out a cup" is a perfectly correct expression. Still, it was not necessary for Schult-

¹ Poppo, *Thuc.* I. i. 161; Bornemann, *Xen. Anab.* p. 206; Heinichen, *Euseb.* II. 175.

² See F. Woken, *Pietas critica in hypallagas biblicas* (Viteb. 1718).

hess¹ to wax so warm on this point. In H. vi. 1 the hypallage assumed by Palaiet and others has already been rejected by Kühnöl. On Jo. i. 14, πλήρης χάριτος κ.τ.λ., see § 62. 3; on 2 C. xi. 28, Rev. i. 5, see § 59. 8. That in 2 C. iv. 17 αἰώνιον βάρος δόξης cannot stand for αἰωνίου βάρος δόξης, is sufficiently proved by one single consideration—that the exactness of arrangement at which the apostle manifestly aimed (παραντίκα . . . αἰώνιον, ελαφρόν . . . βάρος, θλίψις δόξα) would be destroyed by such a change. On 1 C. iv. 3 see Meyer, against Billroth and Rückert. A. xi. 5, εἶδον καταβαῖνον σκευός τι, ὡς ὁθόνην μεγάλην, τέσσαρσιν ἀρχαῖς καθιεμένην, is not (through comparison with x. 11, καθιέμενον) to be regarded as an instance of hypallage: the attributives might be joined to σκευός as correctly as to ὁθόνη. It is hard to come to a decision upon 2 C. xii. 21, μὴ . . . πενθήσω πολλοὺς τῶν προημαρτηκότων καὶ μὴ μετανοησάντων κ.τ.λ. The question arises, why not *all* unrepentant sinners? Can Paul have intended to write τοὺς μὴ μετανοήσαντας? As however in ver. 21 he mentions a category of sins different from that in ver. 20, we may assume, with Meyer, that the προημαρτηκότες are more exactly defined by means of μὴ μετανοησάντων, as persons who have remained impenitent only in regard to those sins of sensuality which are specified in the words which immediately follow.²

b. Akin to hypallage is *antiptosis*,—a figure which is discovered by some (Kühnöl amongst others) in H. ix. 2, πρόθεσις ἄρτων, these words being taken as standing for ἄρτοι προθέσεως.³ In some such way have been explained Plotin. *Enn.* 2. 1. p. 97 g, πρὸς τὸ βούλημα τοῦ ἀποτελέσματος ὑπάρχει προσήκει. Thuc. 1. 6, οἱ πρεσβύτεροι τῶν εὐδαιμόνων (see the scholiast),—as standing for πρὸς τὸ τοῦ βουλήματος ἀποτέλεσμα, οἱ εὐδαίμονες τῶν πρεσβυτέρων. In this passage of the N. T., however, we must keep to the simple rendering, *the setting forth of the loaves* (the sacred custom of setting forth

¹ Vom Abendmahl, p. 155 sq. [See Green p. 236.]

² [Meyer joins the clause ἐπὶ κ.τ.λ. with πένθω, not with μετανοησάντων.—De Wette and others suppose that πένθω here includes the idea of *inflicting punishment*, and by this means explain the use of πολλούς. See Waite's note on this verse, *Speak. Comm.* III. 474.]

³ On this marvellous figure see Hermann, *Vig.* p. 890, *Soph. Electr.* p. 8; Blomfield, *Esch. Agam.* 145, 1369; Wyttenb. *Plat. Phaed.* p. 232.

the loaves).¹ Valckenaer would even take ἡ τράπεζα καὶ ἡ πρόθεσις τῶν ἄρτων as standing for ἡ τράπεζα τῶν ἄρτων τῆς προθέσεως. Lastly, some (including Bengel) have taken Rom. ix. 31, διώκων νόμον δικαιοσύνης, as standing for διώκων δικαιοσύνην νομου: this is preposterous, see Fritzsche *in loc.* On other absurdities of this kind compare Fritzsche's instructive excursus, *Mark*, p. 759 sqq.

SECTION LXVIII.

REGARD TO SOUND IN THE STRUCTURE OF SENTENCES: PARONOMASIA AND PLAY UPON WORDS (ANOMINATIO): PARALLELISM VERSE.

1. The euphony which we usually find in the language of the N. T. (examples of the contrary presenting themselves but rarely, e.g., in 1 C. xii. 2²) is not in general the result of any deliberate aim on the part of the writers: it is only in the instance of *paronomasia* and play upon words that we can ascribe much to design.

Paronomasia³—which consists in the combination of like-sounding words, and which is a favourite figure with oriental writers⁴—is especially common in Paul's Epistles. In some instances the combination seems to have naturally presented itself; in others, to have been sought by the writer for the purpose of giving a cheerful liveliness to his language, or greater emphasis to the thought. L. xxi. 11, καὶ λιμοὶ καὶ λοιμοὶ ἔσονται.⁵ Hesiod, *Opp.* 226, Plutarch, *Coriol.* c. 13,—see Valcken. *in loc.*; A. xvii. 25, ζῶην καὶ πνοήν⁶ (compare Varro, *R. R.* 3. 2. 13, utrum propter *ores*, an propter *aves*; H. v. 8, ἔμαθεν ἀφ' ὧν ἔπαθεν⁷ (compare Her. 1. 207), see Wetstein

¹ [So Bleek, Lunemann, Kurtz: Tholuck, Delitzsch, and Alford give to πρόθεσις a passive and concrete meaning.]

² Compare Lobeck, *Soph. Ajax* p. 105, *Paralip.* p. 53 sq.

³ See Glass, *Philol. Sacra.* 1. 1335-1342; C. B. Michaelis, *De paronomasia sacra* (Hal. 1737); also Lob. *Paralip.* p. 501 sqq. J. F. Böttcher's treatise *De paronomasia finitissime et figuris Paulo Apostolo frequentatis* (Lips. 1823) is a valuable and exhaustive monograph.

⁴ See Verschuër, *Dissertat. philol.-exeg.* p. 172 sqq.

⁵ Compare the German *Hunger und Kummer* (*want and woe*).

⁶ Compare our *leben und weben*,—also *Hülle und Fülle*, *Saus und Braus*, *rüdern und ädern*. See Baiter, *Isocr. Paneg.* p. 117.

⁷ "Seine Leiden leiteten ihn zum Gehorsam."

and Valcken. *in loc.*; Rom. xi. 17, *τινὲς τῶν κλάδων ἐξεκλάσθησαν*.—Thus in a series of words we find those of similar sound placed together: Rom. i. 29, 31 (*πορνεία, πονηρία*), *φθόνου, φόρου . . . ἀσυνέτους, ἀσυνθέτους* (Wetst. *in loc.*). Elsewhere we find words of similar derivation brought together: 1 C. ii. 13, *ἐν διδακτοῖς πνεύματος, πνευματικοῖς πνευματικὰ συγκρίνοντες* 2 C. viii. 22, *ἐν πολλοῖς πολλαῖς σπουδαῖον* ix. 8, *ἐν παντὶ πάντοτε, πᾶσαν αὐτάρκειαν* A. xxiv. 3, 2 C. x. 12, *αὐτοὶ ἐν ἑαυτοῖς ἑαυτοὺς μετροῦντες* Rom. viii. 23, *αὐτοὶ ἐν ἑαυτοῖς στενάζομεν* Ph. i. 4. Xen. *Mem.* 3. 12. 6, *δυσκολία καὶ μανία πολλαῖς πολλοῖς . . . ἐμπίπτουσιν* 4. 4. 4, *πολλῶν πολλαῖς ὑπὸ τῶν δικαστῶν ἀφιεμένων* An. 2. 4. 10, *αὐτοὶ ἐφ' ἑαυτῶν ἐχώρου* 2. 5. 7, *πάντη γὰρ πάντα τοῖς θεοῖς ὕποχα καὶ πανταχῇ πάντων ἴσον οἱ θεοὶ κρατοῦσι* Polyb. 6. 18. 6, Athen. 8. 352, Arrian, *Epict.* 3. 23. 22; Synes. *Prov.* 2. p. 116 b, *πάντα πανταχοῦ πάντων κακῶν ἔμπλεα ἦν*.¹—Mt. xxi. 41, *κακοὺς κακῶς ἀπολέσει αὐτούς*.² Demosth. *Mid.* 413 b, *εἶτα θαυμάξεις, εἰ κακὸς κακῶς ἀπολῇ* adv. Zenoth. 575 c, Aristoph. *Plut.* 65, 418, Diog. L. 2. 76, Alciph. 3. 10; compare also Aeschyl. *Pers.* 1041, Plaut. *Aulular.* 1. 1. 3 sq.³ Writers will sometimes use rare or uncommon words or forms of words in order to produce a paronomasia (Gesen. *Lehrgr.* p. 858): e.g., G. v. 7 sq., *πείθεσθαι . . . ἡ πεισμονή* (see my *Comment. in loc.*).⁴

2. The *play on words* is akin to paronomasia, but differs from it in having respect to the meaning of the words as well as to their similarity in sound;⁵ hence it commonly occurs in anti-

¹ See Krüg. Xen. *An.* 1. 9. 2; Lob. Soph. *Ajar* p. 138, 380; Boisson. *Nicet.* p. 243; Beier, Cic. *Off.* I. 128; Jahn, *Archiv* II. 402.

² *Die Schlimmen wird er schlimm verderben*: [q. d., *he will miserably destroy these miserable men*].

³ Schaefer, Soph. *Electr.* 742; Lobeck, Soph. *Aj.* p. 471, *Paralip.* p. 8. 56 sqq.; Foertsch, *De locis Lysiv.* p. 44. See also Doderlein, *Progr. de brachyloma* p. 8 sq. In particular, E. A. Diller has collected many such examples of paronomasia in his *Progr. de consensu notionum qualis est in vocibus ejusdem originis diversitate formarum copulatis* (Misen. 1842).

⁴ Compare “*Die Bisthümer sind verwandelt in Wüstthümer, die Abteien sind zum Raubteien*” (Schiller, in *Wallensteins Lager*); “*Verbesserungen nicht Verhaserungen*.” In the *Agenda* of Duke Heinrich of Saxony (1539), it is said in the preface respecting the Popish priest: “*Sein Sorge ist nicht Seelsorge sondern Meelsorge*.” [“*He cares for the meal, not the weal, of his people,*”—“*for their goods, not their good.*”]

⁵ E.g., “*Träume sind Schaume*.” [Literally, “*dreams are bubbles.*”—An example in English would be “*What is fame, but a name?*”]

thesis. Mt. xvi. 18, σὺ εἶ Πέτρος, καὶ ἐπὶ ταύτῃ τῇ πέτρᾳ οἰκοδομήσω κ.τ.λ.; Rom. v. 19 ὥσπερ διὰ τῆς παρακοῆς τοῦ ἐνὸς ἀνθρώπου ἁμαρτωλοὶ κατεστάθησαν οἱ πολλοί, οὕτω καὶ διὰ τῆς ὑπακοῆς τοῦ ἐνὸς δίκαιοι κατασταθήσονται i. 20, τὰ ἀόρατα αὐτοῦ . . . καθορᾶται Ph. iii. 2 sq., βλέπετε τὴν κατατομήν, ἡμεῖς γὰρ ἐσμεν ἡ περιτομή (Diog. L. 6. 24, τὴν Εὐκλείδου σχολὴν ἔλεγε χολήν, τὴν δὲ Πλάτωνος διατριβὴν κατατριβήν); Ph. iii. 12, 2 C. iv. 8, ἀπορούμενοι, ἀλλ' οὐκ ἐξαπορούμενοι 2 Th. iii. 11, μηδὲν ἐργαζομένους, ἀλλὰ περιεργαζομένους (compare Seidler, Eurip. *Troas*. p. 11); 2 C. v. 4, ἐφ' ᾧ οὐ θέλομεν ἐκδύσασθαι, ἀλλ' ἐπενδύσασθαι A. viii. 30, ἄρα γε γινώσκεις, ἂ ἀναγινώσκεις; Jo. ii. 23 sq., πολλοὶ ἐπίστευσαν εἰς τὸ ὄνομα αὐτοῦ . . . αὐτὸς δὲ Ἰησοῦς οὐκ ἐπίστευεν ἑαυτὸν αὐτοῖς Rom. i. 28, iii. 3, xi. 17,¹ xii. 3, xvi. 2, E. i. 23, iii. 14 sq., 19, G. iv. 17, 1. C. iii. 17 vi. 2, xi. 29, 31, xiv. 10, 2 C. iii. 2, v. 21, x. 3, 1 Tim. i. 8 sq., 2 Tim. iii. 4, iv. 7, 3 Jo. 7 sq., Rev. xxii. 18 sq. In Phil. 20 the allusion made by *οναίμην* to the name of the slave *Ονήσιμος* is of a more covert kind.² The remark made above in regard to the employment of unusual words is also applicable here, and is perhaps exemplified in G. v. 12: compare my *Comment. in loc.*, and also Terent. *Hecyr. prol.* 1, 2, *orator ad vos venio ornatu prologi, sinite orator sim.*

As may readily be supposed, the works of Greek authors (especially the orators) are not wanting in similar examples of paronomasia and

¹ [Quoted above, in no I. Lünemann adds Mt. vi. 16.]

² For a play on words in which the allusion is to *signification only*, see Phil. 11, *Ονήσιμον τὸν ποτὶ σοὶ ἄχρηστον, νυνὶ δὲ σοὶ καὶ ἐμοὶ εὐχρηστον*. Still more latent would be the play upon words in 1 C. i. 23, *κηρύσσμεν Χριστὸν ἑσταυρωμένον, Ἰουδαίους μὲν σκάνδαλον, ἔθνεσι δὲ μωρίαν, αὐτοῖς δὲ τοῖς κλητοῖς . . . σοφίαν*. If Paul here had in his mind the words *ܠܚܝܬ* (Chaldee), *crux*, and *ܠܚܝܬܐ*, *σκάνδαλον*—*ܠܚܝܬܐ*, *stullus*, and *ܠܚܝܬܐ*, *superbia* (Glass, *Philol.* I. 1339). I am not, however, acquainted with the word *ܠܚܝܬܐ* in Chaldee, and it is only in Æthiopic that we find *ܠܚܝܬܐ*, *cross*. The whole assertion is a piece of learned trifling.—Equally improbable is Jerome's conjecture in regard to G. i. 6, that in the word *μετατίθεσθε* the apostle alludes to the oriental etymology of the name *Γαλάται* (from *גל*) or *גליל*. see my note *in loc.*, and Bottcher *l. c.*, p. 74 sq. In the discourses of Jesus, delivered in the Syro-Chaldaic language, a play on words may in many instances have been lost through translation into Greek; compare Glass *l. c.*, p. 1339. The attempts which modern scholars have made to restore some of these—e.g., in Mt. viii. 21 (Eichhorn, *Einh. ins N. T.* I. 504 sq.), and in Jo. xiii. 1 (*μεταβῆ, ܡܬܬܬܐ, ܡܬܬܬܐ*)—must be pronounced very unfortunate.

play upon words. Examples have been collected by Tesmar, in *Institut. Rhetor.* p. 156 sqq.; Elsner, in *Diss. II. Paulus et Jesaias inter se comparati* (Vratislæ. 1821), p. 24; Bremi, *ad Isocr.* exc. 6; Weber, *Demosth.* p. 205. Compare (in addition) the following Demosth. *Aristocr.* 457 b, ἀνθρώπους οὐδὲ ἐλευθέρους ἀλλ' ὀλέθρους Plat. *Phaed.* 83 d, ὁμότροπός τε καὶ ὁμότροφος; Æsch. *Ctesiph.* § 78, οὐ τὸν τρόπον ἀλλὰ τὸν τόπον μόνον μετήλλαξεν; Strabo 9 402, φάσκειν ἐκείνους συνθέσθαι ἡμέρας, νύκτωρ δὲ ἐπιθέσθαι; Antiph 5. 91. εἰ δέοι ἀμαρτεῖν ἐπὶ τῷ, ἀδίκως ἀπολῦσαι ὀσιώτερον ἂν εἴη τοῦ μὴ ἀκαίως ἀπολίσσαι; Diod. S. 11. 57, δόξας παραδόξως διασεσῶσθαι; Thuc. 2. 62, μὴ φρονήματι μόνον, ἀλλὰ καὶ καταφρονήματι (Rom. xii. 3); Lys. in *Philon.* 17, Xen. *An.* 5. 8. 21, Plat. *Rep.* p. 580 b, *Luch.* p. 188 b, Diod. Sic. *Erc. Vat.* p. 27 5, Appian, *Civ.* 5. 132, τῶν νεκτοφυλάκων ἔθος καὶ εἶδος; Diog. L. 5 17, 6. 4, Ælian, *Anim.* 14. 1.¹ From the Apocrypha and the writings of the Fathers, compare especially Sus. 54, 55, εἰπόν, ὑπὸ τί δένδρον εἶδες αὐτούς . . . ὑπὸ σχῖνον. Εἶπε δὲ Δανιήλ . . . σχίσει σε μέσον. 58, 59, εἶπεν ὑπὸ πρῖνον. Εἶπε δὲ Δανιήλ . . . τὴν ῥομφαίαν ἔχον πρίσαι σε μέσον (compare Africani *Ep. ad Orig. de hist. Susan.* p. 220, ed. Wetstein); 3 (1) Esdr. iv. 62, ἀνεσιν καὶ ἄφεςιν; Wisd. i. 10, ὅτι οὗς ζηλώσεως ἀκροῦται τὰ πάντα καὶ θροῦς γογγυσμῶν οὐκ ἀποκρύπτεται; xiv. 5, θέλεις μὴ ἀργὰ εἶναι τὰ τῆς σοφίας σου ἔργα.² *Acta Apocr.* p. 243, ἐξ ἀπειρίας μᾶλλον δὲ ἀπορίας; Macar. *Hom.* 2. 1, τὸ σῶμα οὐχὶ ἐν μέρος ἢ μέλος πάσχα. As to Latin see Jani, *Ars Poet.* p. 423 sq.

3. The *parallelismus membrorum*, well known as the form of Hebrew poetry, also occurs in the N. T., where the style rises to the elevation of rhythm. This parallelism is sometimes the synonymous, as in Mt. x. 26, Jo. i. 17 [?], vi. 35, xiv. 27, Rom. ix. 2, xi. 12, 33, 1 C. xv. 54, 2 Th. ii. 8, H. xi. 17,³ Ja. iv. 9, 2 P. ii. 3, al.; sometimes the antithetic, as in Rom. ii. 7 sq., Jo. iii. 6, 29 sq., 2 P. iv. 6,⁴ 1 Jo. ii. 10 sq., 17, al.,—see especially the hymn in L. i. 46 sqq. (compare § 65. 5).⁵ In some instances, points of dogma which might have been expressed in a single sentence are thus divided between parallel members: Rom. iv.

¹ See Buttm. *Soph. Philoct.* p. 150, Lob. *Soph. Ajax* p. 138.

² Compare Grimm, *Comment. z. B. der Weisheit*, p. 40 (*Einleit.*).

³ [This verse is taken differently on p. 688.]

⁴ [A mistake,—no doubt for 1 P. iv. 6.]

⁵ E. G. Rhesa, *De parallelismo sententiarum poet. in libris N. T.* II. (Regiom. 1811); J. J. Smoak Hungarje, *De parallelismo membrorum in Jesu Christi dictis observando* (Utr. 1836). [See Smith, *Dict. of Bible s. v.* "Poetry," Davidson in Horne's *Introd.* II. 430 sqq., and the authorities quoted by the writers. To these add Davidson, *Introduction to O. T.* II. 271 sqq. (for the O. T.), Forbes on the Ep. to the Romans (Edinburgh, 1868).]

25, x. 10. 1 Tim. iii. 16 also, where with parallelism there is combined complete similarity of clauses, appears to be taken from a hymn of the apostolic church.

4. The verses or parts of verses¹ which are met with in the N. T. either are formal quotations from Greek poets, or appear suddenly in the midst of prose without any announcement whatever. The examples of the latter class may be familiar poetical sentences from unknown poets. More frequently, however, the writer has unconsciously arranged his words in a metrical form: in this manner verses have sometimes found their way even into good prose, though the ancient rhetoricians pronounced them blemishes in composition.²

The poetical quotations are confined to the writings of the apostle Paul. They are three in number;³—

a. In Tit. i. 12, an entire hexameter quoted from Epimenides of Crete (ἴδιος αὐτῶν προφήτης,—compare ver. 5):

Κρητες ἀεὶ φευγταὶ κακά | θηρία | γαστέρες | ἄργαι.

b. In A. xvii. 28, a half hexameter:

του γαρ | και γένος | ἑσμεν.

Compare Aratus, *Phænom.* 5, where the verse concludes with ὁ δ' ἥπιος ἀνθρώποισι (δεξιὰ σημαίνει): a spondee occupying the 5th place, as is often the case—especially in Aratus (10, 12, 32, 33).

c. In 1 C. xv. 33, an iambic trimeter acatalectic (senarius):

φθειρουσιν ἡθη χρησθ' | ὁμιλῖαι | κακαί;

spondees occupying the uneven places 1 and 3, as is frequently

¹ Loeffler, *De versibus qui in soluta N. T. oratione habentur* (Leipsie, 1718); Kosegarten, *De poetarum effatis Græc. in N. T.* also included in his *Dissertation. Acad.* (ed. Mohnike), p. 135 sqq. [See also the Introduction to Neale's *Hymns of the Eastern Church.*]

² Compare Cic. *Orat.* 56. 189 (mis-quoted by Weber, *Demosth.* p. 208); Quintil. *Instit.* 9. 4. 52, 72 sqq.; Fabric. *Biblioth. Latin.* (ed. Ernesti) II. 389; Noltén, *Antibarb.* s. v. "versus"; Jacob; Luc. *Alex.* p. 52 sq.; Dissen, *Demosth. Cor.* p. 315; Franke, *Demosth.* p. 6; also the *Classical Journal*, no. 45, p. 40 sqq. The treatise by Loeffler (Moeller), *De versu iocinato in prosa* (Leipsie, 1668), I have not seen. The censure passed on verses which appear in the midst of prose is qualified and corrected by Hermann, in his *Opusc.* I. 121 sqq.

³ J. Hoffmann, *De Paulo apostolo scripturas profanas ter allegante* (Tubing. 1770).

the case¹ (Don. p. 623). This quotation is from the well known comic poet Menander,—according to H. Stephanus, from his *Thais*.² The best MSS. of the N. T., however, read *χρηστά*, without elision.

5. The second of the above-mentioned classes³ will comprehend

a. The hexameter verse in Ja. i. 17,—which was recognised by early commentators :

πασα δοσις ἀγαθη και παν δωρημα τελειον ;

the lengthening of *σις* in the second foot being quite admissible, in the *arsis*. See the commentators *in loc.* Schulthess endeavoured to arrange the rest of the passage in a metrical form, as two verses ; but the rhythm would be harsh, and the fact that James makes use of poetical words does not justify us in inferring the existence of actual verses, and putting these together by means of violent alterations and transpositions.

b. On the other hand, we have the true rhythm of a hexameter in H. xii. 13, in the words

και τροχιας ορθας ποιησατε τοις ποσιν υμων.

c. In A. xxiii. 5, also, the words quoted from the LXX may be scanned as an iambic trimeter acatalectic.

αρχοντα του λαου σου ουκ ερεις κακως ;

though certainly the three spondees which occur in the 1st, 3rd, and 4th places would render the verse unpleasing to a Grecian ear.—Lastly, in Jo. iv. 35 the words *τετράμηνος . . . ἔρχεται* will have the rhythm of a trimeter acatalectic, if we read

¹ Hermann, *Doctr. Metr.* p. 74 (On p. 139, “in *impari sede*” is surely a misprint for “in *pari sede*.”)

² See Menandri *Fragm.* p. 75 (ed. Meineke), and *Fragm. Comic. Gr.* IV. 132 (ed. Meineke).

³ The search after such verses is so much the more a matter of idle curiosity, as the rhythm of prose is different from that of poetry, and in some instances will not allow these sentences to stand out as verses: Hermann *l. c.* p. 124, Thiersch in the *Manchener gel. Anzeigen*, 1849, vol. 28, no. 118. We have selected such lines only as in themselves express a complete thought. For examples of half—or at all events incomplete—sentences which contain a rhythm, see the *Classical Journal l. c.*, p. 46 sq. On 2 P. ii. 22, also, iambic verses have been forced, by a combination of the two proverbs: see Bengel *in loc.*

τῆτραμῆνος ἔστι χῶ θέρισμος ἐρχεται.

Here there is an anapaest in the first place (Herm. *Doctr. Metr.* p. 119 sq., Don. p. 623): on $\chi\acute{\omega}^1$ for $\kappa\alpha\iota\ \acute{o}$ see Buttm. I. 122.

¹ [Surely this should be $\chi\omega$: see Buttm. *l. c.*, Don. p. 67, Jelf 13.]

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i. 2-16, . . .	141	vi. 7, . . .	484	xi. 5, . . .	326		
i. 11 sq., . . .	234	vi. 9, . . .	668	xi. 8, . . .	739		
i. 17, . . .	137	vi. 12, . . .	561	xi. 11, . . .	305		
i. 18, . . . 260, 570, 769		vi. 19, . . .	149	xi. 25, . . .	785		
i. 20, . . . 488, 500		vi. 25, . . .	195	xii. 4, . . .	566		
i. 21, . . . 187		vi. 32, . . .	560	xii. 7, . . .	381		
i. 22, . . . 576		vi. 34, . . . 257, 649		xii. 9, . . .	183		
ii. 2, . . . 558		vii. 4, . . . 356		xii. 13, . . . 663, 779			
ii. 3, . . . 137		vii. 6, . . . 630		xii. 14, . . . 360			
ii. 4, . . . 88, 333		vii. 8, . . . 333		xii. 15, . . . 183			
ii. 6, . . . 141		vii. 9, . . . 211, 643		xii. 21, . . . 261			
ii. 13, . . . 334		vii. 12, . . . 423, 570		xii. 23, . . . 642			
ii. 20, . . . 219		vii. 14, . . . 208, 562		xii. 24, . . . 157			
ii. 22, . . . 257		vii. 16, . . . 349, 465		xii. 26, . . . 217			
iii. 5, . . . 546		vii. 21, . . . 214		xii. 30, . . . 606			
iii. 7, . . . 509		vii. 24, . . . 349, 718		xii. 32, . . . 626, 744			
iii. 10, . . . 333		vii. 29, . . . 771		xii. 36, . . . 718			
iii. 11, . . . 333		viii. 1, . . . 275		xii. 41, . . . 472, 495			
iii. 12, . . . 185		viii. 4, . . . 182, 183		xii. 42, . . . 150			
iii. 14, . . . 336		viii. 8, . . . 423		xii. 50, . . . 129, 187			
iii. 16, . . . 183, 189		viii. 11, . . . 220		xiii. 3, . . . 132			
iii. 17, . . . 347, 733		viii. 19, . . . 145		xiii. 14, . . . 265, 445, 584			
iv. 1, . . . 132		viii. 21, . . . 721		xiii. 15, . . . 630			
iv. 3, . . . 421		viii. 28, . . . 276		xiii. 18, . . . 231			
iv. 4, . . . 350, 486, 490		viii. 32, . . . 391		xiii. 23, . . . 578			
iv. 15, . . . 234, 289		viii. 34, . . . 137		xiii. 25, . . . 413			
iv. 16, . . . 309		ix. 6, . . . 705, 725, 774		xiii. 28, . . . 356			
iv. 23, . . . 181, 233		ix. 8, . . . 219		xiii. 30, . . . 282			
v. 3, . . . 689		ix. 13, . . . 621		xiii. 34, . . . 336			
v. 9, . . . 769		ix. 17, . . . 757		xiii. 52, . . . 255			
v. 18, . . . 216, 765		ix. 34, . . . 486		xiv. 3, . . . 515			
v. 19, . . . 308		ix. 35, . . . 181, 233		xiv. 6, . . . 276			
v. 20, . . . 307		x. 1, . . . 231		xiv. 7, . . . 471			
v. 21, . . . 275		x. 5, . . . 234		xiv. 22, . . . 372			
v. 22, . . . 138, 267, 776		x. 11, . . . 385		xiv. 24, . . . 591			
v. 25, . . . 371, 630		x. 16, . . . 515		xiv. 25, . . . 468			
v. 28, . . . 255		x. 19, . . . 210		xiv. 31, . . . 252			
v. 34, . . . 486		x. 25, . . . 423, 783		xiv. 36, . . . 384			
v. 35, . . . 495		x. 26, . . . 375		xv. 4, . . . 427, 585			
v. 38, . . . 747		x. 28, . . . 160, 149, 280		xv. 5, . . . 158, 636, 750			
v. 45, . . . 557, 572		x. 29, . . . 216		xv. 16, . . . 582			
v. 46, . . . 332 sq.		x. 32, . . . 283, 570		xv. 23, . . . 216, 744			
vi. 1, . . . 32, 757		x. 33, . . . 386		xv. 32, . . . 210, 704			
vi. 5, . . . 586		x. 42, . . . 739		xvi. 6, . . . 280			
		xi. 1, . . . 181		xvi. 7, . . . 748			

xvi. 11,	725	xxiv. 2,	604	xxvii. 66,	472
xvi. 13,	664	xxiv. 6,	628	xxviii. 17,	130
xvi. 14,	654	xxiv. 9,	438	xxviii. 19,	240
xvi. 20,	421	xxiv. 12,	137		
xvi. 26,	164, 705	xxiv. 22,	214		
xvii. 11,	332	xxiv. 26,	219		
xvii. 12,	273	xxiv. 27,	220		
xvii. 14,	736	xxiv. 32,	111		
xvii. 16,	102	xxiv. 38,	204		
xvii. 18,	178	xxiv. 40,	333		
xvii. 20,	309	xxiv. 43,	212		
xvii. 25,	463	xxiv. 45,	659		
xvii. 26,	736	xxiv. 47,	490		
xviii. 1,	305, 556	xxiv. 50,	525		
xviii. 3,	589	xxv. 1,	24		
xviii. 5,	490	xxv. 6,	259		
xviii. 6,	424, 764	xxv. 9,	632, 748		
xviii. 7,	465	xxv. 14,	578, 749		
xviii. 8,	302	xxv. 21,	509		
xviii. 19,	369	xxv. 24,	198		
xviii. 21,	446	xxv. 27,	352		
xviii. 22,	314	xxv. 34,	236		
xviii. 24,	146	xxv. 40,	509		
xviii. 25,	607	xxvi. 2,	331		
xviii. 27,	255	xxvi. 5,	745		
xix. 2,	183	xxvi. 9,	352		
xix. 5,	328, 539	xxvi. 17,	356		
xix. 8,	505	xxvi. 18,	88		
xix. 12,	152	xxvi. 23,	515		
xix. 13,	359	xxvi. 24,	352, 473		
xix. 22,	438	xxvi. 26,	144		
xx. 1,	267	xxvi. 26 sq.,	131		
xx. 2,	461	xxvi. 28,	428		
xx. 8,	775	xxvi. 33,	366		
xx. 15,	639	xxvi. 35,	636		
xx. 18,	263	xxvi. 38,	194		
xx. 20,	213	xxvi. 41,	527		
xx. 23,	566, 728	xxvi. 45,	391		
xxi. 2,	194	xxvi. 50,	207 sq.		
xxi. 3,	567	xxvi. 53,	300		
xxi. 5,	194	xxvi. 54,	356		
xxi. 7,	179, 219	xxvi. 59,	361, 516		
xxi. 19, 145, 468 sq.,	629	xxvi. 61,	476		
xxi. 20,	345	xxvi. 62,	760		
xxi. 23,	276	xxvi. 63,	477 sq.		
xxi. 41,	180, 386, 794	xxvi. 66,	253		
xxi. 42,	298, 457, 482	xxvi. 67,	130		
xxii. 5,	191	xxvii. 1,	400		
xxii. 25,	596	xxvii. 5,	481, 516		
xxii. 36,	308	xxvii. 7,	265, 461		
xxiii. 5,	567	xxvii. 15,	500		
xxiii. 9,	738	xxvii. 19,	731		
xxiii. 15,	740	xxvii. 22,	179		
xxiii. 25,	251	xxvii. 23,	559		
xxiii. 30,	380	xxvii. 25,	734		
xxiii. 31,	265	xxvii. 33,	207		
xxiii. 32,	391, 545	xxvii. 37,	344		
xxiii. 33,	356	xxvii. 40,	169, 444		
xxiii. 34,	748	xxvii. 44,	219, 285		
xxiii. 35,	578	xxvii. 49,	356		
xxiii. 37,	298	xxvii. 54,	338		
				MARK.	
				i. 1,	233
				i. 4,	235, 440
				i. 9,	517 sq.
				i. 10,	693
				i. 16,	520
				i. 17,	760
				i. 22,	653
				i. 35,	760
				i. 39,	517 sq.
				i. 44,	182, 183
				ii. 1,	476, 516, 518
				ii. 8,	693
				ii. 10,	725
				ii. 15,	760
				ii. 16,	160, 208, 572, 731
				ii. 18,	181, 438
				ii. 23,	320, 406, 723
				ii. 24,	765
				ii. 26,	469
				iii. 2,	374
				iii. 6,	374
				iii. 11,	388
				iii. 14 sq.,	724
				iii. 16,	344
				iii. 16 sq.,	766
				iii. 20,	614
				iii. 21,	346, 458
				iii. 28,	176
				iv. 1,	504
				iv. 12,	577, 630
				iv. 19,	240
				iv. 29,	360, 738
				iv. 38,	187
				iv. 39,	395
				v. 2,	276
				v. 3,	615
				v. 5,	438
				v. 11,	438
				v. 23,	396
				v. 25,	230
				v. 26,	458, 784
				v. 30,	693
				v. 36,	436
				v. 43,	360
				vi. 3,	142
				vi. 7,	312
				vi. 8,	724
				vi. 8 sq.,	397
				vi. 9,	725, 732
				vi. 16,	205
				vi. 19,	742
				vi. 20,	437
				vi. 25,	423
				vi. 36,	210
				vi. 37,	190

vi. 39 sq.,	286, 312, 581	xii. 12, . . .	545, 702	LUKE.	
vi. 45, . . .	372	xii. 14, . . .	595	i. 1, . . .	344, 765
vi. 52, . . .	489	xii. 18, . . .	209	i. 4, . . .	206
vii. 16, . . .	384	xii. 19, . . .	361	i. 6, . . .	158
vii. 4, . . .	401, 776	xii. 23, . . .	756	i. 9, . . .	443
vii. 11, . . .	750	xii. 24, . . .	201	i. 17, . . .	182
vii. 15, . . .	142	xii. 26, . . .	470, 753	i. 20, . . .	204, 438, 610
vii. 19, . . .	638, 669, 778	xii. 28, . . .	222	i. 21, . . .	292
vii. 26, . . .	118	xii. 32, . . .	528	i. 22, . . .	187
vii. 36, . . .	300	xii. 33, . . .	158	i. 24, . . .	107
viii. 2, . . .	704	xii. 38, . . .	280, 587	i. 25, . . .	525
viii. 3, . . .	106	xii. 38 sq.,	722	i. 27, . . .	86
viii. 4, . . .	468	xii. 38 sqq.,	228, 668, 705	i. 28, . . .	732
viii. 6, . . .	359	xiii. 3, 16,	516	i. 31, . . .	759
viii. 8, . . .	664	xiii. 9, . . .	517	i. 32, . . .	151
viii. 11, . . .	429	xiii. 10, . . .	267	i. 36, . . .	80
viii. 12, . . .	627	xiii. 14, . . .	661	i. 37, . . .	214, 216, 350, 492
viii. 15, . . .	280	xiii. 19, . . .	184	i. 39, . . .	740
viii. 19, . . .	267	xiii. 20, . . .	382	i. 42, . . .	308
viii. 22, . . .	186	xiii. 25, . . .	437	i. 43, . . .	424 sq.
viii. 26, . . .	614	xiii. 28, . . .	111	i. 51, . . .	346
viii. 27, . . .	234	xiii. 34, . . .	578	i. 55, . . .	722
viii. 35, . . .	189, 385	xiv. 1, . . .	374	i. 57, . . .	408
ix. 6, . . .	374	xiv. 2, . . .	630, 632	i. 58, . . .	471
ix. 8, . . .	566	xiv. 3, . . .	121, 235, 477, 537	i. 59, . . .	336, 511
ix. 11, . . .	208, 572	xiv. 4, . . .	438	i. 62, . . .	386
ix. 12, . . .	577	xiv. 5, . . .	313	i. 64, . . .	777
ix. 15, . . .	693	xiv. 6, . . .	273	i. 68, . . .	589
ix. 17, . . .	348	xiv. 8, . . .	586	i. 70, . . .	165, 703
ix. 20, . . .	710	xiv. 10, . . .	360	i. 72, . . .	471
ix. 23, . . .	135	xiv. 12, . . .	356	i. 73, . . .	205, 784
ix. 28, . . .	208, 572	xiv. 13, . . .	235	i. 73 sq.,	410, 722
ix. 30, . . .	360, 423	xiv. 36, . . .	211	i. 74, . . .	402
ix. 34, . . .	305	xiv. 40, . . .	374	i. 76, . . .	769
ix. 37, . . .	138	xiv. 43, . . .	457	i. 78, . . .	764
ix. 42, . . .	304	xiv. 47, . . .	145	i. 79, . . .	110
ix. 43, . . .	302	xiv. 49, . . .	398	ii. 1, . . .	318, 401
ix. 45, . . .	302	xiv. 53, . . .	269	ii. 2, . . .	306
ix. 47, . . .	402	xiv. 54, . . .	438	ii. 4, . . .	210, 456
x. 2, . . .	429	xiv. 58, . . .	476	ii. 8, . . .	282
x. 7, . . .	539	xiv. 68, . . .	615	ii. 12, . . .	434
x. 10, . . .	517	xiv. 70, . . .	337	ii. 13, . . .	80
x. 13, . . .	359	xiv. 72, . . .	742	ii. 21, . . .	408, 546, 756
x. 20, . . .	317	xv. 1, . . .	159, 321	ii. 22, . . .	183
x. 21, . . .	290, 590	xv. 3, . . .	254	ii. 23, . . .	152
x. 30, . . .	472	xv. 4, . . .	254	ii. 26, . . .	371, 388
x. 32, . . .	438	xv. 8, . . .	730	ii. 28, . . .	187
x. 37, . . .	423	xv. 16, . . .	206 sq.	ii. 31, . . .	218
x. 38, . . .	282	xv. 20, . . .	361	ii. 34, . . .	229, 496
x. 42, . . .	766	xv. 21, . . .	150	ii. 35, . . .	389
xi. 5, . . .	761	xv. 25, . . .	543	ii. 36, . . .	755
xi. 13, . . .	376, 556	xv. 36, . . .	356	ii. 41, . . .	269
xi. 14, . . .	628	xv. 39, . . .	740	ii. 45, . . .	429
xi. 18, . . .	374	xv. 44, . . .	339, 679	ii. 49, . . .	740
xi. 19, . . .	389	xvi. 2, . . .	431	iii. 1, . . .	173
xi. 21, . . .	345	xvi. 3, . . .	454, 702	iii. 5, . . .	739
xi. 22, . . .	232	xvi. 5, . . .	434	iii. 8, . . .	767
xi. 25, . . .	388	xvi. 7, . . .	546, 654	iii. 15, . . .	374
xi. 32, . . .	725	xvi. 8, . . .	566	iii. 20, . . .	490
xii. 5, . . .	728	xvi. 9, . . .	311	iii. 23, . . .	459
xii. 11, . . .	298	xvi. 14, . . .	557	iii. 23 sq.,	141

iv. 6,	338	ix. 46,	305	xiii. 9,	369, 751
iv. 10,	410	ix. 49,	490	xiii. 16,	704
iv. 14,	477	ix. 51,	187	xiii. 34,	189
iv. 15,	181, 187, 443	ix. 52,	400, 743	xiii. 35,	372
iv. 16,	264	ix. 54,	356	xiv. 7,	335, 742
iv. 18,	339, 561	ix. 61,	784	xiv. 8 sq.,	631
iv. 20,	131	ix. 62,	267	xiv. 10,	87, 361, 574
iv. 22,	297	x. 1,	592, 665	xiv. 18,	345, 526, 739
iv. 23,	518	x. 4,	619	xiv. 23,	153
iv. 26 sq.,	566	x. 7,	458	xv. 6,	321
iv. 29,	400	x. 8,	724	xv. 7,	302
iv. 35,	57, 433, 607	x. 9,	508	xv. 16,	248
iv. 42,	409	x. 13,	648	xv. 18,	760
v. 4,	725	x. 18,	336	xv. 29,	156
v. 5,	491	x. 19,	342	xvi. 2,	784
v. 14,	182, 183, 725	x. 20,	484, 621	xvi. 3,	436
v. 16,	187, 515	x. 21,	262	xvi. 4,	736
v. 17,	183	x. 23 sq.,	191	xvi. 8,	254, 297, 748
v. 19,	259, 738	x. 29,	163	xvi. 9,	321
v. 24,	725	x. 36,	163	xvi. 18,	152
v. 25,	508	x. 37,	321, 471	xvi. 20,	85
v. 32,	339	x. 42,	308	xvi. 23,	220
vi. 1,	124	xi. 3,	120 sq.	xvi. 24,	252
vi. 11,	386	xi. 4,	138	xvii. 1,	412
vi. 12,	231	xi. 5,	349, 357	xvii. 2,	302, 424
vi. 16,	238	xi. 7,	516, 518	xvii. 6,	383
vi. 18,	464	xi. 8,	250, 554	xvii. 7,	87
vi. 34,	369	xi. 11,	643, 710	xvii. 8,	109, 210, 371
vi. 35,	151	xi. 12,	369	xvii. 15,	471
vi. 42,	356	xi. 13,	784	xvii. 18,	769
vi. 48,	588, 754	xi. 14,	186	xvii. 24,	740
vii. 4,	386	xi. 18,	557	xvii. 25,	464
vii. 5,	187	xi. 22,	32	xvii. 27,	204
vii. 8,	438	xi. 28,	556	xvii. 31,	723
vii. 11,	738	xi. 29,	236	xviii. 1,	414
vii. 12,	264, 546, 756	xi. 33,	298	xviii. 3,	776
vii. 22,	326	xi. 35,	374, 631	xviii. 4,	554, 744
vii. 29 sq.,	705	xi. 49,	494, 737	xviii. 6,	297
vii. 30,	267	xi. 53,	742	xviii. 7,	321, 620
vii. 33,	607	xii. 1,	482	xviii. 9,	136
vii. 44,	137	xii. 4,	100, 201	xviii. 12,	342
vii. 47,	571 sq.	xii. 6,	216	xviii. 14,	302
viii. 1,	738	xii. 8,	283, 570	xviii. 15,	135
viii. 14,	462	xii. 12,	166	xviii. 21,	317
viii. 17,	375, 386	xii. 20,	228, 320, 656	xviii. 31,	265
viii. 18,	766	xii. 26,	600, 614 sq.	xviii. 34,	183
viii. 20,	736	xii. 30,	193, 686	xix. 2,	200
viii. 29,	273	xii. 36,	736	xix. 4, 259, 738, 754, 787	
viii. 34,	517	xii. 37,	761	xix. 7,	492
viii. 43,	267	xii. 44,	490	xix. 11,	588
viii. 46,	435	xii. 46,	525	xix. 15,	189, 360, 784
viii. 47,	208	xii. 47,	283, 607, 737	xix. 23,	378 sq.
ix. 1,	722	xii. 48, 204, 283, 656, 737		xix. 29,	226
ix. 3,	397 sq.	xii. 49,	562	xix. 37,	493, 661
ix. 9,	190	xii. 51,	552	xix. 40,	107, 348, 369
ix. 13,	145, 368, 649	xii. 53,	489	xix. 42,	750
ix. 14,	286	xii. 54,	144, 332	xix. 43,	544
ix. 19,	131	xii. 58,	568, 630	xix. 48,	107, 374
ix. 22,	464	xiii. 1,	778	xx. 2,	753
ix. 28,	648, 704	xiii. 2,	338, 503	xx. 10,	361
ix. 46,	574	xiii. 4,	481	xx. 11 sq.,	588

xx. 19,	505	JOHN.	v. 6 sq.,	748
xx. 20, . . . 160, 253, 400		i. 1,	v. 13,	112
xx. 26,	253	i. 6,	v. 18,	336
xx. 27,	668, 755	i. 8,	v. 22,	687
xx. 35,	761	i. 9,	v. 24,	341
xx. 36,	614 sq.	i. 13,	v. 29,	235
xx. 42,	139	i. 14,	v. 32,	136
xx. 43,	756	i. 15,	v. 36,	166, 307
xx. 46,	587	i. 16,	v. 37 sq.,	613 sq.
xxi. 6,	718	i. 18,	v. 44, 190, 416, 583, 717, 723	
xxi. 11,	793	i. 19,	v. 45,	136, 341
xxi. 19,	342	i. 22,	vi. 1,	239
xxi. 21,	183	i. 25,	vi. 3,	131 sq.
xxi. 24,	438	i. 27,	vi. 7,	423
xxi. 25, . . . 149, 150		i. 30,	vi. 9,	145
xxi. 30,	742	i. 32,	vi. 10,	288, 571
xxi. 37, . . . 227, 517		i. 34,	vi. 17,	745
xxii. 2,	374	i. 42,	vi. 19,	468
xxii. 9,	356	i. 51,	vi. 21, . . . 469, 586 sq.	
xxii. 11,	754	i. 52,	vi. 22,	343
xxii. 15,	584	ii. 6,	vi. 22 sqq.,	711
xxii. 19,	191	ii. 9,	vi. 23,	706
xxii. 20,	791	ii. 17,	vi. 27,	622, 670
xxii. 23, . . . 374, 556		ii. 18,	vi. 29,	425
xxii. 24, . . . 305, 766		ii. 19,	vi. 31,	736
xxii. 26,	735	ii. 20,	vi. 33,	431
xxii. 30,	361	ii. 21,	vi. 35,	635
xxii. 41,	288	ii. 25,	vi. 36,	548
xxii. 42,	750	iii. 10,	vi. 39,	718
xxii. 49,	348	iii. 13,	vi. 40,	425
xxii. 53,	193	iii. 15,	vi. 45,	236
xxii. 61,	753	iii. 16,	vi. 46,	746
xxiii. 5,	477, 775	iii. 18,	vi. 50,	431
xxiii. 8,	459	iii. 19,	vi. 55,	584
xxiii. 12, . . . 440, 586		iii. 22,	vi. 57,	498
xxiii. 15,	274	iii. 26,	vi. 62,	750
xxiii. 19, . . . 209, 439		iii. 29,	vi. 64,	596
xxiii. 31,	356	iii. 34,	vii. 3,	361
xxiii. 32,	665	iii. 36,	vii. 4,	786
xxiii. 44,	543	iv. 1,	vii. 8,	745
xxiii. 45,	163	iv. 5,	vii. 10,	771
xxiii. 48,	509	iv. 6,	vii. 15,	607
xxiii. 51, . . . 182, 438		iv. 11,	vii. 16,	621
xxiii. 53,	626	iv. 14,	vii. 21 sq.,	68
xxiv. 1,	259	iv. 15,	vii. 22,	746
xxiv. 13,	438	iv. 18,	vii. 23,	574
xxiv. 15, . . . 139, 187		iv. 23, 203, 523, 528, 662	vii. 31,	641
xxiv. 16,	409	iv. 29,	vii. 34,	61
xxiv. 18,	785	iv. 31,	vii. 35,	234, 375
xxiv. 21, . . . 488, 554, 655,		iv. 33,	vii. 36,	61
700, 780		iv. 34,	vii. 38,	109, 718
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xxiv. 27,	789	iv. 37,	vii. 45,	196
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xxiv. 32,	438	iv. 44,	vii. 51,	334, 656
xxiv. 35,	275	iv. 48,	vii. 52,	333, 391
xxiv. 36,	187	iv. 52,	viii. 4,	84
xxiv. 39 sq.,	691	v. 1,	viii. 9,	775
xxiv. 46 sq., . . . 290, 779		v. 2,	viii. 12,	636
xxiv. 47,	267, 490	v. 4,	viii. 15,	729
xxiv. 50,	759	v. 5,	viii. 20,	481

viii. 21, . . .	484 sq.	xii. 23, . . .	426, 576	xvii. 25, . . .	548
viii. 25, . . .	546, 581 sq.	xii. 26, . . .	332	xvii. 26, . . .	282
viii. 29, . . .	346	xii. 40, . . .	575, 630	xviii. 3, . . .	132
viii. 36, . . .	369	xii. 44, . . .	622 sq.	xviii. 11, . . .	184, 642
viii. 37, . . .	515 sq.	xii. 47, . . .	180, 249	xviii. 12, . . .	344
viii. 38, . . .	570	xiii. 1, . . .	426, 715	xviii. 28, . . .	360
viii. 39, . . .	382 sq.	xiii. 2, . . .	315, 360	xviii. 31, . . .	727
viii. 44, 142, 173, 181, 586, 736		xiii. 4, . . .	220	xviii. 37, . . .	643
viii. 53, . . .	210, 722	xiii. 5, . . .	767	xviii. 39, . . .	426
viii. 54, . . .	718	xiii. 6, . . .	332	xix. 6, . . .	160
viii. 55, . . .	243	xiii. 10, . . .	638	xix. 11, . . .	383
viii. 56, . . .	426	xiii. 12, . . .	339	xix. 14, . . .	236
viii. 58, . . .	334	xiii. 13, . . .	227	xix. 23, . . .	220
viii. 59, . . .	588	xiii. 18, . . .	398	xix. 25, . . .	164, 238
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ix. 3, . . .	398	xiii. 27, . . .	304, 332, 391	xix. 31, . . .	645
ix. 5, . . .	180	xiii. 28, . . .	781 sq.	xix. 35, . . .	428
ix. 7, . . .	517, 705	xiii. 29, . . .	722	xix. 37, . . .	197
ix. 17, . . .	557	xiii. 31, . . .	346	xx. 2, . . .	522, 736
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ix. 25, . . .	429	xiv. 7, . . .	342	xx. 12, . . .	739
ix. 30, . . .	230, 559	xiv. 11, . . .	732	xx. 15, . . .	183
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ix. 37, . . .	342	xiv. 23, . . .	320	xx. 28, . . .	228
x. 4, . . .	646	xiv. 28, . . .	381, 383	xx. 29, . . .	340
x. 7, . . .	234	xiv. 30 sq., . . .	69	xxi. 1, . . .	468
x. 11, . . .	132	xv. 2, . . .	67, 718	xxi. 4, . . .	508
x. 18, . . .	463	xv. 3, . . .	497	xxi. 8, . . .	697
x. 27, . . .	646	xv. 4, . . .	395	xxi. 12, . . .	766
x. 29, . . .	181	xv. 5, . . .	625, 723	xxi. 13, . . .	759
x. 32, . . .	332	xv. 6, . . .	177, 345, 788	xxi. 16, . . .	755
x. 36, . . .	688	xv. 8, . . .	347, 423, 425	xxi. 18, . . .	321
x. 37, . . .	600	xv. 11, . . .	172	xxi. 21, . . .	734
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xi. 2, . . .	431	xv. 16, . . .	363	xxi. 23, . . .	332
xi. 4, . . .	479	xv. 18, . . .	306, 339	xxi. 25, . . .	419, 605
xi. 13, . . .	666	xv. 20, . . .	365		
xi. 15, . . .	574, 702	xv. 22, . . .	382		
xi. 18, . . .	697	xv. 24, . . .	548		
xi. 19, . . .	506	xv. 25, . . .	398		
xi. 30, . . .	705	xv. 27, . . .	334		
xi. 33, . . .	269	xvi. 2, . . .	426		
xi. 37, . . .	423	xvi. 7, . . .	424		
xi. 41, . . .	348	xvi. 8, . . .	524		
xi. 47, . . .	354	xvi. 9, . . .	557		
xi. 48, . . .	759	xvi. 11, . . .	342		
xi. 49, . . .	213	xvi. 14 sq., . . .	333		
xi. 50, . . .	424	xvi. 17, . . .	88, 253		
xi. 52, . . .	722	xvi. 24, . . .	575		
xi. 55, . . .	676	xvi. 27, . . .	187		
xi. 56, . . .	637	xvi. 30, . . .	426, 484		
xii. 1, . . .	697	xvi. 32, . . .	426, 648		
xii. 3, . . .	121 sq., 251, 659	xvii. 2, . . .	181, 231, 361		
xii. 5, . . .	775	xvii. 3, . . .	363, 425		
xii. 7, . . .	342	xvii. 4, . . .	345 sq.		
xii. 9, . . .	166	xvii. 10, . . .	341, 486		
xii. 13, . . .	264, 754	xvii. 18, . . .	346		
xii. 16, . . .	491	xvii. 22, . . .	342		
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ii. 28,	470	vii. 16,	112, 237	xi. 28,	661
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ii. 30,	570	vii. 20,	265, 310	xii. 11,	189
ii. 31,	740	vii. 22,	284	xii. 14,	57
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ii. 36,	137	vii. 26,	336	xii. 21,	178
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iii. 1,	509	vii. 42,	315, 589	xiii. 17,	472
iii. 2,	444	vii. 42 sq.,	642	xiii. 19,	547
iii. 3,	760	vii. 45,	111, 218	xiii. 20,	273
iii. 5,	742	vii. 48,	693	xiii. 25,	211
iii. 10,	781 sq.	vii. 53,	246, 496	xiii. 26,	298
iii. 12,	410, 763, 771	viii. 2,	321	xiii. 27,	569
iii. 13,	185, 186, 196, 720	viii. 5,	181	xiii. 32,	166, 284, 781 sq.
iii. 16,	491	viii. 9,	213	xiii. 34,	772
iii. 17,	501	viii. 11,	273	xiii. 35,	741
iii. 19,	389, 578	viii. 16,	440	xiii. 39,	524
iii. 23,	194	viii. 22,	576, 556	xiii. 40,	219
iii. 24 sq.,	789	viii. 25,	147, 195	xiii. 45,	446
iii. 26,	188, 413	viii. 31,	369, 379	xiii. 48,	328
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iv. 5,	183, 517	viii. 40,	516, 518, 769	xiv. 1,	500
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iv. 11,	195	ix. 2,	133	xiv. 10,	99, 692
iv. 12,	273, 569, 619	ix. 4,	456	xiv. 12,	187
iv. 13,	337	ix. 6,	210, 794	xiv. 15,	784
iv. 15,	742	ix. 9,	610	xiv. 16,	274
iv. 17,	490, 584	ix. 11,	569	xiv. 17,	195
iv. 20,	624	ix. 20,	781 sq.	xiv. 18,	409
iv. 21,	374	ix. 21,	359	xiv. 26,	592
iv. 22,	656, 745	ix. 31,	477	xiv. 27,	471
iv. 29,	48	ix. 35,	343	xv. 1,	270
iv. 35,	384	ix. 37,	222	xv. 4,	471
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v. 17,	760	x. 14,	214	xv. 17,	389
v. 19,	475	x. 15,	733, 755	xv. 22,	319, 709
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v. 23,	469, 755	x. 22,	406	xv. 24,	405
v. 26,	359, 634	x. 25,	412	xv. 27,	429
v. 28,	499, 584	x. 28,	563	xv. 36,	177
v. 29,	651, 654, 744	x. 30,	608	xv. 38,	465
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v. 38 sq.,	369	x. 41,	174	xvi. 27,	420
v. 40,	490	x. 45,	527	xvi. 33,	246, 465
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vi. 9,	160	xi. 5,	792	xvi. 37,	559
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vii. 5,	314	xi. 16,	753	xvii. 2,	264, 465

xvii. 3,	725	xxii. 3,	237, 428, 700	xxvi. 26,	626 sq.
xvii. 4,	328	xxii. 5,	592	xxvi. 29,	379
xvii. 10,	475	xxii. 6,	276	xxvi. 31,	334
xvii. 11,	374	xxii. 17,	276, 406, 722	xxvi. 32,	383
xvii. 14,	771	xxii. 18,	172	xxvii. 1,	410
xvii. 18,	379, 742	xxii. 21,	494	xxvii. 2,	280
xvii. 20,	212	xxii. 22,	352	xxvii. 10,	426, 718
xvii. 21,	305	xxii. 24,	208	xxvii. 12,	375, 499
xvii. 22,	305	xxii. 25,	261	xxvii. 13,	304, 742
xvii. 25,	793	xxii. 30,	457, 496	xxvii. 14,	183, 477
xvii. 27,	374 sq., 556	xxiii. 1,	328	xxvii. 20,	149, 763
xvii. 28,	129, 193, 499, 569, 797	xxiii. 5,	798	xxvii. 21,	352
xvii. 29,	617	xxiii. 6,	546, 786	xxvii. 22,	789
xvii. 31,	486	xxiii. 8,	618	xxvii. 28,	315
xviii. 6,	220, 734	xxiii. 9,	749, 750	xxvii. 33,	437
xviii. 10,	742	xxiii. 13,	320	xxvii. 34,	467
xviii. 15,	193	xxiii. 14,	584	xxvii. 35,	767
xviii. 17,	257	xxiii. 15,	407	xxvii. 38,	131
xviii. 21,	517	xxiii. 21,	241	xxvii. 39,	367, 697
xix. 3,	496	xxiii. 22,	725	xxvii. 40,	74, 739, 742
xix. 4,	720	xxiii. 23,	212, 393	xxvii. 42,	423, 630
xix. 14,	212	xxiii. 23 sq.,	725	xxviii. 3,	322, 461, 465
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xix. 26,	624	xxiii. 30,	710	xxviii. 25,	753
xix. 27,	229, 245, 548	xxiii. 31,	475	xxviii. 26,	58
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xx. 2,	181	xxiv. 8,	254	i. 1 sqq.,	707
xx. 3,	710	xxiv. 10,	435, 459	i. 3,	233
xx. 4,	173	xxiv. 11,	204	i. 4,	235, 297, 460
xx. 9,	465, 468 sq., 537	xxiv. 12 sq.,	616	i. 5,	232, 474
xx. 13,	328	xxiv. 14,	275	i. 6,	243
xx. 14,	517 sq.	xxiv. 17,	267, 475	i. 7,	294
xx. 16,	367	xxiv. 18,	176	i. 8,	473, 720 sq.
xx. 18,	204	xxiv. 19,	352	i. 9,	563
xx. 24,	233, 401	xxiv. 21,	203	i. 10,	374, 470
xx. 27,	409	xxiv. 22,	701	i. 12,	722
xx. 29,	494	xxiv. 25,	580	i. 13,	549
xx. 34,	722	xxv. 4,	518	i. 15,	289, 294
xx. 35,	301	xxv. 7,	659	i. 16,	310, 721
xxi. 2,	429	xxv. 10,	304	i. 17,	170, 232
xxi. 3,	326, 439, 592	xxv. 11,	254, 317, 334	i. 19,	295
xxi. 4,	405	xxv. 12,	675	i. 20,	295
xxi. 8,	168, 741	xxv. 15,	161	i. 21,	779
xxi. 10,	736	xxv. 16,	371 sq.	i. 23,	258, 485
xxi. 13,	516, 518, 761	xxv. 18,	466	i. 24,	330, 410, 519
xxi. 16,	205, 253, 268, 386, 737	xxv. 22,	353, 734	i. 25,	504
xxi. 21,	405	xxv. 27,	402	i. 26,	297
xxi. 24,	361	xxvi. 3, 193, 290, 499, 716		i. 26 sq.,	715
xxi. 25,	159	xxvi. 4,	720	i. 28,	603, 610
xxi. 26,	343	xxvi. 8,	679	i. 30,	61
xxi. 28,	548, 723	xxvi. 10,	548	i. 32,	432
xxi. 31,	269	xxvi. 14,	436	ii. 1,	169, 484, 668
xxi. 33,	375	xxvi. 16,	178, 329	ii. 3,	200
xxi. 38,	641	xxvi. 18,	174	ii. 5,	234, 501, 519
xxii. 1,	249	xxvi. 22,	174, 436, 570	ii. 7,	233
		xxvi. 23,	120	ii. 8,	527, 724
		xxvi. 24,	134	ii. 9,	194

ii. 9 sq., . . . 721, 723	vi. 3, . . . 639	ix. 15, . . . 108
ii. 12, . . . 432	vi. 4, . . . 170 sq., 296	ix. 16, . . . 747
ii. 13 sqq., . . . 707	vi. 5, . . . 552	ix. 18, . . . 736
ii. 14, 174, 388, 696, 774	vi. 6, 235, 409, 765, 768	ix. 19, . . . 342, 736
ii. 15, . . . 725	vi. 10, 209, 263, 285, 532	ix. 20, . . . 584
ii. 17 sqq., . . . 711 sq.	vi. 11, . . . 263, 486	ix. 21, . . . 689
ii. 18, . . . 743	vi. 12, . . . 148, 658	ix. 22 sqq., . . . 713, 749
ii. 21 sq., . . . 405	vi. 13, . . . 394	ix. 24, . . . 662
ii. 26, . . . 181 sq.	vi. 14, . . . 349, 397	ix. 26, . . . 769
ii. 27, . . . 168, 432, 475	vi. 16, . . . 549, 765	ix. 29, . . . 753
ii. 28, . . . 568, 730	vi. 17, 205, 327, 732, 785	ix. 30, . . . 174, 553
iii. 2, . . . 720 sq.	vi. 20, . . . 263	ix. 31, . . . 793
iii. 4, . . . 318, 359	vi. 21, . . . 177, 197, 277	ix. 32, . . . 771
iii. 5, . . . 641 sq.	vi. 22, . . . 519	ix. 33, . . . 542
iii. 6, . . . 348, 743, 749	vii. 2, . . . 235, 339, 776	x. 1, . . . 479, 719, 733
iii. 7, . . . 546, 579	vii. 3, . . . 408	x. 2, . . . 231, 502
iii. 8, . . . 783	vii. 4, . . . 263, 476	x. 3, . . . 232
iii. 9, . . . 330, 693 sq.	vii. 5, . . . 414	x. 10, . . . 495
iii. 11, . . . 136	vii. 6, . . . 198, 296	x. 14, 197, 249, 348, 356
iii. 19, . . . 137, 576	vii. 7, . . . 383, 561	x. 15, . . . 356, 758
iii. 20, . . . 214, 350	vii. 10, . . . 770	x. 18, . . . 183, 642
iii. 21, . . . 232	vii. 12, . . . 720	x. 19, 141, 491, 597, 662
iii. 22, . . . 232, 521, 553	vii. 13, . . . 435	x. 20, . . . 274, 588 sq.
iii. 23, . . . 443	vii. 14, . . . 507	x. 21, . . . 23, 505
iii. 24, . . . 272	vii. 17, . . . 579, 772	xi. 2, . . . 481
iii. 25, . . . 119, 171, 189, 318, 497	vii. 21, 185, 670, 697, 714	xi. 4, . . . 223
iii. 27, . . . 212	vii. 22, . . . 540	xi. 6, . . . 354, 772
iii. 28, . . . 744	vii. 24, . . . 235, 298, 358	xi. 7, . . . 250
iii. 30, . . . 350, 453, 512	vii. 24 sq., . . . 751	xi. 8, . . . 117
iv. 2, . . . 384	viii. 1, . . . 168	xi. 11, . . . 574, 733
iv. 3, . . . 567	viii. 2, . . . 171	xi. 13, . . . 509
iv. 4, . . . 36	viii. 3, . . . 290, 484, 670, 718, 778	xi. 13 sq., . . . 720
iv. 9, . . . 509, 734, 744	viii. 6, . . . 560, 568	xi. 14, . . . 374
iv. 11, . . . 475, 666	viii. 8, . . . 566	xi. 17, . . . 488
iv. 12, . . . 274, 695, 722	viii. 11, . . . 498	xi. 18, . . . 773
iv. 13, . . . 232, 260, 568	viii. 12, . . . 410, 696	xi. 20, . . . 270, 394
iv. 16, . . . 747	viii. 15, . . . 483	xi. 21, 241, 595, 632, 748
iv. 17, . . . 204, 206	viii. 18, . . . 267, 505	xi. 23, . . . 776
iv. 19, . . . 610	viii. 20, . . . 498	xi. 27, . . . 241
iv. 20, . . . 270, 327, 430	viii. 21, . . . 666, 776	xi. 30, . . . 270
v. 2, . . . 170	viii. 22, . . . 763	xi. 31, . . . 191, 575, 688
v. 3, . . . 729	viii. 23, 145, 233, 667, 729	xi. 32, . . . 496
v. 5, . . . 133, 232, 516	viii. 24, . . . 271, 355, 545	xi. 33, . . . 238, 652
v. 6, . . . 692, 568	viii. 25, . . . 527	xi. 36, . . . 134, 521
v. 7, . . . 145, 349, 568	viii. 26, . . . 120	xii. 1, . . . 66, 477, 669
v. 8, . . . 172	viii. 27, . . . 499	xii. 2, . . . 724
v. 9, . . . 743	viii. 29, . . . 243	xii. 5, . . . 157
v. 11, . . . 441, 729	viii. 30, . . . 346 sq.	xii. 6 sqq., . . . 723, 728
v. 12, . . . 180, 491, 494, 712 sq., 749	viii. 32, . . . 555	xii. 9, . . . 733
v. 12 sqq., . . . 713	viii. 35, . . . 232	xii. 9 sqq., . . . 732
v. 14, . . . 492	viii. 36, . . . 235	xii. 12, . . . 271
v. 15, . . . 137	ix. 1, . . . 487	xii. 15, . . . 397 sq.
v. 16, . . . 730	ix. 3, . . . 353, 776	xii. 16, . . . 275
v. 18, . . . 235, 734	ix. 4, . . . 221	xii. 18, . . . 289
v. 19, . . . 137	ix. 5, 166, 289, 690, 733	xii. 19, . . . 743
v. 20, . . . 561	ix. 6, . . . 746 sq.	xii. 20, . . . 394
v. 20 sq., . . . 575	ix. 7, . . . 719	xiii. 1, . . . 194, 454
v. 21, . . . 520	ix. 8, . . . 137	xiii. 2, . . . 265
vi. 2, . . . 263, 349	ix. 10, . . . 729	xiii. 7, . . . 737
	ix. 11, . . . 241, 608, 736	xiii. 8, . . . 629
		xiii. 9 sq., . . . 707

xiii. 11, . . . 243, 717	ii. 5, . . . 733	vii. 1, . . . 198
xiii. 14, . . . 696	ii. 6, . . . 273	vii. 2, . . . 192, 497
xiv. 1, . . . 496	ii. 7, . . . 172	vii. 3, . . . 132
xiv. 2, . . . 130, 405	ii. 9, . . . 398, 719, 788	vii. 5, . . . 380, 527
xiv. 4, . . . 263	ii. 9 sq., . . . 749	vii. 7, . . . 354, 567, 584, 754
xiv. 8, . . . 369	ii. 10, . . . 749	vii. 10, . . . 622
xiv. 9, . . . 691	ii. 11, . . . 689	vii. 11, . . . 328
xiv. 11, . . . 262, 563, 572	ii. 12, . . . 241	vii. 13, . . . 186, 722
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xiv. 20, . . . 475	ii. 15, . . . 700	vii. 15, . . . 390, 519
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xi. 27,	161, 253, 550	xv. 52,	109, 482, 544, 655	iv. 18,	260, 608	
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xii. 22,	301	xvi. 12,	467	v. 11,	417	
xii. 28,	710	xvi. 17,	191	v. 12,	442, 743	
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xi. 24,	503, 737	iii. 10,	461	ii. 3,	220, 238, 270, 689, 717
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vi. 14, . . . 666	iii. 18 sq., 228, 668, 705	
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¹ [Under this head are included the Apocryphal books of the Old Testament.]

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